

Waste Collection Policies

September 2023

KEEP IT CLEAN, KEEP IT GREEN



Foreword

Milton Keynes City Council (“MKCC”) is a Unitary Authority and under the terms of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 is classed as a Waste Collection Authority and a Waste Disposal Authority and as such has a statutory duty to collect household waste from all domestic properties within its administrative area, a duty to arrange for the disposal of the waste we collect, provide places at which residents may deposit their household waste and make arrangement for the collection of commercial waste on request.

The current operational policies were approved via delegated decision on 31 July 2018 which brought together several operational procedures which had previously been spread across multiple forms, documents, website and guidance leaflets. The approved procedures introduced a number of practices designed to encourage responsible use of recycling containers and disposal facilities namely:

- General limit of 180 recycling sacks be provided free to each household to seek to improve recycling quality.
- Option for householders to purchase additional or larger containers.
- Charges for repairing or replacing bins damaged by residents.
- Charges for incomplete bulky waste collections where proof be provided that the item was not present or that access was blocked.
- Blocked access procedure – limiting a single further attempt to collect a householder’s waste and recycling until the next collection day.

Several of the policies have been superseded by the introduction of the council’s HWRC booking system with ANPR enhancements and resulting savings efficiencies.

Significantly the key decision to implement a waste collection service with the roll out of wheelie bins for most households has meant that new policies are required.

These new waste collection policies aim to ensure that the new waste collection service is delivered effectively and efficiently as part of Milton Keynes City Council’s pledge to be a Cleaner, Greener and Safer city.

This document is designed to lay out agreed policies and procedures that are clearly defined, ensuring transparency and maintaining certainty for residents, elected members and officers of the council.

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Policy 1: Provision of Wheelie Bins and Sacks

Milton Keynes City Council (MKCC) working with Keep Britain Tidy, have surveyed all properties in Milton Keynes to determine the most suitable waste collection system between wheelie bins, alternative (e.g. recycling sacks) or the use of large metal communal bins (called Eurobins).

The criteria assessed by Keep Britain Tidy, based on operational expertise and reference to other authorities' procedures, included:

- No rear, side access or front area
- No point of collection
- Can't put wheelie bins out e.g. would need to pass through a narrow gate, down multiple steps, across very rough ground or through the house (blocking access to a car / parking space on a personal driveway does not prevent wheelie bins from being recommended).
- Not enough space to store wheelie bins
- Dangerous to move wheelie bins from storage to presentation point
- Bin would have to be wheeled down steps/steep incline
- No suitable presentation point at property boundary
- No access to property boundary by the collection vehicle
- Communal property with insufficient space for required bins
- Bins would be kept directly outside windows at all times
- Bins could present a security risk due to storage location (e.g. below an accessible unlockable window)

Keep Britain Tidy found that 94% of properties are suitable for 4 wheelie bins. Further to the assessment by Keep Britain Tidy, the council's Waste Service Officers have directly surveyed some of the streets to determine the most appropriate collections system.

Examples of households suitable for wheelie bin is provided in Appendix 1: Examples of Bin Provision.

Standard Waste Collection Service

If a property has been deemed suitable for wheelie bins the following containers will be provided:

- A 180L black wheelie bin - collected weekly for waste that cannot be recycled
- A 180L wheelie bin with a red lid – for clean and dry paper and card to be recycled; collected alternate weeks
- A 180L wheelie bin with a blue lid - for clean plastic, metals and glass containers to be recycled collected alternate weeks
- A 140L green wheelie bin – collected weekly for mixed food and garden waste

The following existing containers are also available to Standard properties:

- Yellow bag for recycling batteries – placed on green bin

Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service

If the property has been deemed unsuitable for wheelie bins an alternative collection system will be provided using the following containers:

- 100 red sacks delivered on an annual basis - for clean and dry paper and card to be recycled collected; alternate weeks

- 100 blue sacks delivered on an annual basis - for clean plastic, metal and glass containers to be recycled; collected alternate weeks

Non-recyclable household waste should be put out in black sacks (provided by the resident); collected weekly.

The following existing containers are also available for Special Kerbside properties:

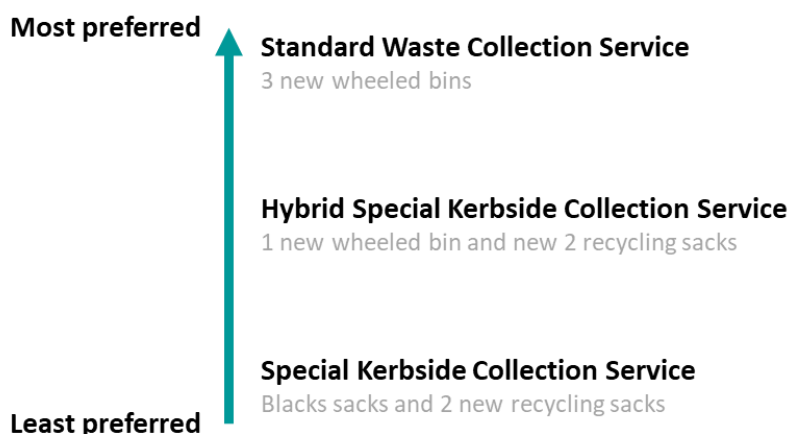
- A 140L green wheelie bin for food and garden waste for properties with gardens and properties deemed suitable for a wheelie bin, or a 23L green food bin for properties with no or very small gardens, or those deemed unsuitable for wheelie bins - maximum of one per property collected weekly.
- Yellow bag for recycling batteries – placed on green bin

Special Hybrid Kerbside Waste Collection Service

The benefits of containerised waste include less spillage and therefore cleaner streets, fewer single use plastic sacks, improvements in quality and volume of recycling and safer to handle for residents and collection crews.

Properties deemed unsuitable for wheelie bins may request to be re-assessed for suitability of a hybrid ‘best of both’ waste collection with the key driver being that the most difficult to handle wastes, and those that typically result in split bags and spillage e.g. food, garden waste and other sanitary waste, are containerised in the green and black wheelie bins wherever possible.

Figure 1 - Prioritisation of Waste Collection Service Provision



The preferred service provision is the Standard Waste Collection Service, followed by the Special Hybrid Kerbside Collection Service, followed by the Special Kerbside Collection Service. The intention is that properties can flow up the prioritisation matrix but not down. A property deemed suitable for bins will not be able to elect to have single use sacks as the benefits of wheelie bins e.g. cleaner, greener and safer would not be realised.

If a property has been deemed suitable for the Hybrid Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service, the following containers will be provided:

- A 180L black wheelie bin - collected weekly for waste that cannot be recycled
- A 140L green wheelie bin – collected weekly for mixed food and garden waste
- 100 red sacks delivered on an annual basis - for clean and dry paper and card to be recycled collected; alternate weeks
- 100 blue sacks delivered on an annual basis - for clean plastic, metal and glass containers to be recycled; collected alternate weeks

The following existing containers are also available to Hybrid Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service properties:

- Yellow bag for recycling batteries – placed on green bin

Communal Waste Collection Service

Properties which legally comprise of more than one dwelling or household, for example flats or houses that have been converted into flats and schools may qualify for a communal waste collection in large metal bins known as Eurobins. Charges apply for the provision of Eurobins.

To qualify for Eurobins a property needs to have:

- Shared bin store or collection point;
- Sufficient storage space for the range of bins in the communal waste collection service;
- Meet qualifying criteria (see Appendix 2: Communal Bin Requirements); and
- Been authorised for collection by a MKCC Officer

If a property has been deemed suitable for the communal waste collection service, the following containers will be collected:

- 1 x black 1,100 litre wheelie bin for waste that cannot be recycled collected weekly
- 1 x pink 1,100 litre wheelie bin for paper, card, metal, plastic & glass recyclables collected weekly
- 1 x green 140 litre wheelie bin for food waste collected weekly

The above bin provision is typically for 10-15 x 1-bedroom apartments. 660L Eurobins may be provided where bin areas are too small to accommodate the required number of 1100L Eurobins.

