

Operational Waste and Recycling Management Strategy

438 Victoria Quarter
London Borough of Barnet

Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP

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Quality information

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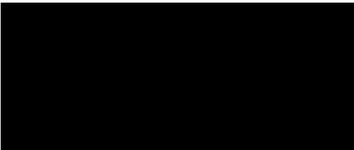
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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Legislation and Planning Policy.....	3
3. The Proposed Development.....	6
4. Methodology.....	6
5. Operational Waste Management Strategy.....	8
6. Storage and Collection Provision.....	21
7. Conclusion.....	25
8. References	26
Appendix A Communication with LBB	28
Appendix B Full List of Waste and Recycling Management Planning Policy	29
Appendix C RCV Tracking.....	34

Figures

Figure 1 Waste Hierarchy.....	1
Figure 2 Site Location Plan	2
Figure 3 Block A, F4 and G Residential Bin Stores.....	12
Figure 4 Block H, J1 and J2 Residential Bin Stores.....	12
Figure 5 Blocks E,F1,F2 and F3 Residential Bin stores	12
Figure 6 Block A, F4 and G Proposed Parking Points.....	13
Figure 7 Block H, J1 and J2 Proposed Parking Point.....	13
Figure 8 Block E, F1, F2 and F3 Proposed Parking Points.....	14
Figure 9 Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 Residential Core Bin Stores	14
Figure 10 Central Basement Bin Store.....	15
Figure 11 Ground Floor Waste and Recycling Holding Room.....	16
Figure 12 Proposed Location of Parking Point	16
Figure 13 Block F3 Bulky Waste Store.....	17
Figure 14 Block B1,B2,C1,C2,D1 and D2 Bulky Waste Store.....	17
Figure 15 Retail/Supermarket Bin Store.....	18
Figure 16 Community Space Bin Store	18
Figure 17 Example of Skips.....	19
Figure 18 Temporary Skip Location 1.....	20
Figure 19 Temporary Skip Location 2.....	20
Figure 20 Example Wheelchair Turning Circle.....	24

Tables

Table 1 Waste and Recycling Management Policies.....	3
Table 2 Residential Unit Mix	6
Table 3 Commercial Land Use Mix	6
Table 4 Residential Waste and Recycling Arising Methodology based on Weekly Collection Frequency.....	7
Table 5 BS5906:2005 Commercial Waste and Recycling Arisings and Storage Methodology based on Weekly Collection Frequency	7
Table 6 Residential Weekly Waste and Recycling Arisings.....	8
Table 7 Commercial Weekly Waste and Recycling Waste Arisings.....	8
Table 8 LBB Standard Bin Dimensions	9
Table 9 Residential Weekly Waste and Recycling Storage Requirements.....	9
Table 10 Core Bin Stores - Storage Provision	10

Table 11 Storage Provision for Central Basement Bin Store.....	11
Table 12 Commercial Storage Requirements based on Weekly Collection Frequency	11
Table 13 Example of Tugs	15
Table 14 LBB Standard RCV Dimensions	22
Table 15 London Plan Recycling and Waste Management Policies	30
Table 16 Draft NLWP Strategic Objectives	32

Executive Summary

- i. AECOM Infrastructure and Environment Limited (Ltd) (hereafter referred to as 'AECOM') has been appointed by Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant') to prepare an Operational Waste and Recycling Management Strategy (hereafter referred to as the 'Strategy') in support of a detailed planning application for 438 Victoria Quarter Development (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') located in the administrative boundary of London Borough of Barnet (LBB).
- ii. The Applicant is seeking permission for
Redevelopment of the site to provide 544 residential units (Use Class C3) within 13 buildings ranging from 4 to 8 storeys, with 267.1sqm of retail/commercial space and 112.7sqm of community space (Use Class A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1/D2) at ground floor, new public realm with communal landscaped amenity areas, alterations and additions to existing highways arrangements plus the removal of existing elevated footbridge and creation of new pedestrian routes, 334 car parking spaces (including car club and accessible provision) with basement and surface level provision, secure cycle parking, servicing and other associated development
- iii. The 'Strategy' will demonstrate:
 - how sustainable methods for waste and recycling management have been considered within the operational phase of the Proposed Development, and
 - how different waste and recycling streams (i.e. Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR), Food and Residual (General/Non-recyclable)) will be stored, managed, and collected from the Proposed Development in-line with national, regional and local (LBB) requirements.
- iv. The Proposed Development once constructed will comprise of 16 Blocks including A, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2, E, F1, F2, F3, F4, G, H, J1, and J2 providing 544 residential units (including 1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed and 4 bed) and 396.3 m² Gross Internal Area (GIA) of commercial areas (including retail/supermarket (E land use) and community space (F1 land use)).
- v. Once complete and operational, the Proposed Development is anticipated to produce approximately 184,384 Litres (L) of waste and recycling material per week. Waste and recycling arisings from the Proposed Development will equate to approximately 910 tonnes per year (considering the following densities: Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR) – 84 kg/m³, Food waste – 667 kg/m³, Residual waste – 81 kg/m³ and Cardboard - 60 kg/m³), of this total 181,628 Litres are expected to arise from the residential units whereas, 2,756 Litres are expected to arise from the commercial areas (retail/supermarket and community space).
- vi. Blocks A, E, F1, F2, F3, F4, G, H, J1 and J2 will be constructed as overground Blocks (i.e. with no basement), whereas Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 will have a shared basement. For overground Blocks, a bin store has been provided on the Ground Floor level of each Block. These bin stores are located within a 30 m distance (horizontal) from each residential unit of that Block. These bins store have been designed considering a weekly collection frequency and will provide storage space for holding MDR, Food and Residual waste bins. The residents of these overground Blocks can access the bin store for their respective Block, therefore, allowing them to directly dispose of the waste and recycling material into the designated bins. On the day of collection (or as agreed), LBB's refuse collection operatives will enter the bin stores for the overground Blocks and wheel the full bins for the stream to be collected to the refuse collection vehicle (RCV). Please note that most of the bin stores are within 10 m of the RCV stopping point, however, there are few Blocks including H, G, F1 and F4, that are slightly further than 10 m (up to a maximum distance of 14 m). Please note that these distances were discussed and approved by LBB, evidence to the communication has been attached as Appendix A of this Strategy. Once the bins are emptied into the RCV, the LBB collection operatives will return the empty bins to the individual bin stores.
- vii. For Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2, separate bin stores ('core bin store') have been provided on the basement (i.e. within 30 m distance (horizontal) from each residential unit of that Block). These core bin stores will provide storage space for holding MDR, Food and Residual waste bins. The residents of these Blocks can access the bins store of their respective Block, therefore, allowing them to directly dispose of the waste and recycling material into the allocated bins.

- viii. These core bins stores have been designed considering at least three-day storage capacity. In addition to these bins, most bin stores (excluding C1) have been provided with 2 additional (1,100 L i.e. 1 for MDR and 1 for Residual). Due to the limited space in C1 bin store, only 1 additional (1100 L) bin has been provided. This arrangement will allow an uninterrupted disposal operation. As these core bin stores are not providing the storage space required to hold bins based on weekly collection frequency, therefore, the remaining number bins for these Blocks (i.e. Total bin required based on weekly collection frequency – Total bins provided in each core bin store) will be provided within the central basement bin store.
- ix. The building management team will regularly monitor the bins within the individual core bin stores and once the bins get full, they will replace these with an empty bin from the central basement bin store. On the day of collection (or as agreed), the building management team will transfer the bins for the stream to be collected (via service lifts) to the ground floor waste and recycling holding room, from where, the LBB collection operatives will wheel these bins to the RCV (parked within 10 m distance). Once emptied, LBB collection operatives will return the bins to the ground floor waste and recycling holding room, from where, the building management team will return these bins to their respective core bin stores.
- x. Sufficient space will be provided within the curtilage of the commercial units to hold the waste and recycling material arisings based on a weekly collection frequency. On the day of collection (or as agreed), the building management team will wheel the bins for the stream to be collected to the RCV, where it will be emptied. Once emptied, the building management team will return the empty bins to the individual commercial units. At this stage, it is assumed that the commercial waste and recycling material collection will be undertaken by a private collection contractor.
- xi. This Strategy has been written by AECOM, using information provided by the Applicant and Vectos consultants (hereafter referred to as the 'Transport Consultants').

1. Introduction

1.1 AECOM Infrastructure and Environment Limited (Ltd) (hereafter referred to as 'AECOM') has been appointed by Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP (hereafter referred to as the 'Applicant') to prepare an Operational Waste and Recycling Management Strategy (hereafter referred to as the 'Strategy') in support of a detailed planning application for 438 Victoria Quarter Development (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') located in the administrative boundary of London Borough of Barnet (LBB).

1.2 The Applicant is seeking permission for

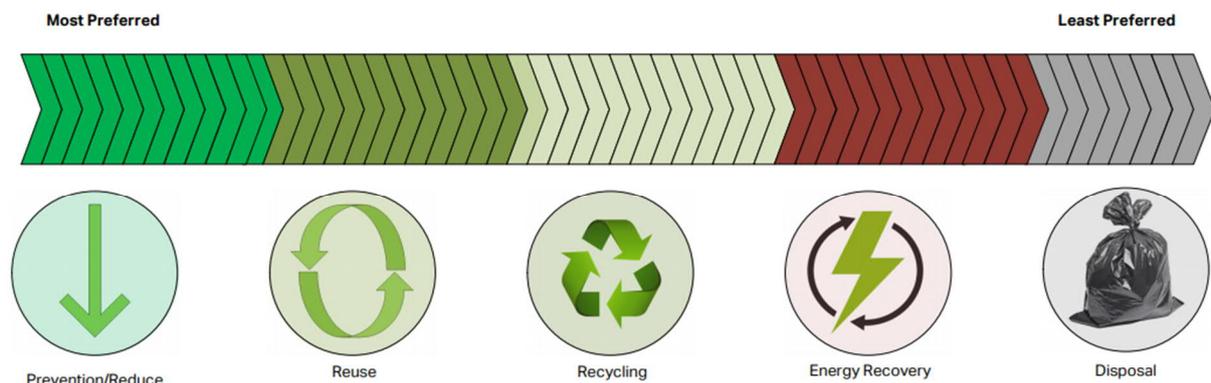
Redevelopment of the site to provide 544 residential units (Use Class C3) within 13 buildings ranging from 4 to 8 storeys, with 267.1sqm of retail/commercial space and 112.7sqm of community space (Use Class A1/A2/A3/A4/B1/D1/D2) at ground floor, new public realm with communal landscaped amenity areas, alterations and additions to existing highways arrangements plus the removal of existing elevated footbridge and creation of new pedestrian routes, 334 car parking spaces (including car club and accessible provision) with basement and surface level provision, secure cycle parking, servicing and other associated development

Objectives of the Strategy

1.3 The Strategy will:

- Allow waste and recycling arisings from the Proposed Development to be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Hierarchy (please see Figure 1 of this Strategy), Waste (England and Wales) Regulations, 2011 (as amended) (Ref 1), LBB's Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service document (2019) (Ref 2), British Standard (BS) Waste Management in buildings 5906:2005 (Ref 3), Waste Management in Buildings Code of Practice and Part H6 of the Building Regulations (2010) (Ref 4),
- Present the methodology used to estimate volumes of waste and recycling material generated during the operation of the Proposed Development through consideration of LBB policy, and
- Demonstrate the waste and recycling storage requirements for both the residential and commercial units of the Proposed Development based on weekly frequency. This Strategy will also identify waste and recycling bin store locations, handling management methods and collection arrangements.

