Incorporating FOGO into Council Planning Controls: An Implementation Guide

There are two planning documents NSW councils can amend to include provisions for FOGO or FO services in their own planning controls:

- The Local Environment Plan
- The Development Control Plan

What is a Local Environment Plan?

A Local Environmental Plan (LEP) is a legislative instrument that provides the local statutory framework to guide development and land use decisions. Each individual local government area has their own LEP. Land use decisions are made in accordance with the LEP through the application and consideration of land use zones, zone objectives and development standards.

How is an LEP updated?

Any amendment to the LEP will require the preparation and assessment of a planning proposal. A planning proposal can be initiated by councils and sets out the justification and supporting information to allow an LEP (amendment) to be made. The planning proposal will also explain the intended effect of a proposed LEP amendment and include justification of strategic merit.

What is a Development Control Plan

A Development Control Plan (DCP) provides detailed planning and design guidance to support the aims, objectives, and development standards of the Local Environmental Plan (LEP). A DCP may contain a range of measures such as planning principles, objectives and controls for specific land uses and building types. DCPs can also have controls for single topics such as waste and resource recovery, landscaping, and car parking.

How is a DCP updated?

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and supporting regulations prescribe the statutory process for how a DCP can be made. The process involves the support of Council (through a Council Resolution) and a public exhibition process. Processes (including exhibition periods) can vary between councils. It is recommended that early discussions are held with your council's Strategic Planning officers to confirm internal processes and timing.

Updating your LEP

The justification of strategic merit is considered one of the most key components of the planning proposal. The planning proposal needs to demonstrate how the proposal will align with the strategic framework such as Regional and District Plans as well as individual Local Strategic Planning Statements. One of the key strategic merit consideration and assessment criteria is whether the proposed amendment is to respond to a change in circumstances that has not been recognised by the existing planning framework[1]. This is particularly relevant with the policy direction of the NSW Waste and Materials Strategy 2041 and the implications for food organic targets and mandates within the high-density residential context as currently there is limited consideration of waste and resource recovery in the Standard LEP Instrument (template LEP for all councils).

1 *DPIE (2022): Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline*

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NSW GOVERNMENT

Assessment and justification for any LEP amendment needs to demonstrate how the proposal aligns with the NSW strategic framework, including:

- Greater Sydney Region Plan 2018
- District Plans (Western City, South, Central City, North and Eastern City in Sydney) or Regional Plans (regional NSW)
- Individual Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPS)

Councils that have included specific waste and resource recovery objectives within their individual LSPS that align with planning priorities and directions within the Greater Sydney Region Plan 2018 and relevant District Plan are best placed to demonstrate how any future amendment to the LEP supports the strategic framework. An example from Liverpool City Councils Local Strategic Planning Statement has been provided in Figure 1 (below).

Figure 1: Liverpool City Council's Local Strategic Planning Statement

Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan

There are two ways to amend the Standard LEP instrument that best support the consideration of waste and resource recovery (including food organic stream) which are:

- Option 1: Addition of a new standalone local provision for waste and resource recovery
- Option 2: Amendment to Design Excellence Provisions

What the Options will achieve

The two options will achieve:

- **Escalate** the importance of waste and resource recovery (including organics diversion) outcomes within the planning policy framework.
- **Strengthen** the consideration of waste and resource recovery (including organics diversion) during the planning, design and development application process.
- **Align** waste and resource recovery (including food organic diversion) with other planning considerations, such as landscape, traffic, parking etc.
- **Inform** and guide applicants/developers of the importance of waste and resource recovery (including organics diversion) early in the planning and development stage.

Additional resources to support the need for change

The *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041* establishes the ambitious targets of halving food waste to landfill and achieving net zero emissions from organics in landfill by 2030. To achieve these targets, the Strategy has mandated the separate collection of food and garden organics from all NSW households by 2030.

The targets set by *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041* clarify the long-term goals and priorities for NSW and should be a key reference point to support the need for change in strategic planning policy. Specific reference should be made to the mandate for separate collection of food and garden organics across all NSW households by 2030.