Where communal households or schools do not / or are deemed not to have sufficient space for the communal waste collection service, the standard waste collection service or special kerbside waste collection service may be provided.

Policy 2: Waste Collection Services in Conservation Areas

Conservation areas are 'areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.' MKCC has 27 conservation areas within its administrative boundary. It is a statutory requirement for councils to review their conservation area boundaries and the supporting texts from 'time to time'.

Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 sets out the general duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of **planning functions**, stating that: "special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area".

In line with what appears to be common practice in other local authority areas, whether a property is in a conservation area is not a criterion which determines whether wheelie bins are suitable. Wheelie bins are not a consideration from a planning perspective in the fact that they do not constitute a development which planning permission is required or an alteration that would require listed building consent.

There may be other places in the villages where a lack of places to store bins could lead to harm to the character and appearance of that conservation area. Provision of wheelie bins in these areas will have regard for the criteria and prioritisation matrix in Policy 1: Provision of Wheelie Bins and Sacks.

In the case where a variation is sought for a property within a conservation area, the MKCC's officer responsible for conservation will be asked to rule on the validity of the claim having regard for the criteria in policy 1. Any decision to deviate from the specified criteria in a conservation area needs to be balanced with the need / right to have a new bin.

Policy 3: Replacement of Containers

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 permits the council to require a single payment or periodical payments for waste receptacles. Charges are set in accordance with the Councils Income and Collection Policy and will be reviewed and published annually as part of the budget setting process.

Wheelie Bins

Residents can request a replacement for missing or stolen bins. Requests should be made to the MKCC; either by completing the online form at www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/recycling or contacting the Customer Services Team.

Residents moving to a property which does not have a full set of recycling containers can request a “new resident pack” containing the bins required for recycling in Milton Keynes.

Bins that have not been lost or damaged by others will continue to be replaced by the MKCC free of charge (the old bin may be required for inspection with a view to repair off site prior to removal and replacement).

Bins that have been lost or damaged by no fault of the resident will be repaired or replaced by the Council free of charge. If damaged, the old wheelie bin will be required for inspection prior to replacement. Replacement wheelie bins will be delivered to householders within 1 week. Replacement bins will be provided in accordance with the current bin provision (see Policy 1: Provision of Wheelie Bins and Sacks) and stock held and may not be on a like for like basis.

Charges may apply for repairing or replacing bins damaged by residents through misuse. Payment will be required prior to any replacement being delivered. Replacement wheelie bins will be delivered to householders as soon as practicable after the payment (if applicable) has been received, but in all cases within 10 working days.

Sacks

The council will supply the following sacks to residents designated as having the Special Kerbside Waste Collection and Special Hybrid Kerbside Waste Collection Service.

- 100 red sacks delivered on an annual basis
- 100 blue sacks delivered on an annual basis

Households which have their recycling collected in sacks have been provided >380L of recycling capacity on a 2-weekly basis which is greater than those properties on the wheelie bin service.

Households producing additional recycling (which may be confirmed by a visit from a Recycling Officer) can apply to have top-up sacks delivered. Requests can be made by contacting the Customer Services Team.

Top-up recycling sacks can be requested from [six] months after the annual provision of sacks. This is to ensure that recycling sacks provided by the council are only being used for their intended purpose and to avoid accusations that wheelie bin users are being unfairly discriminated on the ground of recycling volume. 100 red and/or 100 blue sacks will be provided as a top-up once per year meaning the total volume of each colour of sack is 200 per year. This would be more than double the volume of a wheelie bin property.

Communal Bins

There are two options to acquire new or replacement Communal Bins (Eurobins). New or replacement bins are typically ordered through the landlord, developer or management agent.

Option 1: Residents may obtain receptacles directly from the Council

Residents may acquire the relevant household waste receptacles from the Council directly. The Council will charge for these receptacles to meet its costs of the service. It is important to note that the Council is entitled to do this under s46(3) Environmental Protection Act 1990.

The charges are set in accordance with the Councils Income and Collection Policy and will be reviewed annually as part of the budget setting process. Current prices are available on request from yourwaste@milton-keynes.gov.uk.

Bin delivery timeframes for MKCC supplied bins are approximately 15-20 working days. However, where there are delays with suppliers, delivery to sites can take up to 12 weeks.

Option 2: Residents may acquire receptacles themselves

If residents choose not to acquire household waste receptacles from the Council, they are required to source these independently. Developers, landlords and property managers may choose to supply the bins themselves.

The bins provided must adhere to the council specifications regarding size, colour and iconography and comply with British Standard EN 840 to ensure they are compatible with lifting devices on the council's collection vehicles.

MKCC shall not be held liable for any damage caused to the bins. Please note that we will only empty the number of bins which corresponds with the recommended sets per property requirements. Should residents acquire excessive household waste receptacle(s), these may not be emptied during the collection.

Policy 4: Collection Frequency

Non-recyclable household waste (black wheelie bin or black sacks) will be collected weekly alongside weekly food and garden waste collections (green bin).

Recycling collections will be collected on alternate weeks. The blue lid bin or blue sacks collected in weeks 1 and 3 and the red wheelie bin or red sack collected in weeks 2 and 4.

The collection day will remain the same for all materials, but the collections may occur at different times. Collections start at 7am and can occur at any point before 6pm during the working day. We will not return for non-collections that were not out at the time of the collection.

During Bank Holiday weeks, collections will usually remain unchanged. For example, if your normal collection day is a Monday, then your collection will still be made on a Monday even if it is a bank holiday. The exception to this is Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day when waste and recycling collections will be rescheduled to accommodate the Christmas holiday period.

MKCC has provided a collection calendar describing the arrangements. The calendar will be updated annually and information about changes to the collection schedule will be advertised through the Council's website www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/colleciton-days.

Policy 5: Presentation of Containers

All waste containers should be presented at the boundary of your property, at the point nearest to the publicly maintained highway, by 7am (unless otherwise advised by a Council Officer) on the appointed day of collection.

Bins should be returned to your property as soon as possible after they have been collected (“as soon as possible” is considered to be by 5pm the day after your collection).

Collection crews are instructed to return containers to the edge of the property nearest the publicly maintained highway unless an assisted collection is provided, in which case containers should be returned to the agreed collection point.

Receptacles shall not normally be placed out for collection too early (“too early” is before 5pm the day before your collection).

The Council’s collection crews will only empty containers supplied by MKCC or in the case of communal bins where the residents have opted to provide bins themselves provided that they meet the requirements of Appendix 2: Communal Bin Requirements with regards size, colour, labelling, standard and quantity.

Properties on the Special Kerbside or Special Hybrid Kerbside waste collection services using sacks should ensure that sacks are tied to prevent escape of material.

Residents who are disabled or suffer with ill health and are therefore unable to move their containers out for collection and have no other person living with them older than 16 years old who can help, can request an “Assisted Collection” (see Policy 10: Assisted Collections).

Where householders share a driveway or access to the property is via a private access road, waste and recycling should be presented for collection at the end of the shared drive / private access road, at a point nearest to the publicly maintained highway unless otherwise advised by a Council Officer.

If a collection point requiring access over a private road or driveway is agreed with a Council Officer, the Council may require the householder(s) to grant access by means of an indemnity. If an indemnity is required by the Council, it shall be the responsibility of the householder to procure it at their own expense. This policy is aimed to encourage house builders and developers to abide by specifications for collection points and bin stores.