Figure 1 Waste Hierarchy



Site Context

1.4 The Proposed Development ('Site') is located within LBB, to the north of New Barnet Station, to the west of Victoria Recreation Ground and to the south of Industrial Gas works site. It lies within an established urban area of a mixture of uses including residential, retail and commercial. The existing scale of buildings varies in the surrounding context resulting in a diverse character in the built environment.

1.5 Figure 2 of this Strategy provides the Site location plan.

Figure 2 Site Location Plan



2. Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to the Proposed Development is provided in this section. It should be noted that this summary identifies those elements of the policy or guidance applicable to waste and recycling management within the Proposed Development and does not provide a comprehensive overview of the relevant legislation or policy as a whole.

National Waste Legislation

2.2 Waste legislation relevant to the Proposed Development includes:

- The Animal By-Products (England) Regulations 2009 (as amended 2015) (Ref 5),
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (as amended 2015) (Ref 6),
- Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 (as amended 1989) (Ref 7),
- The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (as amended 2012) (Ref 8),
- The Environment Act 1995 (Ref 9),
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) (Ref 10),
- The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (as amended 2017) (Ref 11),
- The List of Wastes (England) Regulations (as amended 2005) (Ref 12),
- The Pollution Prevention and Control (Fees) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2017 (Ref 13),
- The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2017) (Ref 14),
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (as amended 2016) (Ref 15),
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended),
- The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (as amended 2015) (Ref 16), and
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2015 (Ref 17).

Waste and Planning Policy

2.3 The national, regional, and local waste and recycling management planning policies in Table 1 of this Strategy contain information applicable to the Proposed Development. A full description of each policy document and planning policies in relation to recycling and waste management can be found in 0 of this Strategy.

Table 1 Waste and Recycling Management Policies

Waste/Planning Policy Document	Date	Policy	Detail
National			
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (Ref 18)	2018	Chapter 4: Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that resources are used more efficiently and kept in use for longer to minimise waste and reduce its environmental impacts by promoting reuse, remanufacturing, and recycling. • Work towards eliminating all avoidable waste by 2050 and all avoidable plastic waste by end of 2025 .

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (Ref 19)	2018	1.1.1 1.1.4 1.3.2 2.3.1 3.1.1	<p>Extended Producer Responsibility - The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is “a policy approach through which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be reused, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life”, this also applies to certain materials within the construction and demolition section.</p> <p>Deposit Return Scheme - In a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), a small deposit will be added to the price of a drink container brought to a store. Once the container has been used, the consumer will dispose of it in a reverse vending machine and the deposit will be returned to the consumer.</p> <p>Consistent Collections - Subject to consultation, legislation enforcing the government to “specify a core set of materials to be collected by all local authorities and waste operators” will be introduced. It is envisioned that specifying a consistent set of dry recyclable materials to be collected from all households and businesses will improve England’s recycling rate, (subject to consultation) it will include mandatory separate food waste collections.</p> <p>At the current time these policy instruments are out for consultation and (subject to proposals) will be rolled out from 2023.</p>
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Regional

The London Plan (Ref 20)	2021	The London Plan Policy SI 7 Reducing Waste and Supporting the Circular Economy	<p>This policy states that waste reduction and reduction in the quantity of waste going for disposal from London can be achieved by promoting circular economy i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By encouraging the reuse of material and by using fewer resources in the production and distribution of products, • By ensuring that zero biodegradable or recyclable waste is sent to landfill by 2026, • By meeting the set recycling targets (i.e. 65% for municipal waste by 2030), • By designing developments that would provide adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space to support collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.
		The London Plan Policy T7 Deliveries, Servicing and Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This policy states that development proposals must consider the use of rail/water for the transportation of material with increased levels of direct vision on waste. • Development plans and development proposals should facilitate sustainable freight movement by rail, waterways and road. • At large developments, facilities to enable micro-consolidation should be provided, with management arrangements set out in Delivery and Servicing Plans.
London Environment Strategy (Ref 21)	2018	Policy 7.2.2	Targets a 65% recycling rate for municipal waste (this is broken down into a 50% recycling target for household waste and a 75% target for business waste by 2030) and specifies that no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill by 2026.

Local

North London Joint Waste Strategy (Ref 22)	2009	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising, • To maximise recycling and composting rates, • To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste in landfill sites, • To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London, • To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services, • To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the Community,
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise all opportunities for local regeneration, To ensure an equitable distribution of costs, so that those who produce or manage the waste pay for it.
Draft North London Waste Plan Proposed Submission (Ref 23)	2019	Draft SO 1	States "to support the movement of North London's waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource".
	2019	Draft SO 7	States "to support the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change".
London Borough of Barnet (LBB) – Local Plan (Core Strategy) (Ref 24)	2012	Policy CS14	States that the borough will encourage sustainable waste management by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promoting waste prevention, re-use, recycling, composting and resource efficiency over landfill, requiring developments to provide waste and recycling facilities which fit current and future collection practices and targets, designating sites through the NLWP to meet an aggregated apportionment target across the seven North London boroughs. These sites will be the principle locations considered suitable for waste facilities, and safeguarding all existing waste facilities in Barnet including a Waste Management Facility in the Brent Cross - Cricklewood Regeneration Area.
LBB Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Document : Sustainable Design and Construction (Ref 25)	2016	2.12 Waste Strategy	Waste generated through building occupation – Identify measures to help occupants to recycle waste. People will generally recycle more when it is easy and convenient for them to do so. This requires consideration as to how a building's occupants will be able to participate in recycling initiatives and services. Key considerations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Ensuring that sufficient space is dedicated in appropriate places, including within and without residential properties, for the temporary storage of material to be recycled. For example, space should be provided within kitchens in new properties to accommodate extra bins which are required for separately storing items such as paper, bottles, cans and food waste for recycling. Ensuring that people can easily transfer material for recycling from their own premises, such as a residential unit, a shop or an office, to a location from which the material can be collected. Waste from shops or offices will be considered trade waste, so any movement of this waste will need to be undertaken by an appropriate, licensed waste carrier and taken to a permitted waste management site. An exemption or permit may be required from the Environment Agency for storage of waste at a collection point. Communal refuse and recycling containers, communal bin enclosures and refuse and recycling stores should be easily accessible to all residents including children and wheelchair users, and located on a hard, level surface. Refuse and recycling stores within buildings should be located to limit the nuisance caused by noise and smells and maintained to a high hygiene standard. Storage facilities for waste and recycling containers should be provided in accordance with local authority requirements and meeting at least BS 5906:2005".
LBB Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet (Ref 26)	2016-2030	Aims	Outlines LBB's aims, that will enable LBB to achieve a higher level of household recycling rate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impacts, Manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal by designing services that promote recycling and reuse and are integrated, intuitive and efficient, Encourage all Barnet's residents, business and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce, but using enforcement where necessary, and Embrace new technologies and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community.

3. The Proposed Development

3.1 Once the Proposed Development is constructed, it will comprise of 16 Blocks (including Blocks A, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2, E, F1, F2, F3, F4, G, H, J1 and J2) that will provide 544 residential units (including 1 bed, 2 bed, 3 bed and 4 bed) and 396.3 m² Gross Internal Area (GIA) of commercial areas (including a retail/supermarket (E land use) and community space (F1 land use)). Table 2 of this Strategy provides the residential mix, whereas the commercial mix is provided in Table 3 of this Strategy.

Table 2 Residential Unit Mix

Blocks	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4 Bed	Total
A	27	20	4	-	51
B1	17	20	12	-	49
B2	10	25	3	-	38
C1	21	20	6	-	47
C2	11	25	5	-	41
D1	41	12	1	-	54
D2	11	25	5	-	41
E	-	14	17	13	44
F1	4	2	4	4	14
F2	-	12	5	-	17
F3	2	11	5	-	18
F4	20	9	12	-	41
G	5	5	12	-	22
H	7	22	-	-	29
J1	6	7	1	-	14
J2	5	9	10	-	24
Total	187	238	102	17	544

Table 3 Commercial Land Use Mix

Land Use	Gross Internal Area (GIA) m ²	Net Internal Area (NIA)* m ²
Retail (E) Supermarket	267.1	221.7
Community Space (F1)	129.2	107.2
Total	396.3	328.9

*NIA is estimated by multiplying the GIA by 0.83. Please note that number might not add up due to rounding.

4. Methodology

Residential

4.1 Estimated volumes of residential waste and recycling arisings (including Mixed Dry Recyclable (MDR) and Residual Waste (non-recyclable / general waste)) from the operational phase of the Proposed Development have been calculated based on the guidelines set out within LBB's Provision of Household

Recycling and Waste Service document (2019). Table 4 of this Strategy provides the methodology to estimate the weekly waste and recycling storage requirements for residential units.

