

Agenda Item No. 7(s)

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

CABINET MEETING

24 March 2015

Report of the Strategic Director – Economy, Transport and Environment

**THE CONTROLLED WASTE (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS
2012 - APPROVAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARGES (HIGHWAYS,
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE)**

(1) **Purpose of Report** To seek approval to the implementation of waste disposal charges to some premises in accordance with new Regulations and to agree a charging policy to ensure a fair and consistent approach following the completion of a consultation exercise with relevant stakeholders.

(2) **Information and Analysis** On 5 March 2013, Cabinet considered a report on the Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012 (CWR 2012) came into force on 6 April 2012 and replaced the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 (CWR 92). The Regulations define the powers that local authorities have in respect of making charges for waste collection and disposal.

Under the CWR 92, District and Borough Councils, acting as Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs), had a duty to collect waste from 'Schedule 2 institutions' if requested but could only charge for the collection of the waste and not for its disposal. Schedule 2 institutions include charities, camp sites, schools, prisons and public halls.

The County Council, as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), has a duty to dispose of all household waste (including non-domestic) collected by the WCAs and to meet the cost of disposal. Conversely, private sector waste contractors have traditionally charged for both collection and disposal costs. Schedule 2 of the CWR 92 defined the types of premises which were classified as household waste producers which local authorities could charge for waste collection but not waste disposal. Historically, some organisations have only been charged for collection and have benefitted from free disposal whilst others have incurred both collection and disposal charges.

The fundamental concern relating to the CWR 92 was that the polluter pays principle was not appropriately applied since the cost of disposing of certain

waste streams, defined in the CWR 92, was borne by the WDA rather than by the particular premises. As a result over time, the market for waste collection has become increasingly distorted, with a large number of “Schedule 2” premises moving from private sector contracts to WCA waste services in order to take advantage of tax payer-funded waste disposal, placing a great burden on Local Authority funding that has been met by the tax payer.

Government undertook a review of the CWR 92 with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management by removing the barriers that were insulating certain organisations from the full cost of handling their waste. The review resulted in the CWR 2012 which came into effect on 6 April 2012 and has given the power to WDAs to fully recover the costs of their non-domestic waste service from users, and remove the burden from tax payers. However, it is at the discretion of the WDA to implement charges and recover costs or maintain the status quo.

The changes to the charging regime, brought about by the CWR 2012, could result in some organisations that previously benefitted from free waste disposal incurring charges for waste disposal.

Impact of Charges

The County Council has been working with WCA partners to understand the potential impact applying the changes in the CWR 2012 will have on the District and Borough Councils, and their customers, since the County Council recharges WCAs for disposal costs and they in turn recharge their customers. Issues to take into account when considering if the County Council should use this power to charge, include:

- The WCAs could no longer be at a financial advantage against commercial competitors and they could lose customers.
- Certain vulnerable organisations could be affected, particularly charities and community based organisations.
- If the County Council decided not to impose a charge, organisations, e.g. schools, currently not receiving local authority collections and subsidies could seek to benefit from reduced charges and the County Council would be liable for this additional waste and the associated disposal costs, which could be significant.
- Organisations would face an increased disposal cost which could affect services to their community.
- The County Council could be seen to be unfairly undercutting private sector collections if the power to charge disposal was not appropriately applied and would have to consider state aid issues as part of any future scheme.
- At a time of limited financial resources, it is more important than ever for the tax payer to no longer subsidise the waste disposal costs of private businesses and organisations.

It is difficult to determine the impact to organisations because each WCA has a different methodology to set their charges. However, based on an impact assessment, produced by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) as part of its formal consultation, disposal now accounts for 50% of the total waste management costs. The WCAs would need to adjust services to include the disposal charge so that they remain competitive in the marketplace, but inevitably, the cost of their waste service would increase where disposal charges are levied.