Policy 6: Presentation of Side Waste (Loose Waste)

The presentation of non-recyclable household 'side' waste does not support waste prevention or encourage residents to maximise recycling.

Excess household rubbish left beside the wheelie bin will not be collected and rubbish bins should be presented with the lid fully closed. 'Side' waste left on the highway may be treated as fly tipping.

If a householder is not able to contain all their non-recyclable household waste within the black wheelie bin provided, they may take the extra waste to one of MKCC's three Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Booking is required please visit: www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/waste-recycling.

Households with eight (8) or more permanent occupants or residents producing large volumes of non-infectious healthcare waste or households producing additional recycling only (once confirmed by a visit from a Waste Service Officer) may be entitled to larger waste containers (see Policy 8: Larger Bin Allocations).

Policy 7: Presentation of Additional Recycling

The waste collection service has been designed to meet the needs of most householders in terms of the volume of recycling generated. For recipients of wheelie bins, 360L of recycling capacity has been provided on a 2 weekly basis which is an enhancement on the UK standard provision of 240L wheelie bin collected fortnightly.

Households deemed unsuitable for wheelie bins, which have their recycling collected in sacks, have been provided a larger capacity (>380L on a 2-weekly basis).

Households with eight (8) or more permanent occupants or residents producing large volumes of non-infectious healthcare waste or households producing additional recycling only (once confirmed by a visit from a Recycling Officer) can have larger recycling bins. 240L red lid and blue lid bins can be provided in the place of the 180L bins subject to a review.

Recycling in bags 'side waste' will not be collected. Recycling bins should be presented with the lid fully closed.

Where bulky items of cardboard packaging arise, householders should break up the packaging into pieces and place into their red lid wheelie bin or red sacks. Alternatively, large items of cardboard packaging can be taken to one of MKCC's three Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Booking is required please visit: www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/waste-recycling.

Policy 8: Larger Bin Allocations

In order to meet the aims of the waste hierarchy, and in the interests of preventing waste thus reducing costs to the council taxpayer and lowering the impact on the environment, the Council has designed the waste collection service to meet the needs of householders in terms of volume household waste generated. 180L of non-recyclable household waste collected weekly and 360L of recycling capacity collected on alternate weeks is an increase on the standard UK wheelie bin provision.

Households deemed unsuitable for wheelie bins, which have their recycling collected in sacks, have been provided a larger capacity (>380L on a 2-weekly basis).

However, households with 8 or more permanent occupants or residents producing large volumes of non-infectious healthcare wastes, may be entitled to larger waste and recycling bins subject to a review and agreement with a Council Officer. An indication of the wheelie bin allocation based on occupancy or medical need is provided on Table 1 below as a guide.

One container per waste type per property will be collected and the Council reserves the right to renew entitlement to larger wheelie bins. It is the householder's responsibility to advise the council of any changes in circumstance which impact the amount of waste produced.

Table 1 - Wheelie bin volume allocation based on occupancy

Household Occupancy	Bin Size (L)			
	Non-recyclable household waste (black wheelie bin)	Paper and Card (red lid wheelie bin)	Plastic, cans and glass (blue lid wheelie bin)	Food and Garden Waste (green bin)
1-7	1 x 180L	1 x 180L	1 x 180L	1 x 140L
8-10 or medical need	1 x 240L	1 x 240L	1x 240L	1 x 140L
11+	1 x 360L	1 x 360L	1x 360L	1 x 140L

The Council reserves the right to renew entitlement to larger wheelie bins by means of a form sent to the householders for completion.

Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)

Houses in multiple occupation will be treated as a single property and the landlord will be expected to ensure that residents have access to the necessary wheelie bins or sacks.

Appropriately licenced and registered HMOs deemed suitable for wheelie bins have been provided a larger 360L black wheelie bin collected weekly for waste that cannot be recycled. HMOs which are unregistered will need to be registered in order to qualify for larger wheelie bins.

If tenants wish to recycle, we can also provide, on request:

- A 180L wheelie bin with a red lid – for clean and dry paper and card to be recycled; collected alternate weeks
- A 180L wheelie bin with a blue lid - for clean plastic, metals and glass containers to be recycled collected alternate weeks
- A 140L green wheelie bin – collected weekly for mixed food and garden waste

Policy 9: Collection of Waste and Recycling

MKCC will not collect household waste, recycling and food and garden waste containers for collection for the following reasons.

- Bin lid not fully closed or missing.
- Wrong container presented, e.g. paper and card red lid wheelie bin or red sack presented on a plastic, cans and glass blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack week.
- Materials not suitable for recycling/composting placed into the red lid wheelie bin, red sack, blue lid wheelie bin, blue sack or green bin (contamination).
- Materials suitable for recycling/composting placed into the non-recyclable household waste black lid wheelie bin or black sack.
- Container too heavy to lift e.g. due to it containing waste such as construction waste, DIY waste, soil or rubble.
- Access is blocked to a collection point by parked cars or other obstructions.
- Waste and recyclables presented in unauthorised containers.
- Number of containers present over and above the allocation.

The black wheelie bin or black sack should contain non-recyclable household waste only. A list of the types of waste that are suitable for the black wheelie bin or black sack can be found in Appendix 3: Non-recyclables.

The red lid wheelie bin or red sack is for mixed clean and dry paper and cardboard only. A full list of the types of waste that are suitable for the red lid wheelie bin or red sack can be found in Appendix 4: Recyclables (Paper and Card).

The blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack is for clean plastic, metal and glass containers. A full list of the types of waste that are suitable for the blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack container can be found in Appendix 5: Recyclables (Containers).

The pink communal Eurobin is for clean and dry paper, card, plastic, metal and glass containers. A full list of the types of waste that are suitable for pink Eurobin container can be found in Appendix 9: Mixed Recyclables (Pink Eurobin).

MKCC has produced guidance on the types of materials that are acceptable in the waste collection service in the leaflet provided. Further information on what goes in each wheelie bin or sack can be found by visiting www.milton-keyens.gov.uk/recycling.

Green bins that have waste materials not in accordance with Appendix 6: Food and garden waste will not be collected. Unacceptable materials include, but are not limited to, soil, nappies, plastic, metal, glass, bricks and construction waste.

Household batteries can be placed in the yellow battery bag. A list of the types of batteries that are suitable for the yellow battery bag can be found in Appendix 7: Batteries (yellow bag). The yellow battery bag should be placed on a green bin for collection.

Policy 10: Assisted Collections

Residents who are disabled or suffer with ill health and are therefore unable to move their containers out for collection and have no other person living with them older than 16 years old who can help, can request an “Assisted Collection” by contacting the Customer Services Team or completing the online form at <https://www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/waste-and-recycling/report-or-request-it/request-assisted-collection>.

Residents may be asked for a proof of disability, such as an allowance or pension or your disabled registration number.

Residents on the ‘assisted collection’ scheme will have their wheelie bins and/or sacks collected by a collection operative from an agreed location and emptied into the collection vehicle. This will typically be from the front door area. Wheelie bins will be returned to the same location. Operatives cannot enter a property to access the waste and recycling.

It is the responsibility of the resident to ensure unobstructed availability of the containers i.e. gates are unlocked by 7am on the date of collection. If the circumstances change, the resident should inform the Council to update our records.

Policy 11: Clinical Waste Provisions

MKCC can provide a clinical waste collection from residents who need to make an application through their GP or healthcare worker. Clinical waste collections will be made weekly but not necessarily on the same day as the household waste collection service. MKCC will provide clinical waste sacks equalling the number collected.