Table 4 Residential Waste and Recycling Arising Methodology based on Weekly Collection Frequency

Unit Type	Mixed Dry Recyclable (MDR) (L/W)	Residual (L/W)
1 Bed	100	100
2 Bed	170	170
3 Bed	240	240
4 Bed	310	310

- 4.2 LBB do not currently provide separate Food waste collection for larger Blocks of flats, it is assumed that this type of waste will be stored and collected as part of the Residual waste stream. Due to emerging policy (Our Waste, our resources: a strategy for England (2018)) separate Food collection is due to be rolled out in the near future. When this is introduced, it is envisioned that a proportion (i.e. approximately 23 Litres (L) per residential unit) is likely to be taken out of the Residual waste stream, in place for Food waste. However, to future proof the Proposed Development for the future collection of Food waste, an additional **7 L of Food waste per unit** has been included within the methodology and space provided within the bin stores to hold Food waste.
- 4.3 Similarly, LBB doesn't offer collection of separate recyclables including glass, cardboard etc from residential Blocks, however, it is assumed that the methodology provided by LBB considers these streams. The separate storage of these recyclables will result in reduced bin requirements for MDR, therefore considering this and LBB's methodology, it is understood that Proposed Development will provide sufficient space to hold bins for these separate recyclables once separate collection of the recyclables is rolled out.

Commercial

- 4.4 LBB does not provide any guidance for the calculation of commercial waste and recycling arisings and the subsequent storage requirements, therefore reference to BS 5906:2005 has been made.
- 4.5 The methodology used to estimate the waste and recycling arisings from the commercial units of the Proposed Development is provided in Table 5 of this Strategy.

Table 5 BS5906:2005 Commercial Waste and Recycling Arisings and Storage Methodology based on Weekly Collection Frequency

Land Use	Arisings and Storage Requirements	Stream Ratios
Retail (E) Supermarket	15L per m ² Sales Floor Area (SFA)*	15 : 30 : 5 : 50 MDR : Cardboard: Food: Residual
Community Space (F1)	5L per m ² of Net Internal Area (NIA).	75 : 25 MDR : Residual

*SFA is calculated as 2/3 of the NIA.

5. Operational Waste Management Strategy

Waste and Recycling Material Arisings

Residential

5.1 Based on the methodology provided in Table 4 and paragraph 4.2 of this Strategy, the estimated weekly waste and recycling arisings from the residential units of the Proposed Development are provided in Table 6 of this Strategy.

Table 6 Residential Weekly Waste and Recycling Arisings

Block	MDR (Litre/Week)	Food (L/W)	Residual (L/W)	Total (L/W)
A	7,060	357	7,060	14,477
B1	7,980	343	7,980	16,303
B2	5,970	266	5,970	12,206
C1	6,940	329	6,940	14,209
C2	6,550	287	6,550	13,387
D1	6,380	378	6,380	13,138
D2	6,550	287	6,550	13,387
E	10,490	308	10,490	21,288
F1	2,940	98	2,940	5,978
F2	3,240	119	3,240	6,599
F3	3,270	126	3,270	6,666
F4	6,410	287	6,410	13,107
G	4,230	154	4,230	8,614
H	4,440	203	4,440	9,083
J1	2,030	98	2,030	4,158
J2	4,430	168	4,430	9,028
Total	88,910	3,808	88,910	181,628

Commercial

5.2 Based on the methodology provided in Table 5 of this Strategy, the estimated weekly waste and recycling arisings from the commercial units of the Proposed Development are provided in Table 7 of this Strategy.

Table 7 Commercial Weekly Waste and Recycling Waste Arisings

Land Use	GIA (m ²)	NIA (m ²)	WC	MDR (L/W)	Food (L/W)	Residual (L/W)	Cardboard (L/W)	Total (L/W)
Retail(E)	267.1	221.7	148	333	111	1,110	666	2,220
Community Space (F1)	129.2	107.2	107.2	402	-	134	-	536
Total	396.3	328.9	-	735	111	1,244	666	2,756

The numbers might not add up due to rounding

Storage Containers

5.3 The standard bin types set out in LBB's Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service document (2019) provided in Table 8 of this Strategy.

Table 8 LBB Standard Bin Dimensions

1,100 L	
	Capacity (L): 1,100
	Height (mm): 1,370*
	Depth (mm): 980*
	Width (mm): 1,250*
240 L	
	Capacity (L): 240
	Height (mm): 1,085*
	Depth (mm): 730*
	Width (mm): 570*

* Please note that dimensions vary between manufacturers

5.4 The Storage requirements for waste and recycling arising from the operational phase of the Proposed Development, is therefore based on the following bin types for both residential and commercial purposes.

- Usage of 1,100 L Euro Bins for the storage of MDR,
- Usage of 1,100 L Euro Bins for the storage of Cardboard (commercial only),
- Usage of 240 L Wheeled Bins for the storage of Food waste, and
- Usage of 1,100 L Euro Bins for the storage of Residual waste.

Residential Internal allocations

5.5 Internal Storage requirements have been recommended by LBB to enable all occupant to conveniently store and organise their waste materials before transferring these into external bins for collection:

- 60 L of storage for MDR,
- 7 L for storage of caddy for Food waste within kitchens, and
- 40 L for storage of Residual waste

Storage Requirements

Residential

5.6 Based on the estimated weekly waste and recycling arisings provided in Table 6 of this Strategy, the subsequent weekly storage requirement is provided in Table 9 of this Strategy.

Table 9 Residential Weekly Waste and Recycling Storage Requirements

Block	MDR	Food	Residual	Total
A	7 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	7 × 1,100 L	14 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
B1	8 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	8 × 1,100 L	16 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
B2	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
C1	7 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	7 × 1,100 L	14 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
C2	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
D1	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
D2	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L

				2 × 240 L
E	10 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	10 × 1,100 L	20 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
F1	3 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	3 × 1,100 L	6 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
F2	3 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	3 × 1,100 L	6 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
F3	3 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	3 × 1,100 L	6 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
F4	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
G	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
H	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
J1	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	4 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
J2	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Total Block J	6 × 1,100 L	2 × 240 L	6 × 1,100 L	12 × 1,100 L 2 × 240 L
Overall Total	85 × 1,100 L	25 × 240 L	85 × 1,100 L	170 × 1,100 L 25 × 240 L

5.7 It should be noted that Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 will be constructed over a single basement. Therefore, to optimise the space within each Block, small bin stores for each Block ('core bin stores') have been provided within the basement. These core bin stores will provide space to hold bins for MDR, Food and Residual waste based on an at least three-day storage capacity. In addition to these bins, most bin stores (excluding C1) have been provided with 2 additional (1,100 L i.e. 1 for MDR and 1 for Residual). Due to the limited space in C1 bin store, only 1 additional (1100 L) bin has been provided. This arrangement will allow an uninterrupted disposal operation.

5.8 As the core bin stores are not designed to provide storage space to hold bins based on weekly collection frequency, therefore, the remaining bins (i.e. Total bin required based on weekly collection – Bins provided in core bin stores based) will be provided within a central bin store located within the basement.

5.9 Table 10 of this Strategy provides the number of bins provided within the core bin stores (for Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2) whereas, Table 11 of this Strategy provides the number of bins (i.e. the remaining bins) that will be provided within the central basement bin store (i.e. for the remaining bins).

Table 10 Core Bin Stores - Storage Provision

Block	MDR	Food	Residual	Total
B1	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
B2	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
C1	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	3 × 1,100 L	7 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
C2	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
D1	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
D2	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L

Total	24 × 1,100 L	6 × 240 L	23 × 1,100 L	47 × 1,100 L 6 × 240 L
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Table 11 Storage Provision for Central Basement Bin Store

Block	MDR	Food	Residual	Total
Remaining Bins for B1	4 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	8 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Remaining Bins for B2	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	4 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Remaining Bins for C1	3 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	4 × 1,100 L	7 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Remaining Bins for C2	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	4 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Remaining Bins for D1	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	4 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Remaining Bins for D2	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	4 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Total Storage Provision	15 × 1,100 L	6 × 240 L	16 × 1,100 L	31 × 1,100 L 6 × 240 L

Commercial

5.10 Based on the weekly waste and recycling arisings provided in Table 7 of this Strategy, the subsequent weekly storage requirements are provided in Table 12 of this Strategy.

Table 12 Commercial Storage Requirements based on Weekly Collection Frequency

Land Use	MDR	Food	Residual	Cardboard	Total
Retail (E Land use class) Supermarket	1 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	1 × 1,100 L	1 × 1,100 L	3 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L
Community Use (F1)	1 × 1,100 L	-	1 × 1,100 L	-	2 × 1,100 L
Total	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 240 L	2 × 1,100 L	1 × 1,100 L	5 × 1,100 L 1 × 240 L

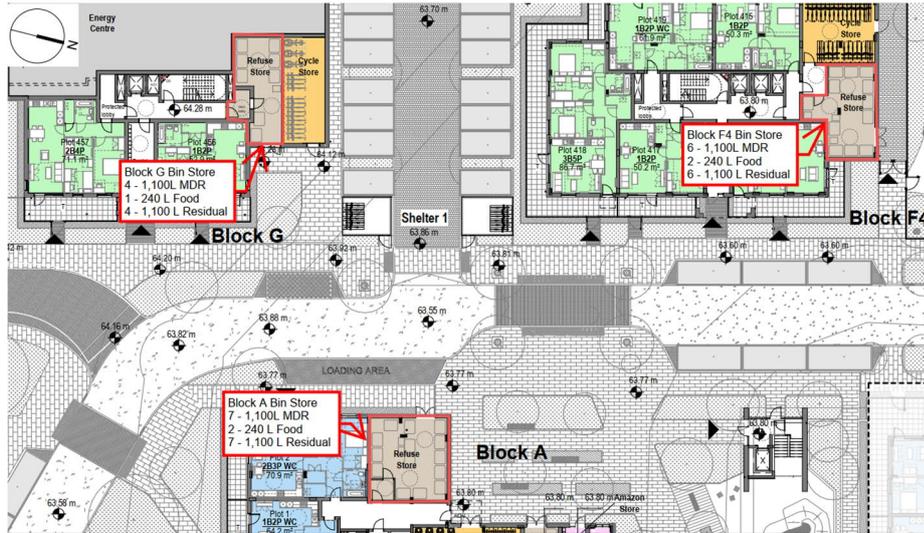
Management

Residential

5.11 As stated in paragraph vi of this Strategy, Blocks A, E, F1, F2, F3, F4, G, H, J1 and J2 will be constructed as overground Blocks (i.e. with no basement), whereas Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 will be constructed over a shared basement.