The potential benefits to the County Council of adopting the power to charge are summarised below:

- **To remove public funding of private business costs** Allowing the County Council to recover the costs of waste disposal from non-domestic users will benefit the tax payer. In addition, both public and private sector Schedule 2 premises will be incentivised to reduce their waste disposal costs.
- **To remove the market distortion** Removing the public funding of Schedule 2 premises', disposal costs should create a level-playing field for private sector waste management businesses. This will also increase the ability of Schedule 2 organisations to choose the most appropriate waste management services for their circumstances.
- **To promote waste reduction and recycling** Adopting the powers to charge should effectively contribute towards Government policy and the County Council's aims of reducing waste, increasing recycling rates and providing non-domestic waste services based on the 'polluter pays' principle.

Consultation

To help assess the potential implications of the introduction of disposal costs on organisations (currently only paying for waste collection and not waste disposal). On 5 March 2013, Cabinet approved a consultation exercise to be undertaken (Minute No. 67/13 refers). A questionnaire on the proposed changes was issued by each WCA, in partnership with the County Council, to all relevant waste customers.

A total of 253 responses were received from a wide range of establishments across Derbyshire. The largest response was received from schools, residential and care homes, charities including shops, and clubs and societies. The results from the consultation have been analysed and show that:

- 50% of the responding organisations were already aware of the CWR 2012 and the changes the Regulations have introduced;

- 55% were aware that they did not currently pay for the disposal of waste but only for collection, and that this was paid for by the County Council;
- 84% of responses identified that increased cost would have the largest impact on organisations if charging for disposal costs were introduced;
- 63% were not aware of alternative ways for managing their waste;
- 75% of responses confirmed that alternative waste management solutions would be considered, for example with private sector waste contractors. A small number, however, specified that they would remain with the existing service provided by their WCA;
- 75% of responses confirmed that receiving advanced notice and/or a phased implementation would help to minimise the impact of the introduction of disposal costs. This would allow organisations time to review alternative ways for managing their waste and to budget if necessary.

The consultation has shown that around half of the organisations are already aware of the CWR 2012 and the changes which the Regulations have introduced. Also, that just over half of the organisations who responded were aware that they did not currently pay for the disposal of waste but only for collection, and that disposal was paid for by the County Council.

Organisations were concerned of the likely increase in costs they would incur if disposal costs were included in their existing cost for dealing with their waste. The nature and size of some of the organisations involved, like charities, could mean that paying for disposal costs, which they have not done historically, could be a big change.

The consultation showed that a large proportion of organisations were not aware of alternative ways for managing their waste but confirmed that they would consider alternative waste management solutions if they incurred a lower overall cost. It is perhaps important to note that this could lead to greater quantities of waste being sent for recycling rather than disposal.

To help organisations to deal with the potential increased waste costs going forward, the consultation confirmed that giving advanced notice or a phased implementation would help organisations to review their waste arrangements and to budget where necessary.

In addition, Defra consulted extensively on the proposals prior to the implementation of the Regulations. An informal consultation took place which included four stakeholder workshops held around the country, involving over 150 representatives from local authorities, industry and affected customer groups.

A formal public consultation was held between November 2010 and January 2011. This received responses from 270 organisations and individuals,

including local authorities, community groups, small businesses and institutions. Responses were overwhelmingly supportive with the majority of respondents agreeing with most of the proposals. Subsequently, Defra implemented the draft Regulations.

Policy

It is important the County Council develops a clear policy on charging to ensure a fair, consistent and transparent approach. This is necessary to avoid dealing with organisations on a one by one basis and to avoid disposal costs escalating where organisations establish disposal is free if they contract with a WCA.

Working with WCAs, a Policy has been drafted which, subject to Cabinet approval, will be adopted across the County. A copy of the Policy is attached at Appendix 1. The Policy proposes that the eight WCAs will be charged for disposal as prescribed in the Policy. It should be noted that a WCA can exercise a discretionary power not to pass disposal costs on to its customers, however, any WCA choosing this option will have to meet the cost of doing so.

A number of WCAs have already submitted formal reports to their respective members, alerting them to the changes proposed. Where this has not been the case, informal dialogue with members has taken place.

The premises affected by changes in the CWR 2012 with the resultant addition of disposal charges, are set out in the Policy.

The proposed Policy is drafted to incorporate the legislative changes that came into effect on 6 April 2012 and has not, as yet, been used, pending the outcome of the consultation. Taking account of the consultation feedback, Cabinet is asked to consider the application of the charges and the timescale for the application of charges if they are to be applied.