Sharps should be returned to a GP, pharmacy or needle exchange when they get replacement needles. MKCC can collect sharps as a last resort but may charge for the collection. Sharps boxes should be provided by the householder. Sharp boxes may be available using prescription form FP10 from a GP. Under no circumstances should needles be placed loose in a sack, wheelie bin or any other container. In practice MKCC would only expect to collect sharps boxes from self-medicating patients in exceptional circumstances.

Residents (or the nominated healthcare worker) will be required to provide details to ensure compliance with duty of care:

- Confirmation that a medical diagnosis has been carried out identifying the waste as clinical waste
- Classifying the waste (see below)
- Assigning an appropriate European Waste Catalogue code, and
- Confirmation that the patient is self-medicating at home.

Clinical waste is a specific category of waste which does **not** include Absorbent Hygiene Products (AHP) such as sanitary towels, incontinence pads and nappies. Other products containing human waste e.g. stoma or catheters bags which should be emptied in the toilet prior to disposal. AHP and human waste bags should be bagged and mixed with non-recyclable waste in the black bin or black sacks. Most common wastes created during home dialysis are also suitable for recycling or disposal within normal household waste unless it contains needles or is categorised as infectious by a healthcare professional.

MKCC does not provide a service for the removal or disposal of unused medicines which should be returned to a pharmacy.

The definition of clinical waste comes from the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 (CWR 2012) and is defined as waste from a healthcare activity (including veterinary healthcare) that:

- Contains micro-organisms or their toxins which are known to cause disease to humans or other living organisms
- Contains or is contaminated with a medicine that contains a biologically active pharmaceutical agent
- Is a sharp, or a body fluid or other biological material (including human or animal tissue) that contains or is contaminated with a dangerous substance, as defined by EU legislation (e.g. toxic substances which pose acute or chronic health risks)

CWR 2012 also introduces the term “offensive waste” which is defined as waste that:

- Is **not** clinical waste
- Contains body fluids, secretions or excretions and includes items such as dressings, plaster casts, disposable clothes and linen used in healthcare and related research; and/or
- Comes from animal healthcare and related research that is not subject to any special requirements to prevent infection (i.e. not clinical waste and not an animal by-product, as defined by the EU directive).

Much of the waste identified and collected as ‘clinical’ waste should actually be classified as offensive/hygiene waste (e.g. incontinence pads, nappies, sanitary waste). Where a particular risk has been identified (based on

medical diagnosis) only then will offensive waste need to be treated as hazardous clinical waste. Where a particular risk has been identified (based on medical diagnosis) only then will offensive waste need to be treated as hazardous clinical waste.

Table 2 – Clinical waste summary

	Description	Type of waste	Disposal route
Clinical (Infectious healthcare) waste	Healthcare waste which has been used on, or for a patient who has been diagnosed with an infection and is being treated for that infection. This includes personal protective equipment, wound vacuum drains and blood-soaked items which could pose a risk of infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infectious dressings • Infectious swabs • Infectious human tissue • Any waste containing blood residue that has been classed as infectious 	Clinical waste collection
Sharps	Yellow lid box	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All needles • Disposable instrument blades 	<p>Dedicated sharps box to needle exchanges, GPs or pharmacies.</p> <p>Authority clinical waste collection as last resort.</p>
'Offensive waste'	<p>Waste which is non-hazardous and does not pose an 'infection-risk', which has been used on, or for a patient who does not have a known infection.</p> <p>This includes incontinence products, personal protective equipment, wound dressings, urinary catheter and stoma products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nappies and sanitary products • Small volumes of dog/cat poo • Catheter bags – with contents emptied into the toilet • Stoma bags • Incontinence pads • Tubing and 'peg' or stomach feeding equipment and dialysis (no needles) • Plasters and dressings 	Residual black bin / black sack
Unwanted / out-of-date medicine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tablets • Liquids • Creams • Epi-pens 	Return to a local pharmacy
Medicine packaging	Confidential documents and papers and labels from patient's medication to be disposed of in line with provider's guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardboard boxes • Aerosol cleaning sprays • Plastic nutrition bottles for stomach feeding • Plastic packaging 	Recycling bin / recycling sacks
Waste produced when a healthcare worker treats a resident in their home	Clinical waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All needles and sharps • Infectious dressings • Infectious swabs • Infectious human tissue • Any waste containing blood residue that has been classed as infectious 	Waste produced during a health care worker visit is commercial / industrial waste and should be remove from site by the healthcare worker and not left for household waste or clinical waste collections.
	Offensive Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-infectious healthcare waste 	
	Any other waste /recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging • Refuse 	

Policy 12: Missed Collections

A missed wheelie bin/sack is defined as a wheelie bin/sack not collected and emptied in the correct manner despite being presented in accordance with these procedures. The Council's contractor uses an in-cab monitoring system to track collections. The collection crew will not return to collect wheelie bins or sacks that have been logged by the crew as "not out" or incorrectly presented nor if contaminated.

A container can be genuinely missed for a number of reasons e.g. parked cars obscuring wheelie bins or road works preventing access. If access to a road, or part of a road, is blocked at the time of collection, the Council's contractor will automatically make one further attempt to collect later within 2 working days.

A missed wheelie bin or sack collection can be logged in one of two ways:

- Reported through our online forms at www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/missed-collection
- Reported to the Customer Services Team on 01908 253755.

Any missed wheelie bins or sacks must be reported within 2 working days of the scheduled collection (e.g. up to 23:59 of the second working day). The wheelie bin or sacks will be collected within 24 hours of the report being made. This includes any missed collection raised on a Friday which is to be collected the next day e.g. Saturday.

Missed collections raised on Saturday or Sunday will be collected the next working day.

Where a missed collection is logged, residents should make sure that the wheelie bins or sacks are left out for the returning crew.

Residents who pay for bin cleaning services will not be entitled to a reimbursement of bin cleaning costs if the waste is not collected for any reason.

Policy 13: Bulky Waste Collections

The bulky household waste collection service is a chargeable service. A “bulky household item” is something from inside your property that you would normally take with you when you move house which exceeds 25kg in weight or does not fit into the receptacle for household waste provided in accordance with Policy 1: Provision of Wheelie Bins and Sacks.

The council is also able to collect some items which you would not normally take with you when you move such as sinks, kitchen units and sheds. These items incur an additional fee for disposal as well as the collection charge.

The service can be booked online at www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/bulkywaste or by calling the Customer Services Team on 01908 252570.

Where possible the bulky waste will be collected within five working days of receipt of payment. Bulky collections run on a 5 working day week - with Saturday collections being utilised if slots are unavailable for designated collection day (e.g. If a resident’s collection day is Tuesday, however there are no slots available on Tuesday, the allocation will go to the next Saturday with available slots on it).

Collection Point

The collection point for bulky waste is the boundary of the property in an accessible position. At the time of booking residents will be asked to confirm the location which should be the boundary closest to the road. If the collection point is behind a gate or down a side alley the resident is responsible for ensuring there is adequate clearance to enable crews to move the items and that there are no obstructions such as locked gates. Crews will not enter any building, garage, shed or outhouse. Items should be presented by 7am on the agreed day of collection.

Bulky Waste Type and Category

When booking residents will be asked to provide a list of items for collection and/or the category being collected and whether or not the item is reusable. This ensures that the council can recover reusable items where possible before they are designated as waste and arrange for the separate collection of waste electronic and electrical items (e.g. fridge) or waste upholstered domestic seating (e.g. sofa) as required under legislation.

Terms and Conditions

Residents who do not wish to waive their statutory rights to a 14-day cooling off period will need to call Customer Services Team to request a collection not earlier than 16 days from the request.

If the item is not presented or is not accessible on the booked day of collection, the collection will be logged as failed and a picture of the issue/s taken. Householders will need to rebook the service and incur a further charge.