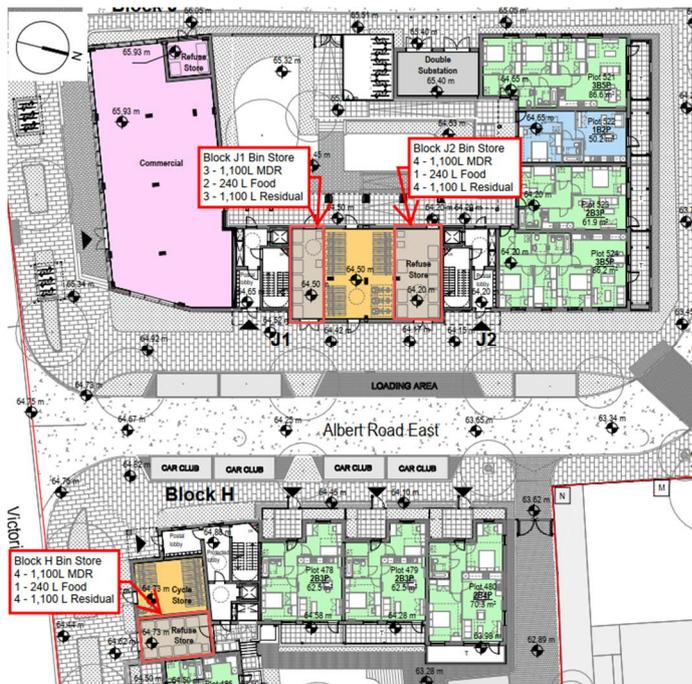
5.12 For overground Blocks, separate bin stores have been provided on the Ground Floor level of each Block (i.e. located within a 30 m distance from each residential unit of that Block except Block E). These bin stores will provide sufficient space to hold bins for MDR, Food and Residual waste considering a weekly collection frequency. Please see Figure 3 – Figure 5 of this Strategy for the location of these bin stores.

Figure 3 Block A, F4 and G Residential Bin Stores



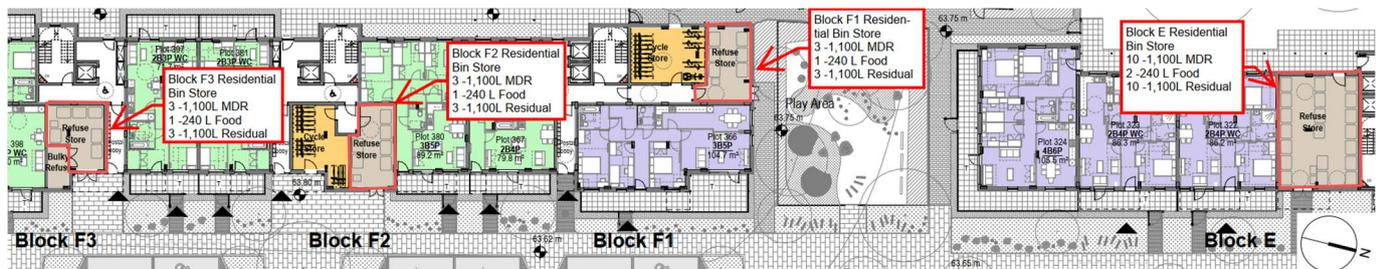
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Figure 4 Block H, J1 and J2 Residential Bin Stores



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Figure 5 Blocks E,F1,F2 and F3 Residential Bin stores

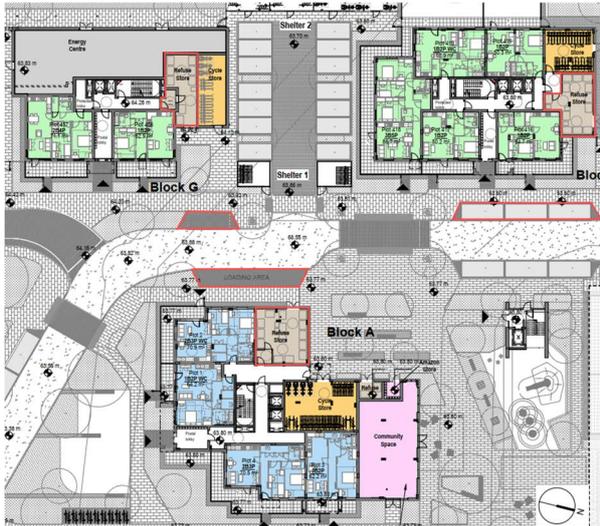


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5.13 The residents of these Blocks will be allowed to access the bin store for their respective Block (either via lifts of stairs) allowing them to directly dispose of the waste and recycling material into the designated bins.

5.14 On the day of collection (or as agreed), LBB’s refuse collection operatives will enter the bin stores for the overground Blocks and wheel the full bins for the stream to be collected to the refuse collection vehicle (RCV). Most of the bin stores are located within 10 m of the RCV stopping point, however, there are few Blocks including H, G, F1 and F4, that are slightly further than 10 m (up to a maximum distance of 14 m). These distances were discussed and approved by LBB, evidence to the communication has been attached as Appendix A of this Strategy Once emptied, LBB collection operatives will return the empty bins to the individual bin stores. Please see Figure 6 – Figure 8 of this Strategy for the location of the RCV parking points

Figure 6 Block A, F4 and G Proposed Parking Points



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Figure 7 Block H, J1 and J2 Proposed Parking Point



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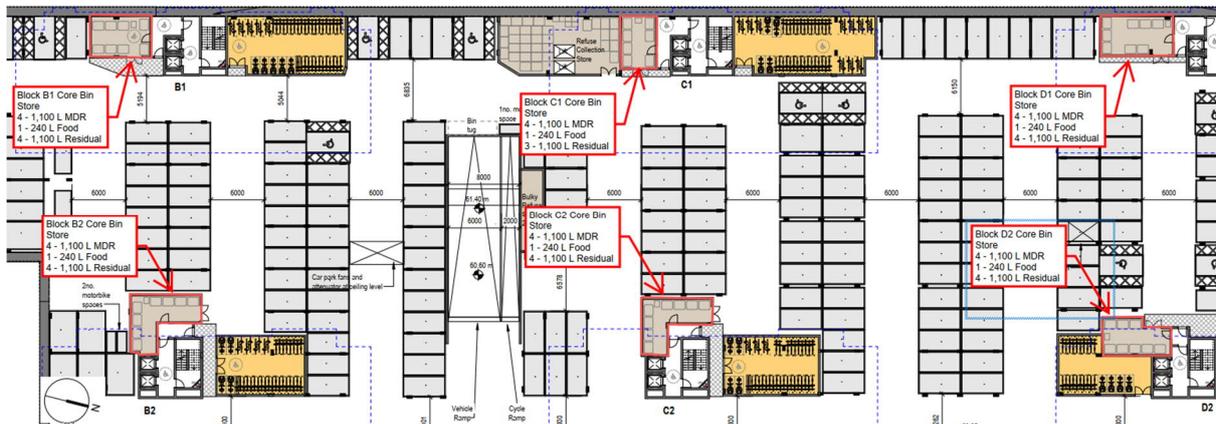
Figure 8 Block E, F1, F2 and F3 Proposed Parking Points



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5.15 Separate bin stores ('core bin store') have been provided for Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2. These bin stores are located within the basement (i.e. within 30 m distance (horizontal) from each residential unit of that Block) (Please see Figure 9 of this Strategy for the location of these bin stores). These bin stores will provide sufficient space to hold bins for MDR, Food and Residual waste and considering at least three-day storage capacity. In addition to these bins, most bin stores (excluding C1) have been provided with 2 additional (1,100 L i.e. 1 for MDR and 1 for Residual). Due to the limited space in C1 bin store, only 1 additional (1100 L) bin has been provided. This arrangement will allow a smooth and un-interruptive waste and recycling storage and collection process.

Figure 9 Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2 Residential Core Bin Stores

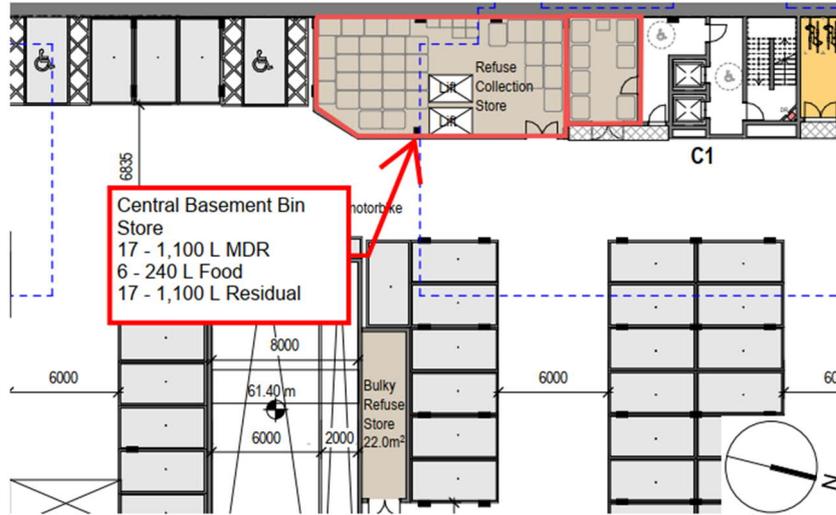


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5.16 The residents of these Blocks can access the bins store of their respective Block (via lift or stairs), therefore, allowing them to directly dispose of the waste and recycling material into the designated bins. As these core bin stores are not designed to provide space to hold bins considering a weekly collection frequency, therefore, a central basement bin store has been provided, which will provide the space to hold the remaining bins for each block.

5.17 The building management team will regularly monitor the bins within the individual core bin stores and once the bins get full, they will replace these with an empty bin from the central basement bin store (Figure 10 of this Strategy) . For the purpose of transferring bins from the core bin stores, the building management team will use tugs (please see Table 13 of this Strategy for example of tugs).

