

SEVEN SISTERS / EADE ROAD

OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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APPENDIX A

NATIONAL, LONDON AND LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This Operational Waste Management Strategy (OWMS) has been prepared by Velocity Transport Planning, on behalf of Provewell Limited, to support a planning application for a Proposed Development located on Seven Sisters / Eade Road within the Harringay Warehouse District (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') in the London Borough of Haringey (LBH).
- 1.1.2 This OWMS considers the potential impacts that may arise from waste generated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, with the overall aim of developing a strategy for legislative compliance and good practice in the separation, storage, and collection of waste arising.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The site is bounded by Eade Road to the south, Seven Sisters Road and residential properties to the east, Tewkesbury Road to the north and warehouses to the west.
- 1.2.2 Primary access to the site is provided from Eade Road to the south, with additional entrances on Seven Sisters Road and Tewkesbury Road.
- 1.2.3 The site location is shown in Figure 1-1 below.

Figure 1-1 Site Location



1.3 EXISTING SITE

- 1.3.1 The site consists of the existing external frontage of Cara House (which does not form part of the planning application) and is currently occupied by a mixed-use warehouse living space with 70 residential rooms and associated workspace uses.

1.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.4.1 The Proposed Development is described as follows:

“Construction of two new buildings to provide new warehouse living accommodation (Sui Generis (warehouse living)), ground floor café/ workspace (Use Class E) and associated waste collection and cycle parking. Erection of 10 stacked shipping containers (two storeys) to provide workspace/ artist studios (Use Class E), toilet facilities and associated waste collection and cycle parking. Landscape and public realm enhancements including the widening of and works to an existing alleyway that connects Seven Sisters and Tewkesbury Road, works to Tewkesbury Road, the creation of rain gardens, greening, seating, signage and artworks and all other associated infrastructure works, including the removal of an existing and the construction of a new substation to service the new development.”

1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

- 1.5.1 The report is set out in the following format:

- ⊙ Section 2: Waste Legislation, Policy, and Guidance – details of the national legislation and local waste policy that have relevance to the Proposed Development.
- ⊙ Section 3: Management of Residential Waste – provides an estimate of residential waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.
- ⊙ Section 4: Management of Commercial Waste – provides an estimate of commercial waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.
- ⊙ Section 5: Summary & Conclusions
- ⊙ Appendix A: National and Local Waste Policy & Guidance



2 WASTE LEGISLATION, POLICY & GUIDANCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The UK is no longer a member of the European Union. EU legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now incorporated into UK domestic legislation.
- 2.1.2 This section focuses on the details of the national legislation that are relevant to the Proposed Development, in addition to waste policy and guidance at a local level, reviewed as part of the preparation of this OWMS.

2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- 2.2.1 A list of relevant national waste legislation is outlined below in reverse chronological order:
- 2.2.2 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 - these regulations came into force on 1 October 2020 and amended a raft of primary and secondary legislation on waste, to introduce a revised legislative framework to support the EU's Circular Economy Package (CEP) identifying steps for the reduction of waste and establishing an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling.
- 2.2.3 Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2020 update) - This code of practice replaces the 1996 Code and is pursuant to Section 34(9) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements and is admissible as evidence in legal proceedings i.e. its rules will be taken into account where relevant in any case based on breach of the duty of care.
- 2.2.4 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 - Waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic, and glass separately. This legislation also imposes a duty on waste collection authorities, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection.
- 2.2.5 Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Part II of the Act was originally implemented by the Duty of Care Regulations 1991.

2.3 NATIONAL, LONDON & LOCAL WASTE POLICY

- 2.3.1 The relevant national, London and local waste policy reviewed during the preparation of this OWMS is outlined below and further detail is provided in APPENDIX A.
- ⊙ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy Framework* (2021);
 - ⊙ Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG), *National Planning Policy for Waste* (2014);
 - ⊙ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* (2018);
 - ⊙ DEFRA, *Waste Management Plan for England* (2021);
 - ⊙ HM Government, *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment* (2018);
 - ⊙ Greater London Authority (GLA), *The London Plan 2021* (March 2021);
 - ⊙ GLA, *London Environment Strategy* (2018);



- ⊕ NLWA, *North London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Plan* (January 2019);
- ⊕ LBH, *Local Plan Strategic Policies 2013-2026* (March 2013);
- ⊕ LBH, *Development Management DPD* (July 2017); and
- ⊕ LBH, *Sustainable Design & Construction SPD: APPENDICES* (March 2013).