Some councils may have access to additional resource documents to support and strengthen the need for strategic planning policy change. These documents could include:

- **Environmental and Sustainability Targets** – Council may have adopted resource recovery and landfill diversion targets as part of its Annual Plan and Environmental Plans.
- **Community Satisfaction Surveys** – Councils' usually undertake a community satisfaction survey (annually or every two years) to determine the community's satisfaction with Council's services and facilities. Waste services generally appear in the high priority sections of the survey. This information could be used to highlight the importance of waste and recycling within the community and the need to ensure potential conflicts are avoided. Examples include *Waste Matters Hornsby – Community Engagement and Consultation Report* (Figure 2) and *Cumberland City Council Community Satisfaction Survey* (July 2021) (Figure 3).
- **Community Strategic Plans (CSP)** – Council may have results of engagement and community priorities as part of governance planning that is used to target resources and develop strategies, action plans and operational budgets. Examples include *Wollongong 2022 Community Strategic Plan* (Figure 4).
- **Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPS)** – Most councils have adopted a LSPS that sets out the 20-year vision for land use in their local government area. These statements will shape how the development controls in the LEP evolve over time to meet the community's needs, with the LEP the main tool to deliver the council and community's plan. As identified above, councils that have included waste and resource recovery within the LSPS are best placed to support changes to the LEP.
- **Council's Complaint Register** – Some council's may have access to a complaint register, or similar, to determine the level of dissatisfaction within the community of servicing non- compliant developments.

WHAT YOU TOLD US

79 PERCENT OF RESIDENTS SAID THEY ARE SUPPORTIVE OR VERY SUPPORTIVE OF COUNCIL INVESTING MORE RATE PAYER MONIES INTO IMPROVED RESOURCE RECOVERY TO DIVERT WASTE FROM LANDFILL FOR OUR COMMUNITY.

A comprehensive community engagement and consultation process was undertaken to identify community issues related to waste management.

The community consultation process included interactive public pop-up stalls, an online survey, phone surveys and focus groups to explore key issues in detail.

The main themes from what you told us included:

You are concerned at the amount of packaging and plastic waste being generated.

- You want Council to lobby State and Commonwealth Governments, and manufacturers and supermarkets for more action on packaging and plastics.
- You want a national recycling labelling system to help identify what to recycle.
- You want manufacturers and supermarkets to take responsibility for packaging and plastics.
- You want to recycle your soft plastics and you want Council to manage single use plastics and waste at Council special events.

You want more education on what waste services are available and how to use them, particularly for new residents to the Shire.

- You want to know what goes in what bin.
- You want to know what to do with specific items e.g. e-waste/mattresses.
- You want to know where your waste goes, what happens to it and to have confidence that recycling is really happening; you want more State Government provided Return and Earn drop off points within the Shire.
- You want more home composting and worm farming engagement for those interested and better solutions through kerbside collection systems to compost organic material for those that don't want to house compost. There is an interest in community gardens.

Residents strongly wanted to retain the current scheduled date bulky clean up collection service.

- Residents living in 5 storey and high rise unit complexes also wanted access to a bulky clean up service from Council.
- Property managers at unit complexes wanted green waste bins for garden maintenance waste.
- Residents from units and apartments want more education and engagement on how to recycle right.

You want more opportunities provided for reusing, repairing and repurposing waste so it isn't landfilled.

- You want Council to promote reusable alternatives to single use items such as plastic bags, straws and coffee cups.

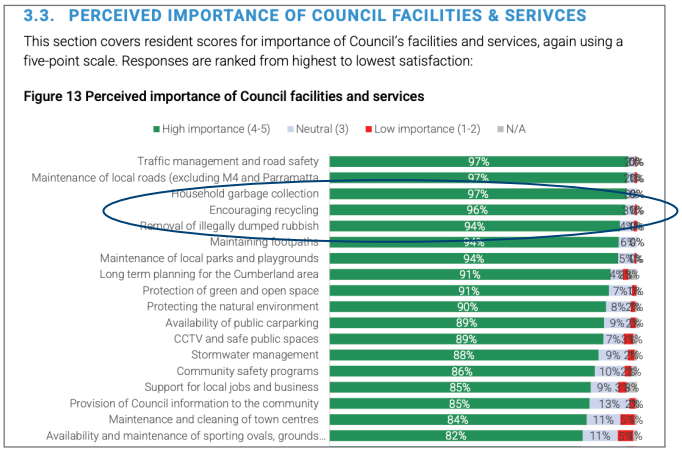
You want Council to do more on illegal dumping and litter management, including imposing fines where possible.