Figure 10 Central Basement Bin Store



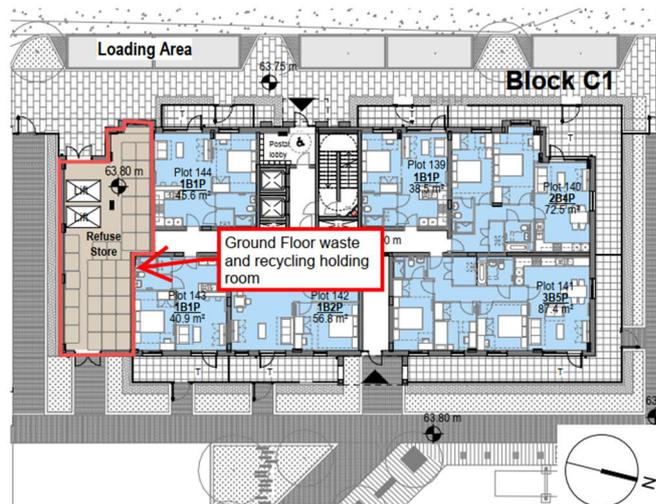
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Table 13 Example of Tugs

Tug Type	Specification
	<p>Tow Capacity = 1000 kg up a 15 degree incline</p> <hr/> <p>Dimension (L/W/H) = 1800/902/894</p> <hr/> <p>Battery = Two 12 V 100Ah MK – gel batteries with 24 V smart charger (Source: Electrodrive.com)</p>
	<p>Tow Capacity = 500 kg</p> <hr/> <p>Dimension (L/W/H) = 1112/725/1876</p> <hr/> <p>Battery = 24 V (Source:Bradshawev.com)</p>

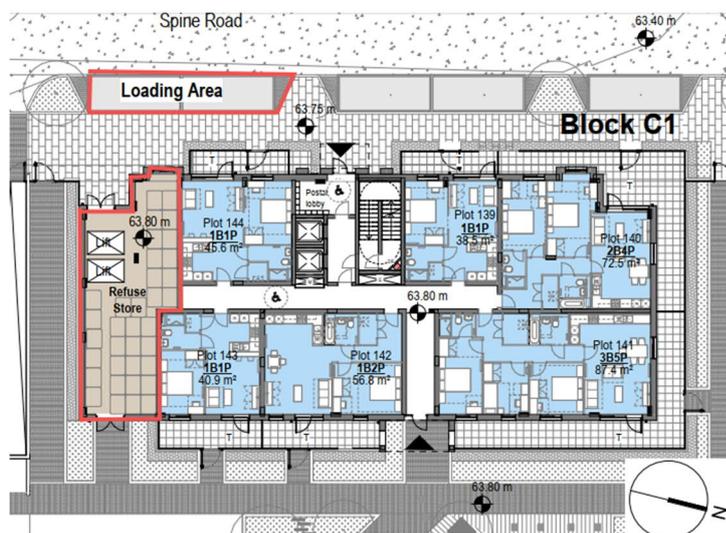
- 5.18 On the day of collection (or as agreed), the building management team will transfer the bins for the stream to be collected (via service lifts) to the Ground Floor waste and recycling holding room (please see Figure 11 of the Strategy for the location of the holding room), from where, the LBB collection operatives will wheel these bins to the RCV (parked within 10 m distance). Please see Figure 12 of this Strategy for the RCV parking point. Once emptied, LBB collection operatives will return the bins to the ground floor waste and recycling holding room, from where, the building management team will return these bins to their respective core bin stores.

Figure 11 Ground Floor Waste and Recycling Holding Room



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Figure 12 Proposed Location of Parking Point



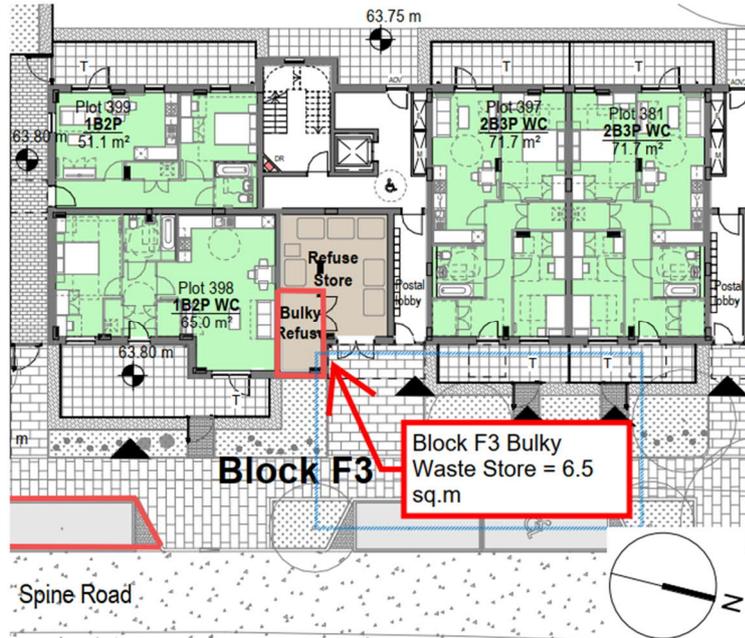
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Bulky Waste

- 5.19 Due to the limited space available on most of the Ground Floor level of the over ground blocks (A, E, F1, F2, F3, F4, G, H, J1 and J2), no dedicated bulky waste store has been provided. For these Blocks it is envisioned that the bulky waste will be collected 'on-street' i.e. the residents of these Blocks will be responsible for booking a collection appointment with LBB, prior to the time of collection, the residents will bring the bulky waste items and leave it on the collection point (similar to the residential waste and recycling bin collection point for each Block), from where LBB will collect this waste. For Block F3 bulky waste store of 6.5 m² has been provided (accessed via the residential bin store) for the residents to dispose their bulky waste items in.
- 5.20 For Blocks B1, B2, C1, C2, D1 and D2, space has been allocated (approximately 22 m²) within the basement for a shared bulky waste store for these Blocks. The residents will be responsible for booking

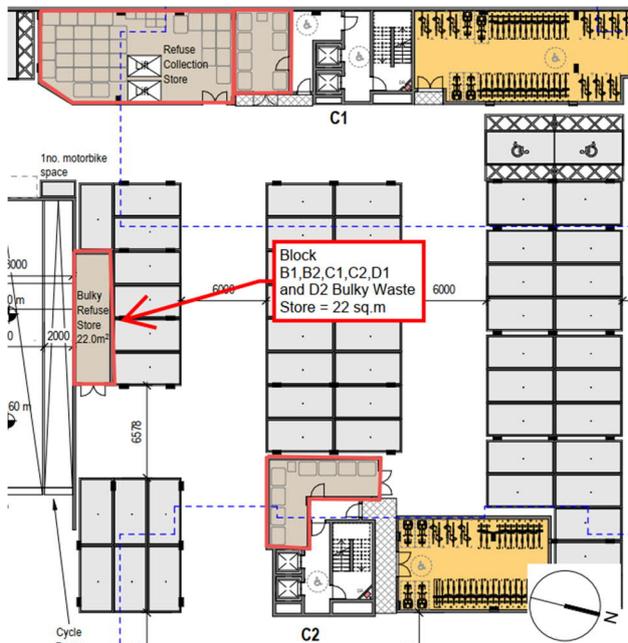
the collection appointment with LBB, once an appointment has been booked, the residents will communicate the time and date of collection to the building management team, who will assist the residents in transferring their bulky waste items from the residential units to the bulky waste store. Prior (or as agreed) to the collection time, the building management team will transfer this waste to the collection point, from where it will be collected by LBB. Please see Figure xxx and Figure xx of this Strategy for the location of these bulky stores.

Figure 13 Block F3 Bulky Waste Store



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Figure 14 Block B1,B2,C1,C2,D1 and D2 Bulky Waste Store