The consultation highlighted that the majority of organisations were concerned about the likely increase in costs they would incur if disposal costs were included in their existing cost for dealing with their waste. In seeking to manage this impact, respondents asked for advance notice or phased implementation. However, in view of the need to reduce the cost of services, contribute to budget savings and increase income, it is proposed that disposal charges are implemented, albeit that the implementation is delayed to allow adequate advance notice. It is proposed that the charges be applied from 1 October 2015. This will also allow those voluntary and community sector groups to be given at least three months' notice of any increase in charges in line with Best Value Statutory Guidance.

(3) Financial Considerations An estimate of potential income which may be generated by applying charges for waste disposal, in accordance with

the Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012, suggests a potential income of £54,000 per annum which could increase dependent upon the exemptions that apply. The WCAs have requested that sufficient advance notice of any increase in charges is given to enable changes to re-charges to be made. Where changes affect the voluntary and community sector, councils must give at least three months' notice of any increase in charges in line with Best Value Statutory Guidance.

The WCAs will notify affected customers to advise them that a disposal charge will be levied. Charges will be set at a cost per tonne of disposal.

(4) **Legal Considerations** As stated above, under the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012, the Council has the power to recover the costs of the non-domestic waste service from users. The level of charges must be reasonable and relate to the costs of providing the service concerned.

(5) **Equality and Diversity Considerations** A review of potential impacts of the implementation of waste disposal charges to some premises on equality and diversity has been completed and can be made available on request. The potential impacts identified and mitigation methods suggested will be reviewed and monitored during the implementation of the charges to ensure that all communities are aware of the changes and waste management options available. The provision of adequate advance notice will assist all stakeholders in managing equality and diversity issues effectively.

(6) **Environmental Considerations** Through the Derbyshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, the County Council is committed to increasing sustainable waste management solutions across the whole County. The new powers to charge for waste disposal, as defined in the Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012 (CWR 2012), are intended to encourage more sustainable waste management by removing the barriers that were insulating certain organisations from the full cost of handling their waste.

Other Considerations

In preparing this report the relevance of the following factors has been considered: prevention of crime and disorder, human resources, health, property and transport considerations.

(7) **Key Decision** Yes.

(8) **Call-In** Is it required that call-in be waived in respect of the decisions proposed in the report? No.

(9) **Background Papers** Held on file within the Economy, Transport and Environment Department. Officer contact details – Claire Brailsford, extension 397755.

(10) **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS** That Cabinet:

- 10.1 Notes the changes to the powers that Waste Disposal Authorities have in respect of making charges for waste disposal as defined in the Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012.
- 10.2 Approves the Policy for the Implementation of the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 attached to this report.
- 10.3 Approves the implementation of disposal charges to Waste Collection Authorities in accordance with the Policy with effect from 1 October 2015.
- 10.4 Endorses officers working with the Waste Collection Authorities to raise awareness of the Policy changes to those organisations affected.

Mike Ashworth
Strategic Director – Economy, Transport and Environment

APPENDIX 1

Derbyshire Waste Partnership Policy on the Implementation of the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012

1. Overview and principles

- 1.1 The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012¹ (CWR 2012) came into force on 6 April 2012. Whilst Government was seeking to clarify the previous Regulations (CWR 1992), there remains some ambiguity in the new Regulations, in particular around local discretion on charging so that decisions can be made by local authorities that are best suited to local circumstances.
- 1.2 The purpose of this document is to set out the Policy to be adopted by Derbyshire County Council in accordance with the legislation and to address any areas of ambiguity. The eight District and Borough Councils of Derbyshire as Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) will be charged for disposal as prescribed in the Policy. Partners may wish to note that a WCA can exercise a discretionary power not to pass this cost on to its customers, however, any WCA choosing this option will have to meet the cost of doing so.
- 1.3 Based on the results of the national consultation², which included representation from all stakeholders, local consultation with District and Borough Councils, and the local priorities of Derbyshire authorities, the following principles have been agreed: -
 - 1) The Councils support the 'polluter pays' principle.
 - 2) Council tax payers' money should not be used to offset / subsidise public/private sector commercial waste collection and disposal costs.
 - 3) Care needs to be taken when imposing charging which impacts on services that are commissioned by Derbyshire County Council and results in higher cost for those services.
 - 4) Care should be taken where premises directly support local communities or are owned or controlled by that community within the County.
 - 5) Consideration should be given to the impact decisions would have on the County Council and the District and Borough Councils in the area.