- 79 percent of residents said they are supportive or very supportive of Council investing more rate payer monies into improved resource recovery to divert waste from landfill for our community.

Want to know more?
Want to know more about what our community told us check out the full Waste Matters Strategy – Community Engagement and Consultation Report on Council's website at:

http://wastematters.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/

Figure 2: Extract from Hornsby Waste Matters



3.3. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF COUNCIL FACILITIES & SERIVCES

This section covers resident scores for importance of Council's facilities and services, again using a five-point scale. Responses are ranked from highest to lowest satisfaction:

Figure 13 Perceived importance of Council facilities and services

Figure 3: Extract from Cumberland City Council Community Satisfaction Survey

Objective1.1: The natural environment is protected and enhanced.		
Strategies	Key Responsibility	Timeframe
1.1.1 The community is actively involved in the expansion and improvement of our green corridors and other natural areas connecting the escarpment to the sea.	Wollongong City Council (WCC) State Government All community	Ongoing Short-Medium Term
1.1.2 Agencies work together to reduce pollution and its impacts on our environment.	WCC State Government	Ongoing Short-Medium Term
1.1.3 The potential impacts of natural disasters, such as those related to bushfires, flood and landslips are managed and risks reduced to protect life, property and the environment.	WCC State Government	Medium Term
1.1.4 Projects and programs that achieve enhancement of the natural environment and escarpment are developed and implemented.	WCC State Government All community	Ongoing
Community Indicators:		

Figure 4: Extract from Wollongong City Council Community Strategic Plan 2022

Template wording for amendments to the LEP

Option 1: Addition of a new standalone local provisions for waste and resource recovery

Strategic Merit

(If you are a Sydney council:)

The inclusion of a standalone provision for waste and resource recovery supports the objectives and strategies of the **Greater Sydney Region Plan 2018**.

Specifically:

Objective 35: More waste is re-used and recycled to support the development of a circular economy.
Strategy 35.2: Support innovative solutions to reduce the volume of waste and reduce waste transport requirements.

The inclusion of a standalone provision for waste and resource recovery supports the planning directions and specific planning priorities of the [insert name and planning priority of the District Plan for your area]:

(If you are a regional NSW council:)

The inclusion of a standalone provision for waste and resource recovery supports the planning directions and specific planning priorities of the [insert name and section of Regional Plan for your area]:

Illawarra Shoalhaven Regional Plan 2041:

Objective 16: Support the development of a circular economy

Strategy 16.1: Strategic planning and waste management strategies should consider supporting development of a circular economy and opportunities for industrial symbiosis.

Central Coast Regional Plan 2041:

OBJECTIVE 1: A prosperous Central Coast with more jobs close to home

Strategy 1.4 Local strategic planning should consider:

- alignment with the *NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041* and the seven circular economy principles identified in this plan
- opportunities to support the circular flow of materials by enabling new remanufacturing, resource recovery, re-use and recycling facilities and the expansion of existing circular economy facilities
- the location of circular economy facilities and existing waste management centres, and ensure sensitive land uses do not encroach on these areas or limit their future expansion
- opportunities to promote circular economy outcomes through local policy guidance and development controls relating to building design, materials, construction and waste management.

Riverina Murray Regional Plan 2041:

OBJECTIVE 13: Support the transition to net zero by 2050

Strategy 13.2 Strategic planning and waste management strategies should align with relevant state strategies and guidelines and when planning for waste and resource recovery, including:

- identifying waste infrastructure required to support new industry specialisations, including renewable energy generation
- the safe management of waste including associated with large-scale disasters
- a focus on precincts that support circular economy activities and industries
- planning instrument amendments required to make it easier to develop waste and circular economy infrastructure.

North Coast Regional Plan 2041:

OBJECTIVE 6: Create a circular economy

Strategy 6.2: Use strategic planning and waste management strategies to support a circular economy, including dealing with waste from natural disasters and opportunities for new industry specialisations.

Hunter Regional Plan 2041:

OBJECTIVE 1: Diversify the Hunter's mining, energy and industrial capacity

Strategy 1.5 Local strategic planning should consider:

- alignment with the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 and the seven circular economy principles identified in this plan
- opportunities to support the circular flow of materials by enabling new remanufacturing, resource recovery, re-use and recycling facilities and the expansion of existing circular economy facilities
- the location of circular economy facilities and existing waste management centres, and ensure sensitive land uses do not encroach on these areas or limit their future expansion
- opportunities to promote circular economy outcomes through local policy guidance and development controls relating to building design, materials, construction, and waste management.