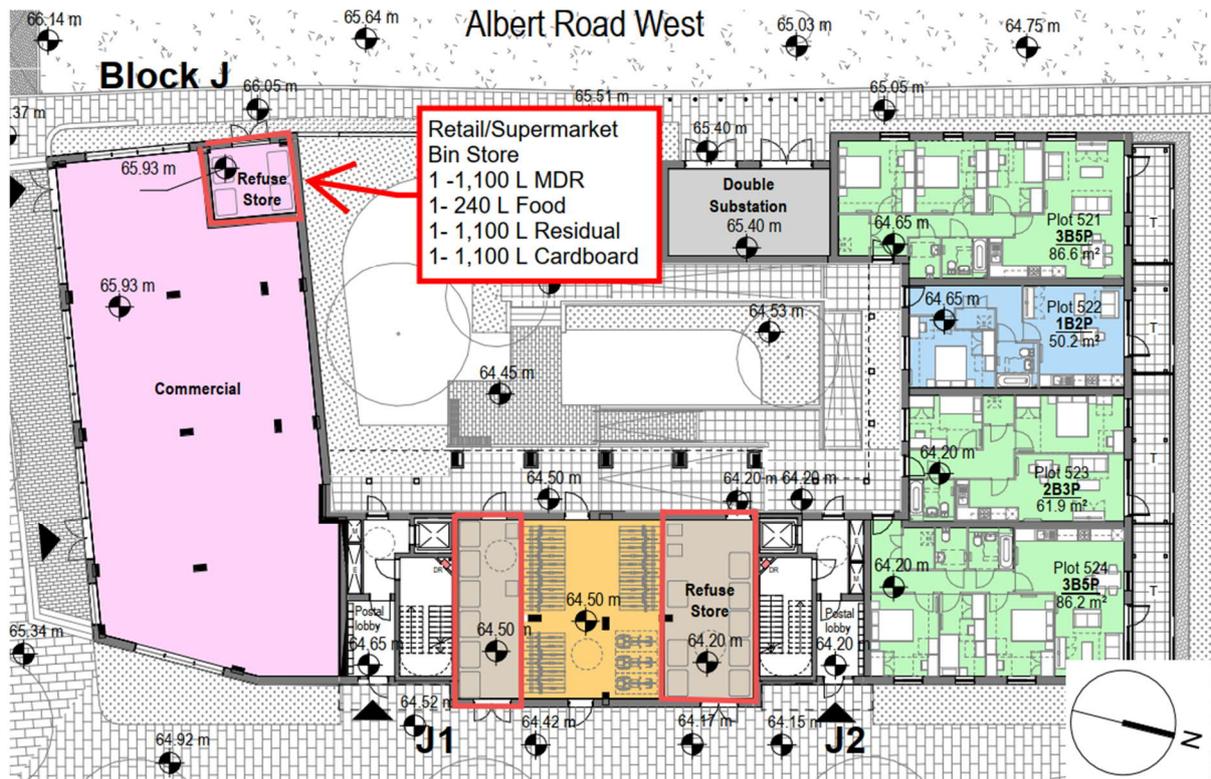


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Commercial

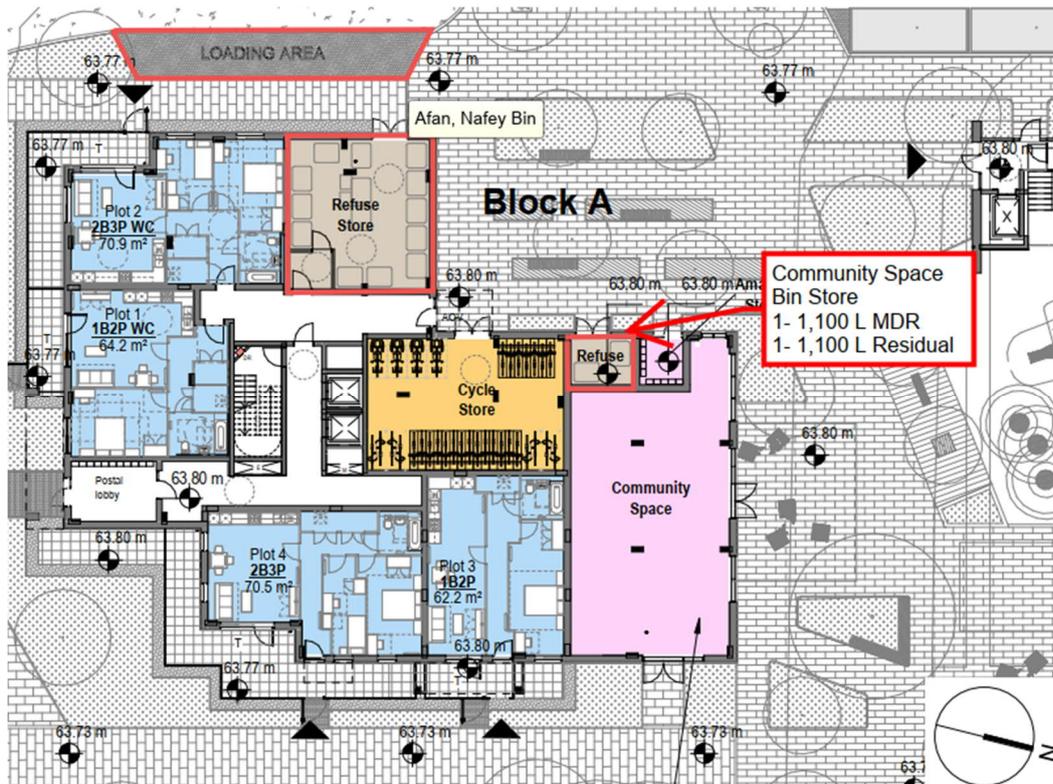
5.21 Dedicated space will be provided within the curtilage of the individual commercial unit to hold the waste and recycling material bins based on a weekly collection frequency, allowing the commercial tenants to directly dispose of their waste and recycling material into the designated bins. Please see this Strategy for the location of these bin stores.

Figure 15 Retail/Supermarket Bin Store



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Figure 16 Community Space Bin Store



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5.22 On the day of collection, the building management team will wheel the bins to the collection point from where it will be emptied into the RCV. Once emptied, the building management team will return the empty bins to the respective commercial units.

Monitoring and Reporting

- 5.23 At regular intervals, the bin stores (residential) will be monitored by the building management team. This will allow the building management to record any cases of contamination and any other issues (such as bin damage etc) in the bin store. This will allow the building management to address these issues and might result in higher efficiency in the operational performance .

Maintenance and Fit Out

- 5.24 Sufficient space will be provided within the Proposed Development for the storage of waste for future maintenance and fit out activities. This will most likely be arranged and managed through a private waste contractor. Capacity for the storage of this waste could be provided within the waste store and as the development is commercial this could be managed in-situ if needed and workable.
- 5.25 Sufficient space will also need to be provided to locate temporary skips (example provided in Figure 17 of this Strategy) for maintenance/fit-out works at the Ground Floor. Arrangement for such waste arisings will be temporary and incorporated into the overall servicing strategy for the Proposed Development, in order to reduce nuisance and disruption to the local road network. Fig xx of this Strategy provides the proposed location of these skips.

Figure 17 Example of Skips

Skips



8yd³ (6.1m³)

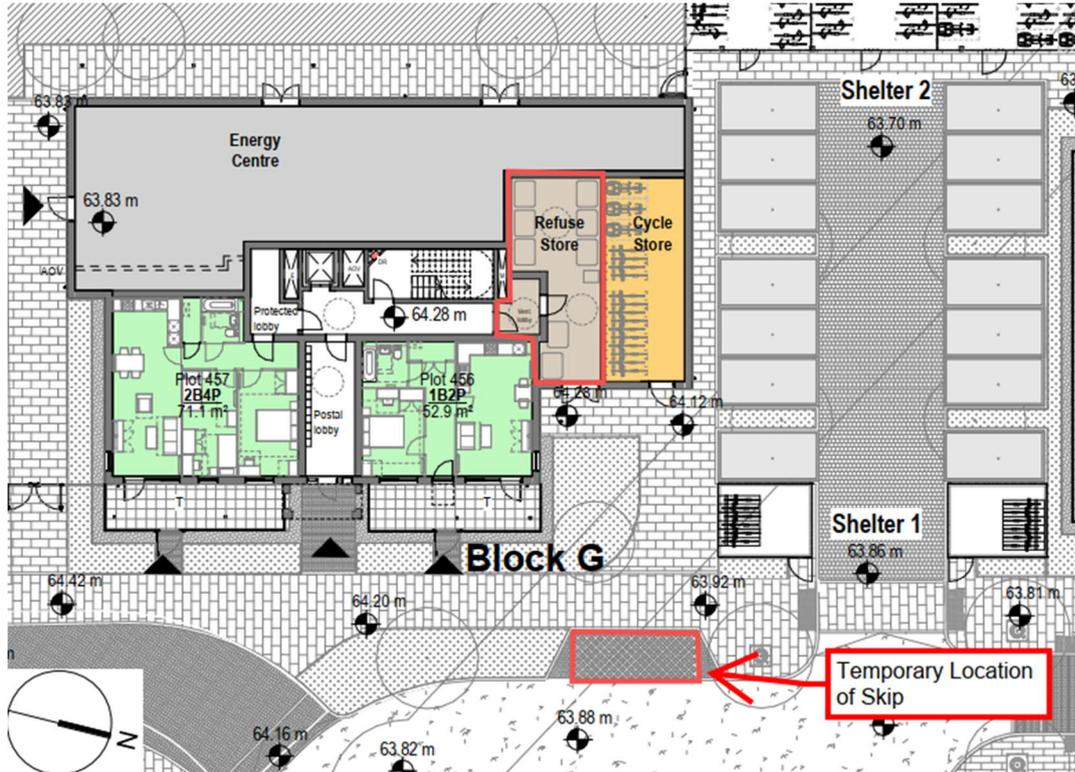
H: 1.22m L: 3.73m W: 1.89m



12yd³ (9.2m³)

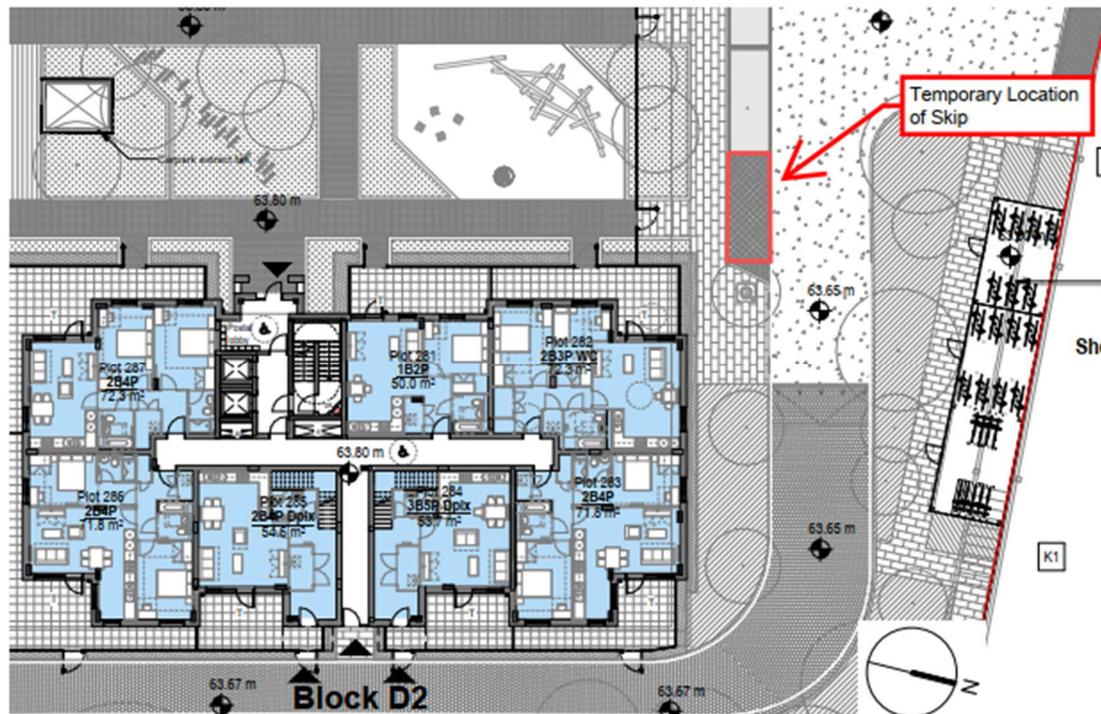
H: 1.68m L: 4.04m W: 1.89m

Figure 18 Temporary Skip Location 1



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Figure 19 Temporary Skip Location 2



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Unique Waste

5.26 There is likely to be a small component of the overall waste arising from the Proposed Development that will comprise other waste streams, such as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), printer

and toner cartridges and fluorescent light tubes. Building maintenance will also give rise to materials such as paints and waste lubricating oils that will require separate storage in dedicated sealed containers.

- 5.27 This type of waste is termed “unique” as it will not be produced on a regular basis and therefore its management will be on special arrangement with a registered waste handler for the specific waste that is produced. Space arrangements will be made for the storage and safe disposal of these waste streams, as covered by the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2016 and WEEE Regulations 2015. All waste management will comply with The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2014 and provisions for the safe separation and storage of these wastes will be provided within the Proposed Development.