The facility to cancel a bulky waste collection and receive a refund is available until 1pm on the day before your collection (Monday to Friday). Any cancellations after this time will not be refunded.

The council will suspend collections for the three weeks covered by the Christmas Bank Holiday schedule. The council also reserves the right to suspend the service in periods of severe weather see Policy 14: Adverse Weather.

Bulky Waste Charges

Charges are set in accordance with the Councils Income and Collection Policy and published annually. MKCC currently uses a point-based system to calculate charges for household items to cover the cost of collecting the

items – there is no charge for disposal of Household Waste ([The Controlled Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2012 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)). Additional disposal charges apply for Non-Household Waste.

For collections of materials not covered by the point scheme, a visit will be made by an authorised officer to assess and photograph the materials to be collected. The authorised officer will determine if a collection can be made and at what cost to the resident. Should the resident agree, payment may be made online or to the Customer Services Team and an appointment made for the collection to take place. Quotes will be valid for 21 days.

Policy 14: Adverse Weather

In the event of adverse weather, when snow, ice, floods, heatwaves or other conditions disrupt waste and recycling collection services, the following general principles will apply.

- The council will try to maintain services if they can be performed safely.
- The condition of the areas we collect from in terms of the city as a whole will be assessed by the authorised officer. A decision will be made by 9am as to whether normal collections will be attempted.
- If it is likely that conditions of 28°C or above will persist for a period of at least three consecutive days, collections may commence at 6am (normally 7am) to allow the crews to operate for a shorter time in hot conditions.

Information about services affected will be published on the council website, Facebook page, twitter feeds and notifications through the app (TBD).

Policy 15: Commercial Waste

This policy outlines the council's approach to the collection of commercial waste.

Although MKCC does not offer a trade collection service directly, our contractor can offer this service ([Businesses - SUEZ in UK](#)).

Any waste from a commercial business, new academy school, premises occupied by a charity (excluding household donated goods), church hall or village hall (not solely used for public events), residential home or land belonging to or wholly or mainly used in connection with a residential home, premises forming part of a hospital or nursing home, who are unable to source a waste collection from a commercial provider can request this service from the council. We will make arrangements with a suitable commercial contractor for your waste to be collected. This service will be charged at the commercial contractor's rate plus an administrative arrangement fee by the council.

The council will make available facilities for trade waste disposal at one or more of our Household Waste Recycling Centres (currently this service is available at Newport Pagnell). An indicative list of fees and materials accepted will be available on the council website www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/tradewaste.

Where a property is part commercial and part residential – for example a flat above a shop, business run from home or living accommodation at a public house, councils are entitled to charge for the commercial waste. The Council will provide for the collection of the household element, but where there are doubts as to the origins of the waste (i.e. where commercial waste is apparent) then the waste may not be collected unless the household waste element is clearly identifiable.

Policy 16: Education, Engagement and Enforcement Policy

Exception Reporting

MKCC's contractor will record "exceptions" during the course of the collection service. An exception is a valid reason for not completing a collection and may include the following:

- Access blocked (e.g., parked car)
- Excess contamination with non-targeted materials
- Receptacle lid open
- Receptacle not found
- Receptacle not presented for collection
- Receptacle too heavy
- Receptacle contaminated with hazardous substance
- Excess waste
- Damaged or destroyed receptacle
- Incorrect key code

Photographs may be taken to support the exception report and all collection vehicles are fitted with 360-degree cameras to assist with verification.

A service notice, which may include a bin hangers or service literature, may be left by the contractor to inform the residents of the issue encountered. If the reason is due to blocked access, a further attempt to collect the waste will be made within 2 working days. For all other exceptions the resident is expected to fix the issue prior to the next scheduled collection i.e. no further attempts will be made within the collection cycle.

Participation in Recycling Scheme, Contamination and Non-Presentation of Assisted / Clinical Waste

From time-to-time MKCC or its contractor may contact the resident in writing if it is noted during the provision of waste collection services that:

- Recycling bins / sacks are not being presented repeatedly
- Recycling bins / sacks include items which are not collected as part of the recycling or food and garden waste service e.g. contamination
- A resident does not present their waste or clinical waste and they are on the assisted or clinical waste collection service

Participation

MKCC wishes to encourage residents to recycle correctly and make sure they are maximising the benefits of the recycling service and minimising the amount of non-recyclable waste produced.

If the collection team reports that the recycling bins / sacks for a given property are not presented (put out for collection) over the course of three weeks in a 12-month period but the black wheelie bin / black sacks have been presented over the same collection cycle, a notification will be sent to the resident in writing to offer guidance on how to recycle in MK. This could also take the form of a visit from a Recycling Officer from MKCC.

If both refuse and recycling have not been presented, poor participation process will not be actioned as it indicates that a resident was not present or are already minimising the amount of waste they produce from their household.

Contamination

Wrong items in the recycling can cost the council money which could otherwise be spent on providing services to residents. Significant quantities of contamination can result in a whole 10 tonne load of recycling being rejected and having to be disposed. To maximise the recovery of residents recycling MKCC are providing blue and red wheelie bins / sacks. This produces better quality recycling if we separate items, it is better for the environment and often means we can process it closer to home.

Collection teams will check and note excessive contamination when they are conducting the recycling collections. The contamination process is as follows:

Stage 1

On the first occurrence of excessive contamination with non-targeted materials from a given property, a service notice (e.g. bin hanger or post card) will be issued to the resident explaining the non-compliance. This notice will be helpful and informative, and our trial demonstrated was often enough to help the resident comply with the requirements to recycle correctly.

Stage 2

On reoccurrence of excessive contamination with non-targeted materials from a given property, a letter will be sent to the resident explaining the non-compliance and how to rectify it. This letter will be informative and educational.

Stage 3

On a second reoccurrence of excessive contamination with non-targeted materials from a given property, a letter will be sent to the resident explaining the non-compliance. This letter will be more directional and note that a further occurrence may instigate a direct contact in the form of a visit from an Authority Officer or supervisor with a view to taking enforcement action.

Stage 4

A third reoccurrence of excessive contamination with non-targeted materials from a given property will trigger a contamination inspection and visit from an Authority Officer or supervisor. The visit may include the serving of a notice in accordance with Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (see below).

Assisted Collection / Clinical Collection

Recipients of assisted and clinical collections may be vulnerable residents. Repeated consecutive instances of non-presentation e.g. bins or sacks not put out for collection could be an indicator that all is not well at the property.

MKCC's contractor will record instances of non-presentation for assisted collection service users and clinical waste collection service users. A notification may be sent to the resident to check on wellbeing and ensure that the service is still required e.g. for clinical waste collection. This could also take the form of a visit from a Recycling Officer from MKCC.

Section 46 Compliance

In accordance with Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, MKCC may serve notice on an occupier requiring them to place waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. MKCC may also specify:

- The size, construction and maintenance requirements of the receptacles.

- Where receptacles should be presented for the purpose of facilitating the emptying of them (this may be on the public highway).
- The substances which may or may not be put into the receptacles and any precautions to be taken where particular substances or articles are put into them.
- Any steps to be taken by occupiers of premises to facilitate the collection of waste from the receptacles.
- The removal of the receptacles placed for the purpose of facilitating the emptying of them.
- The time when the receptacles must be placed out for collection and the time removed to within the property boundary.

When a council makes changes to a waste collection system it must give each household official notice. The law requires us to do this in a formal way and to this effect each household in Milton Keynes was issued a Section 46 notice with the service change letter in May/June 2023. A sample Section 46 Notice can be found in Appendix 10: Sample Section 46 Notice (Wheelie Bins).

In addition to the process for contamination above, failure to comply with the requirements of a Section 46 notice without reasonable excuse may result in having to pay a fixed penalty. The Council is not obliged to collect household waste that is placed for collection in contravention of the Section 46 notice.