3 MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1 This section outlines the proposed strategy that will be used to manage the operational waste arising from the Proposed Development, which consists of two new blocks fronting on to Eade Road.
- 3.1.2 This OWMS has been developed in accordance with standards detailed in LBH's *Sustainable Design & Construction SPD: APPENDICES* (hereafter referred to as 'the Guidance').

3.2 CURRENT WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- 3.2.1 Table 3-1 outlines the current waste collection and disposal services provided by LBH for residents.

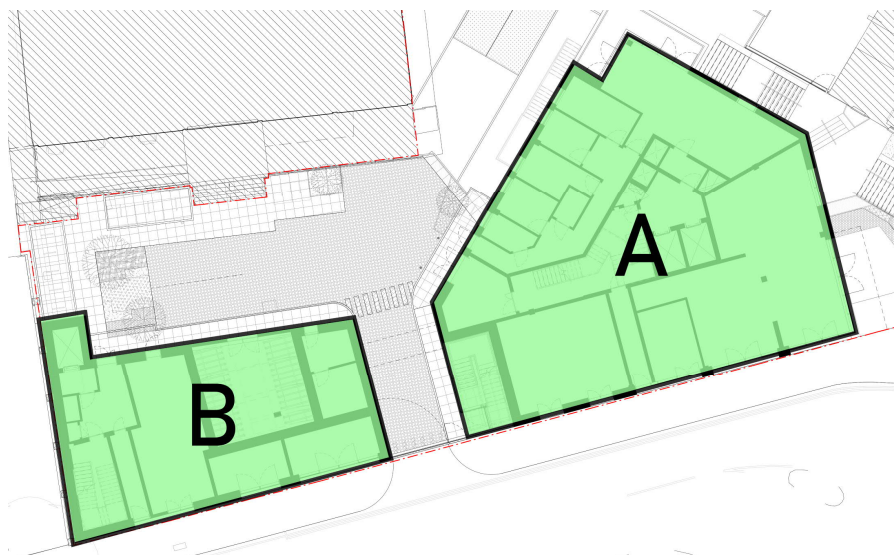
Table 3-1 LBH Residential Waste Management Services

Service	Details
Residual Waste collection	Collected fortnightly in black-topped bins
Dry-Mixed Recycling (DMR) collection	Collected weekly in green-topped bins
Garden waste collection	Residents can subscribe to a weekly garden waste collection service
Food waste collection	Collected weekly in a 23-litre food waste bin
Bulky waste collection	Chargeable collection service
Local recycling points	A number are located across the borough
Reuse and Recycling Centres	A reuse and recycling centre is available for residents to use on Western Rd, London N22 6XJ

3.3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 3.3.1 Figure 3-1 below shows the configuration of the Proposed Development.

Figure 3-1 Proposed Development Configuration



- 3.3.2 Table 3-2 below summarises the accommodation schedule for the Proposed Development.



Table 3-2 Accommodation Schedule

Building	Number of Bedrooms
Block A	83
Block B	18
Total	101

3.4 WASTE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

3.4.1 Table 3-3 details the residential waste metrics agreed with the LBH Waste and Street Cleansing Project Manager as part of the Overbury Road bin trial within the wider Haringey Warehouse District.

Table 3-3 Residential Waste Metrics – Communal Waste Storage

Waste Stream	Container Size	Metric	Assumptions
Residual Waste	1,100-litre Eurobin	One per 6 dwellings	2.5 bedrooms = equivalent to 1no. dwelling
DMR		One per 10 dwellings	
Food Waste	240-litre Eurobin	One per 14 dwellings	

3.5 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

3.5.2 The proposed waste management strategy has been split into the following parts:

- ⦿ Internal Residential Waste Storage (Refer to Section 3.6);
- ⦿ Residential Waste Management Strategy (Refer to Section 3.7);

3.6 INTERNAL RESIDENTIAL WASTE STORAGE

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

3.6.2 Figure 3-2 below shows an example of a commercially available segregated kitchen bin.



Figure 3-2 Example Segregated Kitchen Bin¹



3.6.3 The segregated waste bin shown in Figure 3-2 includes the following bin capacities:

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

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

3.7 RESIDENTIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.7.1 The following section details residential waste management strategy for the Proposed Development.