6. Storage and Collection Provision

- 6.1 In accordance with BS EN 840 (Ref 27), as set out in BS5906:2005 (for all bin stores), all waste and recycling containers within the Proposed Development will be stored under cover in specially designed bin stores. The walls and roofs of these stores will be formed of non-combustible, robust, secure and impervious material, they will also have a fire resistance of one hour when tested in accordance with BS 476-21 – Fire tests on building materials and structures: Part 21 (Ref 28), whilst the door of the store will be made of steel, and will have a fire resistance of 30 minutes when tested in accordance with the BS 476-22 – Fire tests on building materials and structure: Part 22 (Ref 29).
- 6.2 Further to these requirements, the Proposed Development will also comply with the guidance set out in LBB's 'Information for developers and architects, provision of household recycling and waste service', BS5906:2005 and Part H6 of the Building Regulations (2010) (2015 Edition) (hereafter referred to as 'Part H6') as provided below:

Location

- Bin stores will be located at vehicle access level.
- Bin stores will not Block the main entrance to the building.
- External storage areas for bins will be away from windows and ventilators and preferably be in shade or under shelter.
- Larger communal bins will be presented within 10 m of the property boundary.

Convenience

- Bin stores will be situated in readily accessible positions and should be sited within 30 m (excluding any vertical distance).
- The collection crew will not be required to carry individual bins or move two wheeled bins for a distance more than 15 m, nor to manoeuvre four wheeled bins from storage points to Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) more than 10 m.

Screening or covering

- Internal built storage areas will conform to British Standard BS 5906-2005 – Waste management in buildings.
- Bins may need to be fitted with close fitting lids to prevent vermin access.

Signage

- Bin stores will be marked, and signs should be provided.
- Tenants will be made aware of the fire risk from waste and recycling material storage. This will be done using signage and displaying the dangers of when waste and recycling materials are stored carelessly.

- Developments producing household/commercial and or industrial waste will have clearly identifiable different containers.
- All roads will be clearly marked and controlled to prevent unauthorised parking.

Accessibility

- External and internal facilities for buildings will be designed for older persons and persons with disabilities as set out by the Disability and Discrimination Act (DDA), as specified in the BS 8300:2009 (Ref 30).
- Bin stores will be large enough to allow gangway access to all bins without needing to arrange other bins in the space with access points and floor level at the same height as entrance footway.
- Steps and projections at the entrance of a bin store will be avoided to allow bins to be manoeuvred through easily.

Access paths

- Roads will have a minimum width of 5 m for RCV access.
- Paths between bin stores and collection vehicles will be free from kerbs, steps or inclines with a gradient more than 1:12, be non-slip and a minimum of 2 m wide.
- For waste and recycling bins up to 240 L, steps will be avoided between the bin stores and the collection point. If steps are unavoidable, they will not exceed three in number.
- Footpaths will be built wide enough to accommodate bins of all sized with dropped kerbs.

Vehicle Access

- Roads will be arranged so that RCV can continue mainly in a forward direction.
- Reversing of RCV will be avoided wherever possible. If RCV are reversing than the distance will not exceed 15m (if turntables cannot be accommodated).
- The roads of the Approved Development will accommodate an RCV with the dimensions as demonstrated in Table 14 of this Strategy.
- Vehicles operating in service areas will enter and leave in a forward-facing direction.

Table 14 LBB Standard RCV Dimensions

Dimensions

Width	2.53 m
Maximum vehicle weight	26,000 kg
Length	9.25 m (Plus 1m for bin lift)
Height	3.4 m
Swept Circle Diameter	18.5-21 m

Materials and finishing

- The walls and roofs of the bin store will be formed of non-combustible robust and secure materials with a smooth finish suitable of washing down. The door of the chamber will be made of steel.
- The door will be capable from being opened from the inside as well as the outside for reasons of safety.
- The floor of the bin store will be no less than 100 mm thick.

Safety and anti-social behaviour

- The entrance of the bin store will be free from steps and projections.
- Unsightly bins can damage the visual amenity and contribute to increased levels of anti-social nuisance such as odour and litter. Therefore, bins will be planned carefully and should be stored in a publicly accessible area.

Locks

- Ease of access is essential for collection crews to collect bins efficiently and consistently. Where communal bin areas need to be locked, the use of key-pad entry will be used due to its simplicity.

Fire Safety

- Fire safety guidance states that all wheeled bins should be 6 meters or further from a building, unless the bins are in a purpose-built brick bin store which has a roof and fire doors. See BS 9999:2008 Code of practice for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings including DDA compliance (Ref 31).
- The walls and roofs of all bin stores will be formed of non-combustible, robust, secure and impervious material, and have a fire resistance of one hour when tested in accordance with BS 476-21 (whilst the door of the stores will be made of steel or have a fire resistance of 30 min when tested in accordance with BS 476-22).
- Consideration will be taken to align with a development of fire strategy and plans and review emergency access and egress routes.
- Bins and sacks will not be left in entrances, atriums, gangways, shared communal areas or balconies.
- Any internal storage areas adjacent to a fire escape route must be fitted with fire doors, automatic fire detection and a sprinkler system and comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (Ref 32).

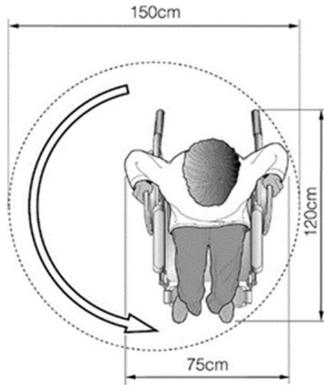
Ventilation and lighting

- Permanent ventilators will be provided giving a total ventilation area of not less than 0.2 m². Passive ventilators will be fly and vermin proof and located as near the ceiling and floor of the chamber as possible but away from windows and dwellings.
- Electrical lighting will consist of sealed bulkhead fittings with houses related to IP65 in BS EN 60529:1992 (Ref 33) for the purposes of cleaning down with hoses and inevitable splashing.
- Luminaires will be low energy light fittings or low energy lamp bulbs, controlled by proximity detection or a time delay button to prevent lights being left on.

Maintenance

- Arrangements will be made for cleaning of the bin store with water. A hose union tap will be provided in agreement with the local water authority and the environment agency.
- The floor of the bin store will have suitable fall towards the drainage point. Gullies will be positioned not to be in the track of bin wheels and should incorporate a trap, which maintains a seal, even during prolonged periods of disuse.
- The bin stores will be accessible for disabled/wheelchair users (example of turning circle provided in Figure 20 of this Strategy)

Figure 20 Example Wheelchair Turning Circle



7. Conclusion

- 7.1 In keeping with national, regional (London) and local (NLWA and LBB) policy, this Strategy demonstrates how the Proposed Development will continue to promote sustainable waste and recycling management methods.
- 7.2 In following the Waste Hierarchy, the Proposed Development will promote resource efficiency to help reduce potential environmental impacts as a result. This Strategy has firstly looked to prevent waste, reuse resources where possible and recycle materials, minimising the generation of waste.
- 7.3 The Proposed Development includes sufficient space to enable best practice recycling methods and flexibility in the future. This Strategy shows how the Proposed Development has segregated and provided space for Recycling and Residual streams alongside side Food waste, enabling futureproofing for mandatory food collections in-line with policies within: Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England.
- 7.4 Alongside striving towards local policy objectives, this updated Strategy can help achieve wider district goals such as reaching recycling targets (65% of municipal waste) alongside providing adequate, flexible, and easily accessible bin store to support recyclables and food waste as set by the London Plan – 2021.

8. References

- Ref 1. Her Majesty Statutory Office (HMSO), (2011); The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (as amended)
- Ref 2. London Borough of Barnet (LBB) (2021) Information for developers and architects – Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service
- Ref 3. British Standards Institute (BSI), (2005); BS 5906:2005, Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice
- Ref 4. Department for Communities and Local Governments (DCLG), (2013); Building Regulations – Approved Document H: Drainage and Waste Disposal (Incorporating 2010, 2013, and 2015 amendments)
- Ref 5. HMSO, (2011); The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations 2011.
- Ref 6. HMSO, (2015); Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2015.
- Ref 7. HMSO, (1989); Control of Pollution Act 1989.
- Ref 8. HMSO, (2012); The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012.
- Ref 9. HMSO, (1995); Environment Act 1995.
- Ref 10. HMSO, (1990); Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- Ref 11. HMSO, (1996); The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996.
- Ref 12. HMSO, (2005); The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005.
- Ref 13. HMSO, (2017); The Pollution Prevention and Control (Fees) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations.
- Ref 14. HMSO, (2007); The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007.
- Ref 15. HMSO, (2005); The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 (as amended)
- Ref 16. HMSO, (2009); The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009.
- Ref 17. HMSO, (2013); The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (as amended)
- Ref 18. HMSO, (2018); A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.
- Ref 19. HMSO, (2018); Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England.
- Ref 20. GLA (2021); London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London.
- Ref 21. GLA (2018); London Environment Strategy.
- Ref 22. NLWA, (2009); Joint Waste Strategy.
- Ref 23. North London Waste Authority (NLWA), (2019); North London Waste Plan Proposed Submission (Regulation 19).
- Ref 24. LBB, (2012); Local Plan (Core Strategy) .
- Ref 25. LBB, (2016); Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Document: Sustainable Design and Construction.
- Ref 26. LBB, (2016-2030); Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet
- Ref 27. BSI, (2004); BS EN 840 Mobile Waste Containers.
- Ref 28. BSI, (1987); BS 476-21 Fire tests on building materials and structures: Part 21.
- Ref 29. BSI, (1987); BS 476-22 Fire tests on building materials and structures: Part 22.
- Ref 30. BSI, (2009); BS 8300:2009 Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people.
- Ref 31. BSI, (2008); BS 9999:2008 Code of practices for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings.

- Ref 32. HMSO, (2005); The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
- Ref 33. BSI, (1992); BS EN 60529:1992 Specification for degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code).

Appendix A Communication with LBB



[REDACTED]

Good Morning Carlo, Thank you for the information provided.

I expect that you have made yourself aware of Barnet Council's guide for Architects & Developers Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service document. If not, I have enclosed a copy for you.

Most of the bin stores are within the 10 metre area that we stipulate as the maximum distance for crews to collect the bins from. Blocks D1 and D2 are marginally over this distance but I feel that this is acceptable.

The calculations that you have made on the bin ratio's per block on document EPR Refuse Schedule are as expected and meet Barnet Council's requirements.

In relation to the food waste collections. ATM Barnet Council do not make any residential food collections but this policy is currently under review with the mayor of London and may well restart in the near future. I think it would be prudent to allow a provision of app 23litres of food waste per property but also take in to account that due to the weight of the food waste it will need to be put in to 240lit bins.