Incidents of receptacles being placed out too early, bins not being taken in at a reasonable time after or presenting side waste (see Policy 6) will be dealt with through engagement (e.g. written notification and reminder of the collection policies), education (e.g. visit from a Recycling Officer from MKCC) or possibly enforcement through servicing and applying a Section 46 notice on an occupier. The council will work with residents in the first instance and facilitate as far as practicable future compliance e.g. enforcement as last resort.

Policy 17: Wheelie Bins Left on the Highway

Background

This policy sets out the high-level action that MKCC intends to take regarding wheelie bins which are not returned to their proper place of storage and left to cause an obstruction to pedestrians on the highway following the day of collection. It also explains how we intend to take a reasonable, equitable, and proportionate approach to enforcement, with the aim of reducing the number of wheelie bins left on the highway and the associated problems they can cause.

Wheelie bins presented to early or not taken in after collection have the potential to cause an obstruction of the highway and impact on the amenity of the area. The Council recognises that enforcement is a last resort and the measures described in this Policy are considered necessary and proportionate to tackle the problem. Some of the problems created by wheelie bins left on the highway have been identified as:

- Presenting an obstruction to pedestrians, especially those who are visually impaired or use mobility aids and pushchairs.
- Making the area look unsightly.
- Bins are vulnerable to be vandalised or blow over and cause damage to parked vehicles.
- Bins left on the highway have the potential to be targeted for arson.

Relevant Legislation

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 gives waste collection authorities powers in relation to waste receptacles. Section 46 of the Act provides that a waste collection authority may serve a notice requiring the occupier of a premises to follow specified steps in relation to the placing of the receptacle for collection. If the occupier fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the requirements of the notice, and this failure causes or is likely to cause a nuisance or has been or is likely to be detrimental to any amenities of the locality, for example by failing to remove the receptacle from the highway when specified, which in turn causes an obstruction or affects amenity, he/she could ultimately receive a fixed penalty of £80.

The statutory process in relation to the service of such fixed penalties is set out in the procedure below. Other legislation highly likely to be used to assist in the implementation of this policy will be:

- The Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 79 and Section 80 relating to Statutory Nuisances and Abatement Notices.
- The Public Health Act 1936 Section 78 relating to the scavenging of common courts and passageways.
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 215 relating to the proper maintenance of land.
- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 Section 16 relating to powers of Local Authority's to obtain the particulars of persons interested in land.

Residents with Additional Support Needs

It is recognised that some residents have additional support needs such as infirmity, limited mobility, age related frailty or live in dwellings where the design and layout does not lend itself easily to the storage of bins off the road. Where this applies, residents can apply for the assisted collection service see Policy 10: Assisted Collections. Some properties do not have easily accessible bin storage areas. In such cases officers will attempt to offer solutions on a case-by-case basis prior to considering an enforcement approach.

Enforcement Procedure

Stage 1 – Complaint Recording

All complaints about bins left on the highway received from a member of the public, a waste officer or an officer within the Environmental Crime Unit, will be logged. This will trigger a review from a Council officer to the area/premises complained about.

Stage 2 – Informal Action

If this is the first time the officer has dealt with the address, or previous enforcement action was taken over a year prior to this date, when there is a complaint of bins left at the property boundary for more than 24 hours after the collection day, the officer can take informal action by way of issuing advice to the occupier in the form of a letter and/or leaflet.

Should there be another reason why the person responsible for the bin, is not able to retrieve it from the highway the officer may feel it appropriate to work with other agencies to provide appropriate support to the resident. If no further offences come to light in the next twelve months, then there will be no further action and if it happens again after that time the process is restarted.

No evidence is required at this stage but a record of the occurrence and actions will be made.

Stage 3 – Section 46 Notice

If the occupier of the address has been advised within the last year, or the problem is so severe that it requires action to begin at this level, the householder can be issued with a notice under Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 see the example in Appendix 10: Sample Section 46 Notice (Wheelie Bins).

The Section 46 notice will specify when the bin should be removed from the highway after collection. The purpose of the notice is to educate the occupier so it is clear when their bin should be returned to its storage location.

Houses in Multiple Occupation can be a problem as the notice needs to be served on the occupier responsible. Section 46 notices are served on all rooms where people are residing. Where it is impossible to gain entry to the HMO, a notice can be served by putting it through the letter box and sticking a copy to the front door.

No evidence is required at this stage but a record of the Section 46 notices served will be maintained.

Stage 4 – Written Warning

If there are further complaints about bins being left out on the highway for a premises where a Section 46 notice has been served, or if officers checking compliance with the Section 46 notice find it is not being complied with and bins are still being left out on the highway after collection without reasonable excuse causing a nuisance or affecting amenity, officers may serve a warning letter on the person responsible. The officers need to ascertain that the people in the address are the ones that were living there at the time of the issue of the Section 46 notice. If residents have changed since serving the notice the process will restart at Stage 1. If they are the same occupants, then a written warning is issued to the householder. A warning letter may only be served where there is no reasonable excuse for failing to comply with the Section 46 notice and:

‘The failure to comply has caused, or is likely to cause, a nuisance, or has been, or is or was likely to be detrimental to any amenities of the locality.’

The written warning will identify how the person has failed to comply with the Section 46 notice, the nature of that failure, how the failure has caused a nuisance or been detrimental to the amenity and explain what will happen if the failure to comply continues.

Stage 5 – Notice of Intent to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice

If there is evidence following serving of a warning letter that the person responsible continues to fail to comply with the Section 46 notice, the person responsible for the failure to comply may be required to pay a fixed penalty to the Council of £80.

The fixed penalty will only be required if the failure to comply with Section 46 causes or is likely to cause a nuisance or has been or is or was likely to be detrimental to any amenities of the locality. A fixed penalty can be required if the above grounds are satisfied within one year of a Stage 4 warning letter being served.

Where officers wish to require a fixed penalty to be paid following a warning letter, they must first serve a 'notice of intent' on the person responsible for the bin. This notice of intent must specify the grounds for proposing the fixed penalty, the amount due for the penalty, and the right for a person to make representations to the Council as to why payment of a fixed penalty should not be required. Any such representations should be made within 28 days beginning with the day the notice of intent is served.

Stage 6 – Fixed Penalty Notice

After the expiry of 28 days from the service of the notice of intent, if there are no representations following the notice of intent, or if the officer considers the representations but determines the fixed penalty is still necessary, the Enforcement Officers can issue a £80 Fixed Penalty Notice to the person responsible for the failure to comply with Section 46. This will be based upon the evidence obtained showing the breach of the Section 46 Notice and any explanation that has been forthcoming from the householder.

The final notice must explain the grounds for requiring the fixed penalty, the amount of the fixed penalty, how payment can be made, the period within which payment must be made (28 days), the right of appeal against the penalty and the consequences of non-payment. Failure to pay the notice is a debt owed to the Council and Debt Recovery may be informed to follow up.

Appeal Process

Any person served with a final notice under this legislation can appeal against it within 14 days of receipt. The Council can withdraw or confirm the requirement to pay the fixed penalty. Any requirement to pay the fixed penalty is suspended pending the determination or withdrawal of the appeal. If any appeal is dismissed or withdrawn the fixed penalty must be paid within 28 days of the decision to withdraw or dismiss the appeal.

If the fixed penalty is not paid within 28 days of an appeal being dismissed or withdrawn, the Council will pursue the penalty as a civil debt and may take appropriate enforcement action in line with the Council's debt recovery processes. Officers will consider the circumstances of every case when determining whether enforcement action is appropriate.

Appendix 1: Examples of Bin Provision

This details below provides examples and context regarding the suitability of wheelie bins for different properties and houses of multiple occupation (HMOs).