New England Regional Plan 2041:

OBJECTIVE 10: Support a circular economy

Strategy 10.2 Use strategic planning and waste management strategies to support a circular economy, including dealing with waste from natural disasters and opportunities for new industry specialisations.

Proposed Amendment	Expected Outcome of this provision	Issues trying to resolve
Part 7: Local Provisions: Waste and Resource	Providing a separate and standalone clause within the LEP will escalate the importance of waste and resource recovery in the construction, design and operation of new developments within the LGA. A standalone provision strengthens Council's ability to deliver waste diversion targets and other policy directions of the NSW Government and the expectations of the community.	Council needs to achieve targets set by the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041.
Objective: The objective of this clause is to ensure residential developments incorporate well-designed and innovative waste and resource recovery facilities at the building design stage that: • Minimises the amount of waste that goes to landfill; • Maximises resource recovery and waste stream separation; • Ensure waste services occur in a safe, efficient and sustainable manner; and • Do not impact on amenity of residents, neighbours and the public interest.	Aligns waste and resource recovery outcomes for new developments with broader policy direction contained within NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 and supports the delivery of well-designed communities with high levels of amenity.	Clearly identifies and communicates the intent for new residential development.
Development it relates to: The clause relates to new **multi-unit**, **residential flat building** and **mixed-use development**. *Note: Individual councils can choose to have this apply to all residential development. Consideration will need to be given to assessment implications for single dwellings and fast-track applications.*	Identifies where this provision applies.	Ensures provisions relate to new medium and high-density residential development.
Requirements: Development consent must not be granted to the erection of a new multi-unit, residential flat building or a mixed-use development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the building will: (a) Maximise waste separation and resource recovery; (b) Minimises the amount of waste that goes to landfill; (c) Integrate waste and resource recovery facilities and collection systems within the built form of the development; (d) Protects the amenity of residents, neighbours and the public; and (e) Ensures waste collection infrastructure does not compromise public safety including the safety and accessibility of waste management staff.	Provision supports the targets and key policy directions of the NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. Stream separation includes food organics as well as other future streams in line with broader circular economy policy.	Stream separation will capture food organics. Addresses key issues that are currently experienced within medium and high-density residential development.

Option 2: Draft wording for Option 2: Amendment to Design Excellence Provisions

Strategic Merit		
The Strategic Merit is the same as for the Option 1 approach. Use the strategic merit wording according to the geographic region of your council found on pages 4 and 5 above.		
Proposed Amendment	**Expected Outcome of this provision**	**Issues trying to resolve**
Part 7: Local Provisions **Design Excellence**	Strengthens the consideration of waste and resource recovery at the design stage of new development. Align waste and resource recovery outcomes with innovative and high standard design.	Ensures waste and resource recovery is considered in the design of new developments and is integrated holistically into building design and development.
(The provision currently reads) (1) Development consent must not be granted for development involving the construction of a new building, or external alterations to an existing building, on land to which this Part applies unless, in the opinion of the consent authority, the proposed development exhibits design excellence. (2) In deciding whether development to which this clause applies exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters— (a) whether a high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved, (b) whether the form and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain, (c) whether the development will detrimentally impact on view corridors, (d) (Repealed) (e) how the development will address the following matters— (i) the suitability of the land for development, (ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix, (iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints, (iv) the relationship of the development with other buildings (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form, (v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings, (vi) street frontage heights, (vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,	Aligns waste and resource recovery outcomes for new developments with broader policy direction contained within NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 and supports the delivery of well-designed communities with high levels of amenity.	Clearly identifies and communicates the intent for new residential development. Clear provision that supports maximising waste stream separation that can capture food organics.

(viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development, (Insert new subclause as ix or the relevant subclause number to your DCP) **The provision of integrated waste and resource recovery infrastructure (including waste management collection systems) that maximises stream separation and material recovery and minimises waste going to landfill.** (ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements, (x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain		

Updating your DCP

Making amendments to your DCP is the appropriate planning control to reflect the local waste service requirements. Greater consistency in controls across councils increases adoption by the development industry and reduces the need to justify Council's varying requirements. Template wording below can be used by councils without the relevant clauses, or used to update existing clauses where they do not currently address organic waste.