If you have any other queries then please let me know.

Kind Regards

Dave Ellis
Account Manager
Commercial Services – Street Scene

Oakleigh Depot, Oakleigh Road South, N11 1HJ

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Take a look please Dave, happy to discuss if needed

Kind regards,

Mark
Mark Maciver **BSc (Hons) AssocMCIWM**
Commercial Services Manager

Good evening Mark,

We are the appointed Architect working with Fairview on the Victoria Quarter Project in New Barnet.

In developing the design of the scheme we have been considered the Recycling & Waste Service requirements and provisions as per the Barnet Council's guideline (April 2019).

For your review, we are attaching the following material:

- Refuse Schedule
- Sitewide Refuse Strategy
- Ground floor layout of the bin stores

Once reviewed, can you please provide your feedback on the provision of bins, size/arrangement of the refuse stores and proximity to the collection points?

Also, can I ask you to confirm the latest Barnet's organic/food waste collection strategy?

Please, don't hesitate to contact me if you need any additional information.

Thank you.

Kind regards,
Carlo



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Appendix B Full List of Waste and Recycling Management Planning Policy

National Waste Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

- 8.1 An update to the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in February 2019. The revised NPPF sets out the government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This NPPF supersedes the previous NPPF published in July 2018 and March 2012.
- 8.2 The revised NPPF maintains the presumption in favour of sustainable development which should be delivered in accordance with three main objective areas: economic, social and environmental (Paragraph 8 of the NPPF). The revised NPPF aims to enable local people and their local authorities to produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which should be interpreted and applied to meet the needs and priorities of their communities.
- 8.3 The environmental objective refers to the importance of waste management and resource efficiency. The NPPF should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014), including the Waste Management Plan for England (2013) and Planning Practice Guidance which are discussed in the following sections of this Strategy.

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

- 8.4 The National Planning Policy for Waste provides the planning framework to enable Local Authorities to put forward, through local waste management plans, strategies that identify sites and areas that are suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas.

Waste Management Plan for England (2021)

- 8.5 The Waste Management Plan fulfils the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 for the waste management plan to be reviewed every six years. The Waste Management Plan is a high level, non-site-specific document that focuses on the waste arisings and their management. This Plan provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how this Plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 8.6 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) comprises a web-based resource in support of the NPPF. The guidance document of relevance is titled 'Waste'.
- 8.7 The document entitled 'Waste' outlines the consideration local planning authorities should give towards waste management, both within Local Plans and with regards to the Waste Hierarchy. This includes guidance on considerations to be included within development planning applications:
 - The promotion of the "sound management of waste from any proposed development, such as encouraging internal management of waste where this is appropriate, or including a planning condition to encourage or require the developer to set out how waste arising from the development is to be dealt with",
 - "Ensuring that collections of household and similar waste are organised so as to help towards achieving the higher levels of the Waste Hierarchy",
 - That steps are "taken to ensure effective segregation of wastes at source including, as appropriate, the provision of waste sorting, storage, recovery and recycling facilities", and
 - That it will be useful for proposals that are likely to generate significant volumes of waste through the development or operational phases to include a waste audit. "This audit should demonstrate that in both construction and operational phases of a proposed development, waste will be minimised as far

as possible and that such waste as is generated will be managed in an appropriate manner in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy”.

A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment

8.8 In 2018 the Government published the 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment. This Plan sets out the Government actions to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water, protect threatened species and provide richer environment. One of the measures set out in this Plan to decrease pressure on the environment is by minimising the generation of waste. This will be done by:

- “Working towards our ambition of zero avoidable waste by 2050”, and
- “Meeting all existing waste targets – including those on landfill, reuse and recycling – and developing ambitious future targets and milestones”.

Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England

8.9 Within the 25 Year Environmental Plan, the Government pledged to leave the environment in a better condition for the next generation. To meet this commitment, the Strategy for England (2018) has been developed. The Strategy for England commits to the following policy instruments, and sets out dates for their production:

Extended Producer Responsibility

- The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is “a policy approach through which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be reused, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life”.

Deposit Return Scheme

- In a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), a small deposit will be added to the price of a drink container brought to a store. Once the container has been used, the consumer will dispose of it in a reverse vending machine and the deposit will be returned to the consumer.

Consistent Collections

- Subject to consultation, legislation enforcing the government to “specify a core set of materials to be collected by all local authorities and waste operators” will be introduced. It is envisioned that specifying a consistent set of dry recyclable materials to be collected from all households and businesses will improve England’s recycling rate.

8.10 At the current time these policy instruments are out for consultation and (subject to proposals) will be rolled out from 2023.

Regional Waste Planning Policy

The London Plan – Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London (2021)

8.11 Like the previously adopted London Plan (2016), the 2021 London Plan details the Mayor’s commitments towards a greener London by tackling climate change and moving towards a zero-carbon city by 2050. The London Plan contains five policies that are relevant to operational recycling and waste and these are displayed in Table 15 of this Strategy.

Table 15 London Plan Recycling and Waste Management Policies

Policy	Description
London Plan Policy SI 7 Reducing Waste and Supporting the Circular Economy	This policy states that waste reduction and reduction in the quantity of waste going for disposal from London can be achieved by promoting circular economy i.e. By encouraging the reuse of material and by using fewer resources in the production and distribution of products; By ensuring that zero biodegradable or recyclable waste is sent to landfill by 2026; By meeting the set recycling targets (i.e. 65% for municipal waste by 2030 and 95% for construction and demolition waste); and

	By designing developments that would provide adequate, flexible and easily accessible storage space to support collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.
London Plan Policy SI 8 Waste Capacity and New Waste Self Sufficiency	This policy indicates the Mayor's intent of sustainably managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London by 2026. This can be achieved by identifying techniques/methods to reduce waste, in line with the principles of the circular economy and determining ways to manage waste that cannot be reduced. In addition to this, existing waste sites are to be safeguarded and their capacities optimised.
London Plan Policy T7 Deliveries, Servicing and Construction	This policy states that development proposals must consider the use of rail/water for the transportation of material with increased levels of direct vision on waste. Development plans and development proposals should facilitate sustainable freight movement by rail, waterways and road. At large developments, facilities to enable micro-consolidation should be provided, with management arrangements set out in Delivery and Servicing Plans.

Mayor of London Environmental Strategy (2018)

- 8.12 The London Environment Strategy sets out a framework that identifies the stages to London becoming a zero-waste city. For example, by consolidating commercial recycling contracts, resulting in fewer and cleaner lorries to transport waste, and by ensuring new major public realm developments are required to install water fountains in appropriate locations. The London Environment Strategy targets a 65% recycling rate for municipal waste (this is broken down into a 50% recycling target for household waste and a 75% target for business waste by 2030) and specifies that no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill by 2026.
- 8.13 The London Environment Strategy also highlights the circular economy principles which the GLA would like to embed within the day to day running of businesses. Its policies include to build on London's strengths and grow the low carbon and environmental goods and services sector. The Mayor is working towards achieving a more sustainable, circular economy by:
- "Reducing waste and the use of single use packaging, so that fewer disposable products are created in the first place,
 - Ensuring valuable resources are kept in use for as long as possible,
 - London boroughs, businesses and the waste industry increasing the availability and visibility of recycling facilities and services, and
 - Making the most of materials that can no longer be reused or recycled, by using them to generate low carbon energy".

The Business Waste Management Strategy (2011)

- 8.14 In addition to the policies described in the London Plan, the Business Waste Management Strategy provides further guidance on the management of waste arising from businesses. It sets out initiatives to help London businesses (including shops, restaurants and offices) save money and reduce harm to the environment, through better waste management practices.
- 8.15 The Business Waste Management Strategy is aimed at encouraging waste reduction and promoting better re-use and recycling from commercial activities. It looks to improve the efficiency of resource management and reduce the financial and environmental impact of waste by managing as much as is practical within London's boundaries.

The Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011)

- 8.16 The Municipal Waste Management Strategy provides further guidance on the management of municipal waste, in addition to policies contained within the London Plan. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy sets six additional targets, which aim to reduce the amount of municipal waste generated by the capital and significantly increase recycling and composting performance. The strategy goes on to explain that municipal waste, which cannot be re-used or recycled, will be used to produce EfW in the most environmentally sensitive way possible.

Local Waste Planning Policy

North London Waste Authority (NLWA) Joint Waste Strategy (2009)

8.17 In addition to the draft NLWP, the North London Joint Waste Strategy (NLJWS) provides the strategic framework for municipal waste management in North London from 2004 to 2020. The NLJWS sets out the targets for reducing, reusing and recovering a greater proportion of municipal waste generated within the NLWA and it also sets out the targets aimed at reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill for disposal. The NLJWS states its objectives as being:

- “To minimise the amount of municipal wastes arising,
- To maximise recycling and composting rates,
- To reduce greenhouse gases by disposing of less organic waste in landfill sites,
- To co-ordinate and continuously improve municipal wastes minimisation and management policies in North London,
- To manage municipal wastes in the most environmentally benign and economically efficient ways possible through the provision and co-ordination of appropriate wastes management facilities and services, and
- To ensure that services and information are fully accessible to all members of the community”.

Draft North London Waste Plan (Regulation 19) - Proposed Submission (2019)

8.18 The seven North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) The Draft NLWP was submitted to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government in August 2019. Following this, the NLWP Examination Hearings took place in November 2019. The seven NLWA boroughs are currently working on main modifications to address the issues raised at the hearings by representors and the Inspector. Once the Inspector is satisfied with these, the boroughs will consult formally on the main modifications.

8.19 In February 2020, the boroughs wrote to the Inspector to inform him that consultation on the main modifications would start after early May. Since this time, the elections have been postponed for a year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the boroughs have decided not to start any consultations until both council staff and consultees are better able to prepare and participate in the consultation process.

8.20 The Draft NLWP has two main purposes:

- “To ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London, and
- To provide policies against which planning applications for waste developments will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance”.

8.21 Table 16 of this Strategy sets out the strategic objectives of the draft NLWP as relevant to the management of waste.

Table 16 Draft NLWP Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective (SO)	Description
Draft SO 1	States “to support the movement of North London’s waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource”.
Draft SO 6	States “to provides opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy”.
Draft SO 7	States “to support the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change”.

Appendix C RCV Tracking