WASTE STORAGE

3.7.2 Residential waste stores will be provided at ground floor level for residents to deposit their segregated waste.

3.7.3 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 1,100-litre Eurobins as shown in Figure 3-3 below.

Figure 3-3 Example 1,100-Litre Eurobin



¹ Example Kitchen Bin https://www.hafele.co.uk/en/product/pull-out-waste-bin-for-hinged-door-cabinets-2x-10-1x-20-litres/0000008e000185f900040023/#SearchParameter=&Category=DMPAqBtGW4gAAAFp5sY4Inbm&checkbox_fs_waste_bin_installation=Bottom+Mounted&FF.followSearch=9950&@P.FF.followSearch=9997&PageNumber=1&OriginalPageSize=12&PageSize=12&Position=7&OrigPos=287&ProductListSize=18

3.7.4 Food waste will be stored in 240-litre wheeled bins, an example of which is shown in Figure 3-4 below.

Figure 3-4 Example 240-Litre Wheeled Bin



3.7.5 Applying the waste metrics summarised in Table 3-3 to the accommodation schedule detailed in Table 3-2, Table 3-4 summarises the residential waste storage requirements for the Proposed Development.

3.7.6 It should be noted that the Block B residential waste store also accommodates the waste storage requirements for the 70 residential units within Cara House.

Table 3-4 Waste Storage Requirements

Building(s)	Equivalent Number of Dwellings	Number of Containers			Total
		1,100-litre Eurobins		240-litre Wheeled Bins	
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	
Block A	34	7	4	3	14
Block B and Cara House	36	7	4	3	14

3.7.7 Table 3-5 below details the dimensions of the containers summarised in Table 3-4.

Table 3-5 Container Dimensions – Communal Waste Storage

Container	Dimensions (mm)			Source
	Height	Width	Depth	
1,100-Litre Eurobin	1,370	1,260	985	The Guidance
240-Litre Wheeled Bin	1,080	580	730	

3.7.8 Residents will be required to transport the waste from their property directly to the nearest residential waste store using the passenger lifts (where necessary), where they will segregate the waste into the appropriately labelled bins.

3.7.9 The locations of the ground-floor level residential waste stores are shown in Figure 3-5 below.



Figure 3-5 Residential Waste Store Locations



3.7.10 The configurations of the residential waste stores are shown in Figure 3-6 below.

Figure 3-6 Residential Waste Store Configurations



3.7.11 The residential waste stores will be designed to British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice* standards. In summary, it will include the following:

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



WASTE COLLECTION

- 3.7.12 Each residential waste stream will be collected in accordance with standard LBH collection schedules.
- 3.7.13 On nominated days, the RCV will manoeuvre onto Eade Road and directly service each residential waste store from the kerbside.
- 3.7.14 The LBH waste collection operatives will access the bins from each residential waste store directly and wheel them out to the waiting RCV, returning them once empty.
- 3.7.15 It is assumed collections from the Block B residential waste store will be conducted from the stretch of highway directly in front of the entrance (single yellow line) which would be within 10m of the RCV, as per the Guidance.
- 3.7.16 To service the Block A residential waste store in accordance with the Guidance, it will require the RCV to position itself on the restricted red route directly in front of the access doors.
- 3.7.17 During the pre-application process, this matter was discussed with the LBH Waste and Street Cleansing Project Manager, who suggested the Proposed Development would be serviced using one of the following options:
- ⊙ Transport for London (TfL) provide dispensation for the RCV to stop on the red route as a municipal vehicle; or
 - ⊙ LBH agree to extend the standard operative bin drag distance, and the RCV will stop on the single yellow line outside Block B.
- 3.7.18 In accordance with the Guidance, the route between the residential waste store and the RCV will:
- ⊙ be free from steps or kerbs;
 - ⊙ have a solid foundation;
 - ⊙ have a smooth solid surface; and
 - ⊙ be level and have a gradient of no more than 1:12, with a minimum width of 2 metres.