Proposed Amendment	Guiding Principles	Issues trying to resolve
Waste Management Plan		
1. A Waste Management Plan must be submitted for the on-going use of the development. 2. The Waste Management Plan must: a. Identify the generation of waste expected from the development including general waste, recycling, food organics, garden organics and bulky waste. b. Detail how the development will manage all waste generated on site. This is to include identifying all allocated waste bins (number and size) and how they will be stored; and c. Detail how waste will be collected and managed for the development. This includes responsibility for cleaning, transfer of bins between waste storage area and nominated collection points and general maintenance of waste management facilities.	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the development's design and ongoing management. An appropriate Waste Management Plan upfront has the potential to identify and resolve many operational matters earlier in the planning process.	• Ensuring new development applications are supported with adequate information to enable efficient assessment of development applications. • Ensures waste and resource recovery systems including food organics is considered early in the design stage to overcome operational issues and support diversion from landfill targets.
Waste Generation and Bin Allocation		
1. The development is to be designed to: a. Ensure all new dwellings have equitable access to garbage, recycling, food organics, garden organics and bulky waste. b. Ensure that the waste storage area is of sufficient size (and be provided with appropriate dimensions) to accommodate the required number and size of bins. c. Provide waste bins to a level commensurate with waste generation for the development in accordance with the nominated waste generation rates. d. Allocate space for flexibility in services, including space for additional stream separation including e-waste, textile, cardboard and soft plastics.	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the development's design and ongoing management. Maximise waste stream separation and resource recovery. Equitable access for residents to support higher level recovery. Support transition to circular economy. Ensure the design and location of waste storage areas consider space for future services.	Ensures organics waste is considered in the provision of bin allocation and space for bin storage.

Waste Generation rates		
1. The following waste generation rates are to be used when calculating the required number of bins for the development: a. Food organics (and garden organics): 25L/per week/dwellings	Controls are supported by reliable data. Aligns with Better Practice for Resource Recovery for Residential Development (EPA)	Ensures food organics is captured in waste generation and bin allocation for new developments.
Waste Storage Area and Facilities (Individual Dwelling)		
1. The development is to be designed to: a. Provide each individual dwelling with waste storage cupboard and space within the kitchen to hold two days volume of waste for three waste streams (general waste, recycling and food organics).	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the development's design and ongoing management. All waste streams are managed collected and disposed of effectively and efficiently.	Ensures adequate spaced is provided within the kitchen area of new dwellings. Supports the provision of a caddy.
Waste Storage Area and Facilities (Development Waste Management Systems)		
1. The development waste management system is to be designed to incorporate one of the following waste management systems: a. A waste chute system that caters for all three waste streams, or b. A waste storage room on each individual residential level, or c. A waste storage room within the basement footprint of the development, d. An alternate solution that incorporates a well-designed innovative waste and resource recovery system that caters for all three waste streams: general waste, recycling, food organics and garden organics. 2. In selecting an appropriate waste management system for the development, the following is to be demonstrated: a. The waste management system is integrated into the overall design of the development and takes into consideration all users (including residents, caretaker/building manager and waste collection staff. b. The waste management system maximises waste separation and resource recovery and minimises waste going to landfill. c. The waste management system caters for all three waste streams: general waste, recycling and food organics (and garden organics). d. Supports waste management and collection services to occur in a safe, efficient, cost-effective and timely manner. e. The waste management system protects resident health, safety and amenity (in terms of noise, odour and visual impacts).	All waste streams are managed, collected and disposed of, effectively and efficiently. Implement innovative waste storage area and facilities that are safe, healthy and efficient. Waste storage area and facilities minimise negative impacts in amenity, streetscape and the public domain.	Provides options on how the development can be achieve intended outcome. Provides flexibility for the best solution to be adopted for the development. Provides opportunity for innovation in system design.