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/811/contents/made>

² <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/controlled-waste-regs/120315-controlled-waste-regs-summary-responses.pdf>

- 1.4 The national and local consultation, the five principles above and the Government's Response to the Consultation³ were used to reach the decisions contained in this policy.

2. Legislative context

- 2.1 The CWR 2012⁴ prescribes how certain types of household, commercial and industrial waste must be treated. This includes defining when a collection charge for household waste may be made. It also defines when household waste must be classified as commercial waste for the purposes of charging for disposal of the waste collected, subject to the exemptions provided by the Regulations.⁵
- 2.2 The CWR 2012 are not therefore totally prescriptive and leave the decision on whether to charge or not to each local authority for some types of premises.
- 2.3 The District and Borough Councils, as WCAs, have a duty to arrange for the collection of commercial waste when requested to do so⁶. The WCA can and normally do make a reasonable charge for the collection and disposal of commercial and industrial waste collected.⁷
- 2.4 The County Council, as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), has a duty to make arrangements for the disposal of waste collected by the WCAs⁸ and the WDA is entitled to reimbursement for the disposal charges from the WCAs for their collection of commercial waste⁹.

3. Overarching Policy:

- 3.1 Organisations will be identified to the best of the WCAs ability so that the appropriate charging policy may be applied. Where there is ambiguity in the Regulations and in this Policy, the WCA, in conjunction with the WDA, will reach a decision on how to class that premise type so that a joint approach can be adopted across Derbyshire on the charging Policy.
- 3.2 Payment of Council Tax is used as criteria to distinguish those organisations that may be classed as a non-chargeable under the CWR 2012.
- 3.3 The WDA will apply the charges in accordance with this Policy. However, a WCA may choose to withhold applying charges for collection or disposal because of the principles set out in Section 1.3 of

³ <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2012/03/15/pb13727-controlled-waste-regulations/>

⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/811/contents/made>

⁵ CWR 2012 Schedule 1 subparagraphs 4(3)-(7) and subparagraph 4(8)

⁶ Environmental Protection Act, Part II Section 45

⁷ EPA, Part II Section 45 (4)

⁸ EPA, Part II Section 51 (1)

⁹ EPA Part II Section 52 (9)

this Policy. This is at the discretion of the individual WCA, however, the charges for disposal will be applied by the WDA.

- 3.4 Disposal charging will be implemented from 1 October 2015.
- 3.5 This Policy will be reviewed as and when required or at least every three years.

4 Policy on waste types from specific premises

As previously mentioned, there remain some premises where the WCAs and the WDA can use their discretion whether or not to make a charge. In deciding whether a charge should or should not apply, the relevant principles in Paragraph 1.3 have been considered.

4.1 Residential, nursing and care homes

Waste from a residential, care and nursing home is classified as household waste for which a charge for disposal can be made. Whilst the legislation advises Local Authorities to consider contributions made to collection and disposal already by residents, it is considered impractical to identify any such contributions. Therefore, no disposal charges will be made for household waste from residential, care and nursing homes.

Waste from care homes exempt from Council tax e.g. due to mental health issues, is classified as household waste for which no collection and disposal charges can be made.

Waste from Day Care Centres is non-domestic and, irrespective of any registered charity status, is classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges can be made.

4.2 University and Colleges (Higher Educational Establishments)

Waste from University and Colleges (Higher Educational Establishments) is classified as household waste for which collection and disposal charges can be made.

- a) These premises will be charged for collection and disposal, unless otherwise exempt, for all waste from its business that is carried out on site, for example lecture/seminar rooms, staff offices and libraries. This will include Halls of Residence that are part of the establishments that carries out business on behalf of the University/College and is subject to University/College Rules and Regulations.
- b) Clarification on this definition was sought from Defra and was used to define this position.