Terraced Properties

T1: Terraced properties with a front entrance directly onto the footpath and without rear or side access



1. No rear, side access or front area
2. Not enough space to store wheelie bins

Provision of Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service

T2: Terraced properties with a front entrance directly onto the footpath and with rear or side access



1. Not enough space to store wheelie bins
2. Possible rear access to side

Provision of Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service. Standard Waste Collection Service available if bins can be returned to the property following collection

T3: Terraced properties with front garden



1. Front garden with access to the public highway / footpath
2. Adequate space for wheelie bins

Provision of Standard Waste Collection Service subject to a review
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- Provision of Standard Waste Collection Service (4-bin solution) where it can be accommodated (requires approximately 1.5m² of space available)
- Special Hybrid Kerbside Waste Collection Service (2-bin solution) where there is insufficient space for 4-bins (requires 0.8m² of space)
- If there is less than 0.8m² or the garden has permanent planting, or the surface is unsuitable for wheelie bins (sloped) provide the Special Kerbside Waste Collection Service (sack solution).

Appendix 2: Communal Bin Requirements

Communal Bin Area Site Requirements

The following considerations shall be made in the design for communal bin areas:

Location

- Communal bins should be located in safe storage areas which are unobtrusive, not only to prevent visual intrusion but to discourage vandalism and arson.
- If the communal area is within a building, it should be:
 - on the ground floor
 - level with the road or have an appropriate drop kerb
 - accessible without having to go through the building
 - behind closed doors which can be locked on days when collections are not taking place
- Eurobins from communal bin areas should be no more than 10m from the access point provided where the vehicle stops.
- If the communal bin area is in the parking area, sufficient clearance and appropriate dropped kerbs should be allowed to ensure the bins can be moved safely from the bin store to the collection vehicle without risk of damage to nearby cars. Hatched “no parking zones” are recommended.

Design and Safety Considerations

- The bin area should be appropriately sized to provide adequate storage and access for all the communal bins required for the site. Loose material will not be removed from the bin areas unless it is contained in the appropriate bin.
- Bulky waste will not be removed from the bin store.
- Bin stores shall be covered where possible to prevent unauthorised access, vermin and water ingress.
- Consider the use of bumper strips on the wall or floor for any locations that back onto a walled area that form part of a property to reduce noise and risk of impact against the wall.
- Exposed pipework within the bin store should be enclosed

Access

- Residents should be able to access the bins from inside the building or a dedicated, locked and covered bin area can be provided outside.
- Arrangements should be made for doors to communal storage areas to be unlocked on days when collections are expected or a keycode/key safe code for entry should be provided to facilitate easy access for the crews. Please note that keys are not accepted unless it is stored in a key safe with a key code.
- Doors / gates to communal bin stores should be designed to open outward to facilitate accessibility at times when the bin stores are full.

Signage

- Communal bin stores should display identifying signage to differentiate them from bike or other storage areas
- The bin store should be fitted with automatic lighting activated by passive-infrared sensors or similar
- The name and contact details of the company / individual responsible for the bin stores e.g., management agent shall be affixed to the bin store
- Guidance on the correct usage of the bins shall be affixed to the bin store

Bin Provision for Communal Properties

One set of Eurobins typically sufficient for 10-15 x 1-bedroom flats consists of the following:

- 1 x black 1,100 litre wheelie bin for waste that cannot be recycled collected weekly
- 1 x pink 1,100 litre wheelie bin for paper, card, metal, plastic & glass recyclables collected weekly
- 1 x green 140 litre wheelie bin for food waste collected weekly

660L Eurobins may be provided where bin areas are too small to accommodate the required number of 1100L Eurobins.

Eurobin Requirements

Type	Refuse (residual waste) 4-wheelie bin
Name	Black Eurobin
Size	1100L
Colour	Black
Labelling	WRAP iconography “Household Waste”
Standard	BS EN 840-2/3 Mobile waste and recycling containers. Containers with 4 wheels with a capacity up to 1 300 l with flat or domed lid(s), for comb lifting devices.

Type	Mixed Dry Recycling 4-wheelie bin
Name	Pink Eurobin
Size	1100L
Colour	Pink
Labelling	WRAP iconography “Mixed Paper and Card”, “Food Tins and Drink Cans”, or “Household Metal Packaging”, “Household Plastic Packaging (without film)”, “Mixed Glass – Bottles and Jars” and optional “Aerosols” and “Foil”.
Standard	BS EN 840-2/3 Mobile waste and recycling containers. Containers with 4 wheels with a capacity up to 1 300 l with flat or domed lid(s), for comb lifting devices.

Appendix 3: Non-recyclables



What goes in the black lid wheelie bin or black sacks?

The black lid wheelie bin or black sack (self-provided) should be used for waste that you cannot reuse or recycle in your red lid bin or red sack, blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack or your green food and garden waste bin.

Yes Please



Waste types **NOT** to be placed in black lid wheelie bin or black sacks include:

- Commercial (trade) waste
- Car Batteries and other car parts
- Oil and other liquid waste
- Paint
- Hot ashes
- Heavy materials e.g. brick, rubble and articles of 25kg
- Metal objects such as bicycle frames, gas cylinders, fire extinguishers
- Waste electrical or electronic equipment (e.g. batteries, toasters, kettles etc.)
- Clinical waste
- Dead animals
- Explosive, corrosive or flammable materials
- Hazardous materials
- Tyres
- Recyclables (these are for the red / blue lid wheelie bin or red/blue sack)
- Food and garden waste (this is for the green bin)

Appendix 4: Recyclables (Paper and Card)



What goes in the red lid wheelie bin or red sack?

The red lid wheelie bin or red sack should be used for recyclable paper and cardboard. This includes the following listed items: newspapers and magazines, shredded paper, office paper, paper envelopes, leaflets and glossy pamphlets, cards (excluding glittered cards), cardboard, clean pizza boxes, catalogues and directories. All paper and card should be dry, clean and free from residues.

Yes please



Waste types **NOT** to be placed in red lid wheelie bin or red sack include:

- Non-recyclable household waste
- Plastic, cans or glass (these are for the blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack)
- Food and garden waste
- Nappies or sanitary waste
- Animal waste or pet bedding
- Commercial (trade) Waste
- Clothes, shoes or bedding
- Car Batteries and other car parts
- Oil and other liquid waste
- Paint
- Hot ashes
- Heavy materials e.g. brick, rubble and articles of 25kg
- Metal objects such as bicycle frames, gas cylinders, fire extinguishers
- Waste electrical or electronic equipment (e.g. batteries, toasters, kettles etc.)
- Clinical waste
- Dead animals
- Explosive, corrosive or flammable materials
- Hazardous materials
- Tyres
- Recycling contained in black sacks

Appendix 5: Recyclables (Containers)



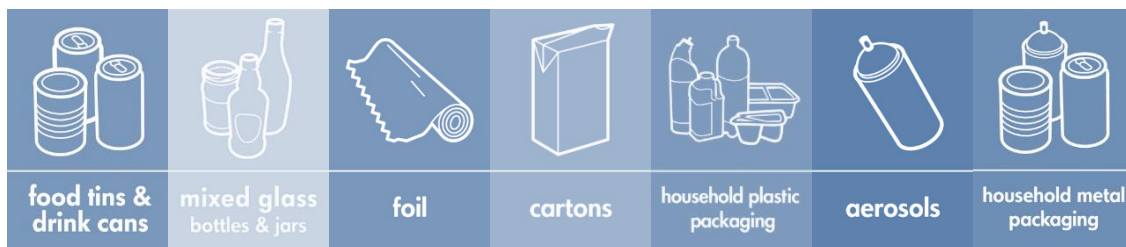
What goes in the blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack?

The blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack should be used for recyclable plastic, cans and glass. This includes the following listed items: mixed glass bottles and jars, food & drink cans, food & drink cartons, plastic bottles, plastic food containers excluding film lids, aluminium foil and empty aerosols. All material shall be clean and free from residues.

What about broken glass?

Broken glass bottles and jars can go into the blue lid wheelie bin. However, for the safety of the collection crews, waste sorters and pedestrians please do not place broken glass in the blue sack instead wrap the broken glass in paper or similar to cover the sharp edges and place in the black sack.

Yes please



Waste types **NOT** to be placed in blue lid wheelie bin or blue sack include:

- Non-recyclable household waste
- Paper and cardboard (these are for the red lid wheelie bin or red sack)
- Food and garden waste
- Nappies or sanitary waste
- Animal waste or pet bedding
- Pyrex or ceramics
- Non-packaging glass (e.g. drinking glasses, spectacles, light bulbs, mirrors and window glass)
- Commercial (trade) waste
- Clothes, shoes or bedding
- Car Batteries and other car parts
- Oil and other liquid waste
- Paint
- Hot ashes
- Heavy materials e.g. brick, rubble and articles of 25kg
- Metal objects such as bicycle frames, gas cylinders, fire extinguishers
- Waste electrical or electronic equipment (e.g. batteries, toasters, kettles etc.)
- Clinical waste
- Dead animals
- Explosive, corrosive or flammable materials
- Hazardous materials
- Tyres

- Recycling contained in black sacks

Appendix 6: Food and garden waste



What goes in the green bin?

The green bin should be used for food and garden waste. This includes the following listed items: All meat, bones and fish (raw and cooked), bread and pastries, dairy, tea bags and loose tea and coffee, fruit and vegetables, grass, weeds and leaves, clean sawdust, hay and bark, and small branches (under 15cm in diameter).

What liners can I use in my food waste bin?

Compostable paper or corn starch liners are acceptable, but they should meet the standard EN13432 and the “seedling logo” is visible on the bags. Alternatively, food can be wrapped in a small amount of paper*.

Yes Please



Waste types **NOT** to be placed in the green bin include:

- Non-recyclable household waste
- Plastic, cans or glass
- Paper and cardboard*
- Nappies or sanitary waste
- Animal waste and per bedding (including fur or hair clippings)
- Commercial (trade) Waste
- Clothes, shoes or bedding
- Car Batteries and other car parts
- Oil and other liquid waste
- Paint
- Hot ashes
- Timber and treated wood
- Plant pots or other non-compostable garden waste
- Soil, bricks, rubble and articles over 25kg
- Metal objects such as bicycle frames, gas cylinders, fire extinguishers
- Waste electrical or electronic equipment (e.g. batteries, toasters, kettles etc.)
- Clinical waste
- Dead animals
- Explosive, corrosive or flammable materials
- Hazardous materials
- Tyres

- Waste in black sacks

Appendix 7: Batteries (yellow bag)



What goes in the yellow bag?

The yellow battery bag should be used for household batteries. This includes the following listed items: mobile phone batteries, laptop batteries and other portable device batteries (e.g. AA and AAA).

Yes Please



Waste types **NOT** to be placed in yellow battery container:

- Automotive or other larger batteries

Appendix 8: Non-Recyclables (Black Eurobin)



The following items can go into the Black Eurobin:

Name	Waste Type
Black Eurobin	Plastic bags, plastic film, polystyrene, crisp and sweet wrappers, fruit nets, nappies and other sanitary waste, pet litter and bedding, non-container glass or china (ensure it is appropriately wrapped) and general non-recyclable waste.

Appendix 9: Mixed Recyclables (Pink Eurobin)



The following items can go into the Pink Eurobin:

Pink Eurobin

Plastic trays, punnets and pots (excluding film lids), plastic bottles (lids removed and included separately), food and drink cartons, metal food, pet food and drink cans, metal food packaging lids, aluminium foil (including foil trays), aerosols (lids removed and included separately), paper and cardboard (including envelopes), glass bottles and jars.

No pyrex, ceramics, non-packaging glass e.g. drinking glasses, spectacles, light bulbs, mirrors or window glass to be placed in the Pink Eurobin

All recyclables shall be clean and free from residues.

Appendix 10: Sample Section 46 Notice (Wheelie Bins)

SECTION 46 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

RECEPTACLES FOR HOUSEHOLD WASTE

LEGAL NOTICE

This is a FORMAL NOTICE issued by Milton Keynes City Council (the Council) pursuant to Section 46(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 requiring you as occupier of the premises known as in the Council's area to place any household waste for collection from those premises in the receptacles described and in accordance with the conditions specified below:

If you fail without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirements specified in this notice, you may be liable to pay a fixed penalty under Section 46A(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

The Council is not obliged to collect household waste that is placed for collection in contravention of this Notice.

SCHEDULE

- Your receptacles must be placed at the boundary of your property nearest to the highway, or your bin storage area, or a collection point previously agreed in writing with an authorised officer of Milton Keynes City Council by 7am on the day of collection.
- Do not leave your bins blocking roads or footways or outside other people's property.
- Receptacles shall not normally be placed out for collection too early ("too early" is considered to be before 5pm the day before your collection) so as to prevent detriment to the amenities of the local area.
- Bins must be returned to your property as soon as possible after collection ("as soon as possible" is considered to be by 5pm the day after your collection).
- Loose material including waste presented in sacks will not be collected.
- Mixed dry recyclables excluding paper and card shall be placed in the BLUE LID BIN provided by Milton Keynes City Council. This shall include the following listed items ONLY: mixed glass bottles and jars, food & drink cans, food & drink cartons, plastic bottles, plastic food containers excluding film lids, aluminium foil and empty aerosols. All material shall be clean and free from residues. Pyrex, ceramics, non-packaging glass e.g. drinking glasses, spectacles, light bulbs, mirrors or window glass must NOT be placed in the blue lid bin.
- Paper and card ONLY shall be placed in the RED LID BIN provided by Milton Keynes City Council. This shall include the following listed items ONLY: newspapers and magazines, office paper, paper envelopes, leaflets and glossy pamphlets, cards (excluding glittered cards), cardboard, books, catalogues and directories. All paper and card shall be clean, dry and free from residues.

- Food and garden waste ONLY shall be placed in the GREEN BIN provided by Milton Keynes City Council (23 litre, 140 litre or 240 litre). This shall include the following listed items ONLY: All meat, bones and fish (raw and cooked), bread and pastries, dairy, tea bags and loose tea and coffee, fruit and vegetables, grass, weeds and leaves, clean sawdust, hay and bark, and small branches (under 15cm in diameter). The following listed items shall NOT be placed in the green bin: animal faeces, nappies, dead animals, fur or hair clippings, soil, bricks, rocks and rubble, plastic, treated wood and plant pots or other non-organic garden waste.
- Household batteries ONLY shall be placed in the YELLOW BATTERY BAG provided by Milton Keynes City Council. This includes mobile phone, laptop and other portable device batteries. Automotive or similar larger batteries shall NOT be placed in the yellow bag. The yellow battery bag shall be placed on the green bin for collection.
- Plastic bags, plastic film, polystyrene, crisp and sweet wrappers, fruit nets, nappies and other sanitary waste, pet litter and bedding, non-packaging glass or china and general non-recyclable waste shall be placed in the BLACK BIN provided by Milton Keynes City Council.

Environment and Waste Team
Recycling@milton-keynes.gov.uk
01908 252570
www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/recycling
Milton Keynes Waste Recovery Park, 9 Dicken Road, Old Wolverton, MK12 5QD