Choose one or a combination of the following three design solutions for food organics collection supported in your LGA:		
Waste Chute System		
1. A waste chute management system for the development is to be designed to: a. Provide a waste chute for all three waste streams on each residential level. b. Identify arrangements in place for the disposal of bulky waste and larger cardboard items. c. Comply with the Better Practice Guide for Waste and Resource Recovery in Residential Developments (EPA, 2019).	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the developments design and ongoing management. All waste streams are managed, collected and disposed of, effectively and efficiently. Implement innovative waste storage area and facilities that are safe, healthy and efficient. Waste storage area and facilities minimise negative impacts on amenity, streetscape and the public domain.	Provides options for councils that prefer waste chute systems. Waste chutes should be provided for all three streams. Waste chute system design cannot prioritise convenient disposal of general waste. Direct link to the relevant NSW EPA best practice guidelines.
Waste storage room on each individual residential level		
1. A waste storage room is to be provided on each individual residential level that caters for all three waste streams: general waste, recycling and food organics and garden organics. 2. The waste storage room is to be designed to: a. Be of adequate size and dimensions to accommodate the required number and size of bins b. Provide space for all bins to be accessed, rotated and manoeuvred for cleaning and disposal. c. Allow for future waste stream separation. 3. The waste storage room is to be designed so that it: a. Provides equitable access for all residents. b. Caters for all users including residents, care takers, building managers and cleaners. c. Provides a safe, clean and hygienic environment that protects resident amenity by: • Incorporate cleaning facilities for bin washing including a hose cock and floor graded to a 100mm diameter floor drain outlet. • Floor is drained to the sewer. • Providing a smooth, cleanable and impervious floor and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any containers held within the area. • Incorporating lighting that is controllable from the inside and outside • Incorporating temperature control devices.	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the developments design and ongoing management. All waste streams are managed, collected and disposed of, effectively and efficiently. Implement innovative waste storage area and facilities that are safe, healthy and efficient. Implement innovative solutions. Waste storage area and facilities minimise negative impacts on amenity, streetscape and the public domain.	Ensures resident access to all thee waste streams convenient and equitable. Ensures waste storage room is of appropriate size and dimensions for all allocated bin sizes as well as ensuring rooms have appropriate dimensions for rotating, cleaning and disposal. Future proofing.

• Providing a separate ventilation system to comply with AS 1668 – The use of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings. • Satisfies the requirement of the Building Code of Australia. d. Ensures the waste storage room provides sufficient door width and height dimensions for the manoeuvring and transfer of bins to the nominated collection point.		
Waste storage room within the basement footprint of the development		
1. A waste storage room is to be provided within the basement footprint of the development that caters for all three waste streams: general waste, recycling and food organics (and garden organics). 2. The waste storage room is to be designed to provide equitable access for all residents in close proximity to the lift core. 3. The waste storage room is to be designed so that it provides a safe, clean and hygienic environment that protects residential amenity by: a. Incorporating cleaning facilities for bin washing including a hose cock and floor graded to a 100mm diameter floor drain outlet. b. Floor is drained to the sewer. c. Provides a smooth, cleanable and impervious floor and wall surfaces that extend up the wall to a height equivalent to any containers held within the area. d. Incorporates lighting that is controllable from the inside and outside. e. Provides a separate ventilation system to comply with AS 1668 – The use of mechanical ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings. f. Satisfies the requirement of the Building Code of Australia. 4. The waste storage room is to be of adequate size and dimensions to accommodate the required number and size of bins and allow for future waste stream separation. 5. Provide space for all bins to be accessed, rotated and manoeuvred for cleaning and transfer to collection point. 6. Ensures waste storage room provides sufficient door width and height dimensions for the manoeuvring and transfer of all bins to nominated collection point.	Waste and resource recovery is an integral part of the developments design and ongoing management. All waste streams are managed, collected and disposed of, effectively and efficiently. Implement innovative waste storage area and facilities that are safe, healthy and efficient. Waste storage area and facilities minimise negative impacts on amenity, streetscape and the public domain.	Locating waste storage room within the basement footprint of the development: Caters for stream separation and recovery of food organics. Ensures equitable access and convenience for all users. Ensures general waste stream is not prioritised over other waste streams. Ensures waste storage room is of appropriate size and dimensions for all allocated bin sizes as well as ensuring rooms have appropriate dimensions for rotating, cleaning and disposal. Ensures room can cater for all allocated bins and food organic stream. Addressed potential operational issues.

This project is a NSW Environment Protection Authority Waste Less, Recycle More initiative funded from the waste levy.