4.3 Schools and Further Education Colleges

Waste from schools, academies and Further Education (FE) colleges, is classified as household waste.

The power to charge for waste disposal from schools, academies and FE colleges has been introduced, subject to the following exemption:

- “Publicly funded” schools, academies and FE colleges which benefited from free waste disposal, prior to 6 April 2012, will continue to receive free disposal.

To take account of the delay in implementation of charges, the exemption to continue to receive free disposal will apply to all “Publicly funded” schools, academies and FE colleges which benefited from free waste disposal up to 30 September 2015.

If any school receiving a WCA collection changes to Academy status and their name changes, they do not become chargeable under this Policy.

Non-publicly funded schools and FE colleges, both current and new customers, will be subject to disposal charges.

Any **new** educational establishment customers from 1 October 2015 (publicly and non-publicly funded) will be charged for disposal.

Disposal charges will be applied to non-publicly funded schools which hold charitable status.

Government will review the Regulations relating to schools and FE colleges after 2015-16.

4.4 Hospitals

Waste from a hospital (National Health Service (NHS) or privately operated) is classified as household waste for which collection and disposal charges can be made.

- a) These premises will be charged for waste collection and disposal, unless otherwise exempt, for all waste from its business that is carried out on site, including waste from business, health care facilities and some accommodation.
- b) Hospitals will not be charged for disposal for accommodation that is occupied by Council Tax payers or for accommodation that is provided for persons with no other permanent address, and the waste is collected separately from other waste collected on site, for example, multi-occupancy residential buildings.

4.5 Residential Hostel

Waste from a residential hostel, which provides accommodation only to persons with no other permanent address or who are unable to live at their permanent address, is classified as household waste.

A collection charge can be applied but no disposal charge can be applied.

Waste from commercial residential hostels, e.g. Youth Hostel Association (YHA) hostels will be classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied.

4.6 Supported Living Accommodation

Waste from supported living accommodation is not defined in the Regulations, however, it is considered waste arising from such premises should be classified as household waste for which no collection or disposal charges should be applied.

4.7 Moored Vessel for Living Accommodation

Waste from a moored vessel for living accommodation is classified as household waste. No collection or disposal charges can be applied.

If a vessel is used as a business e.g. for day trips, holiday accommodation, then it is to be treated as commercial waste and collection and disposal charges applied.

4.8 Places of Worship

Waste from Places of Worship is classified as household waste. No collection or disposal charges can be applied.

Waste from churchyards and/or cemeteries where there is no church on site, and they are operated on a commercial basis, is classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges can be applied.

4.9 Prison or Penal Institution

Waste from a prison or penal institution is classified as household waste for which collection and disposal charges can be made.

The premises will be charged for both waste collection and disposal of all the waste arising from their site(s).

4.10 Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites

Waste from gypsy and traveller caravan sites is classified as household waste.

These sites must be treated in the same way as any other domestic property, with free collections of household waste in the designated containers for residual waste and recycling.

A caravan site will be charged for waste collection and disposal if it arises from commercial activity on site.

Mixed-use sites may be charged disposal for the proportion of waste that derives from non-Council Tax payers on the site.

4.11 Premises used Wholly or Mainly for Public Meetings

Waste from a premises used wholly or mainly for public meetings (e.g. village halls) is classified as household waste for which a collection charge may be made.

Premises not used wholly or mainly for public meetings can be classed as commercial waste.

These premises will be allocated the standard WCA household waste collection service in terms of method and frequency of collection. Any additional waste above the standard capacity should be classed as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges should be applied.

4.12 Charities

Waste from charities is dealt with in three places within the Regulations and can be either commercial or household waste. The following provides clarification:

- a) Waste from premises occupied by a charity, for example headquarters and offices, is classed as commercial waste for which waste collection and disposal charges will be applied.
- b) For charity shops selling donated goods originating from a domestic property, waste will be regarded as household waste for which a collection charge can be made. Where waste originates from a non-domestic property, a collection and disposal charge can apply.
 - i. Charity Shops only includes those that are registered as a charity, a community interest company and a non-for-profit organisation. Charity Shops not falling into these categories will be charged for disposal.
 - ii. On occasions when it is uncertain if the waste is household or commercial waste, the Charity Shop must provide **evidence** that the waste is household in order not to be charged for disposal. This could take the form of a confirmation letter from the resident or a collection order form.
- c) Waste from a community interest company, charity or other non-for-profit company, which collects goods for re-use or waste to prepare for re-use from domestic property, is household waste for

which a collection charge can be made. Where waste originates from a non-domestic property, a collection and disposal charge will be applied.

Where charities operate commercial services e.g. a café, the waste generated will be regarded as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied.

Where waste originates from a non-domestic property e.g. working men's clubs and Housing Association offices, collection and disposal charges will be applied, irrespective of the registered charity status, as the commercial waste classification takes precedence over the charitable status.

4.13 Self-catering Accommodation

Waste from self-catering accommodation is classified as commercial waste for which waste collection and disposal charges will be applied subject to the exemption detailed below.

Self-catering accommodation will NOT be charged for waste disposal where it meets the following two criteria:

1. Eligible for free waste disposal under CWR 92 (i.e. premises covered by Schedule 2, including those premises types which are classed as commercial waste producers under CWR 2012).

AND

2. Are entitled to Small Business Rate Relief*

The premises must meet both criteria in order to qualify for the exemption.

*As defined in Section 43(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1998, calculated in accordance with Section 43 (4A)(a).

To take account of the delay in implementation of charges, the exemption to continue to receive free disposal will apply to all self-catering accommodation premises which benefitted from free waste disposal up to 30 September 2015. Charges for waste disposal will be imposed on any new or returning customers after this date.

4.14 Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) and other Composite Hereditaments

B&B's and other composite hereditaments (i.e. properties used for both domestic and non-domestic purposes) should be provided with free collections for the domestic element of the property (i.e. where the owners live) but collection and disposal charges will be applied for waste from the commercial part of the premises. The free collection for the domestic element will be in accordance with the standard WCA household collection arrangements.

4.15 Camp and Caravan Sites

Waste from camp and caravan sites is classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied, subject to the exemption detailed below.

However, where it is from domestic premises on the site, it is to be treated as household waste for which no charges will be applied.

Camp and caravan sites will **NOT** be charged for waste collection and disposal where they meet the following criteria:

1. Eligible for free waste disposal under CWR 92 (i.e. premises covered by Schedule 2, including those premises types which are classed as commercial waste producers under CWR 2012).

AND

2. Are entitled to Small Business Rate Relief*

The premises must meet both criteria in order to qualify for the exemption.

*As defined in Section 43(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1998, calculated in accordance with Section 43 (4A)(a). The exemption only applies to businesses which existed before the Regulations came into force, and not to businesses which started up after that date.

To take account of the delay in implementation of charges, the exemption to continue to receive free disposal will apply to all camp and caravan sites which benefited from free waste disposal up to 30 September 2015. Charges for waste disposal will be imposed on any new or returning customers after this date.

4.16 Premises occupied by a Court, Government Department, Local Authority, Persons Appointed to Discharge Public Functions and Body incorporated by Royal Charter

Waste from premises occupied by a court, Government department, local authority, persons appointed to discharge public functions and body incorporated by Royal Charter is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

4.17 Premises occupied by a Royal Palace

Waste from premises occupied by a Royal Palace is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

4.18 Premises occupied by Medical Practitioners

Non-clinical waste from premises occupied by medical practitioners is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

4.19 Premises occupied by Clubs, Societies or any Association

Waste from premises occupied by clubs, societies or any association of persons in which activities are conducted for the benefit of members, is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

Where a club, society or any association is also a registered charity e.g. scout and guide associations, the waste remains commercial waste as the commercial waste classification takes precedence over the charitable status.

4.20 Premises used for the Breeding, Boarding or Stabling of Animals

Waste from premises used for the breeding, boarding or stabling of animals is classified as industrial waste and should not be collected.

Derbyshire Waste Partnership
February 2015