4 MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL WASTE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

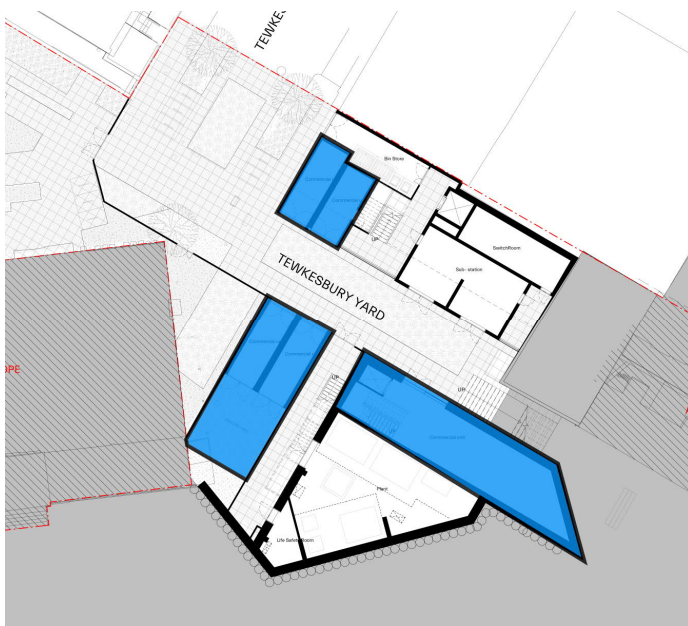
4.1.1 This section outlines the strategy that will be used to manage the operational waste arising from the commercial elements of the Proposed Development, which comprises of flexible commercial space at ground level on both Eade Road and Tewkesbury Road.

4.1.2 Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 below shows the location of the commercial areas within the Proposed Development at ground level.

Figure 4-1 Ground Level Commercial Areas – Eade Road



Figure 4-2 Ground Level Commercial Areas - Tewkesbury Road



4.1.3 Table 4-1 below summarises the commercial area schedule for the Proposed Development



Table 4-1 Commercial Area Schedule

Commercial Area		Proposed Use	GIA (m²)
Tewksbury Road	Flexible Commercial (Class E)		371.3
Eade Road			161.7
Total			533

4.2 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

4.2.1 The LBH does not provide metrics for commercial waste generation. Waste generation metrics for the proposed commercial areas have been sourced from British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*.

4.2.2 In order to provide a robust waste management strategy, restaurant waste metrics have been applied as the worst-case scenario.

4.2.3 Table 4-2 below summarises the commercial waste metrics for the Proposed Development.

Table 4-2 Commercial Weekly Waste Metrics

Proposed Use	Description	Metric	Waste Composition	Assumptions
Flexible Commercial (Class E)	Restaurant	Volume Arising [75L] per cover	25% Residual Waste 55% DMR 20% Food Waste	1 cover per 4m ²

4.2.4 Waste composition has been designated in accordance with the GLA target of achieving a 75% minimum business waste recycling rate by 2030.

4.2.5 Applying the waste metrics in Table 4-2 to the commercial area schedule in Table 4-1, Table 4-3 summarises the estimated weekly commercial waste arisings for the Proposed Development.

Table 4-3 Estimated Weekly Waste Generation

Commercial Area	Weekly Waste Generation (Litres)			
	Total	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
Tewksbury Road	6,975	1,744	3,836	1,395
Eade Road	3,075	769	1,691	615
Total	10,050	2,513	5,527	2,010

4.3 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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

WASTE STORAGE

4.3.2 The commercial operators will provide temporary internal waste storage within their tenanted area that allows for the segregation of waste at the source.

4.3.3 The commercial tenants will be provided with access to a commercial waste store at ground floor level.

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



4.3.5 Using the commercial waste generation in Table 4-3, Table 4-4 below summarises the commercial waste storage requirements, based on the assumed collection frequency.

Table 4-4 Commercial Waste Storage Requirements

Commercial Area	Collection Frequency	Number of Containers		
		No. of 1,100-Litre Eurobins		No. of 240-Litre Bins
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
Tewksbury Road	Daily	1	1	2
Eade Road	3 per Week	1	1	2

4.3.6 To account for operational issues, a minimum of two days' waste storage capacity will be provided as contingency.

4.3.7 The locations and configurations of the commercial waste stores are shown in Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4 below.

Figure 4-3 Eade Road Commercial Waste Store



Figure 4-4 Tewkesbury Road Commercial Waste Store



WASTE COLLECTION

- 4.3.8 The on-site Facilities Management (FM) team will be responsible for arranging the collection of waste from each of the shared commercial waste stores through a suitably licenced commercial waste management contractor.
- 4.3.9 On collection days, the commercial waste contractor will position their RCV in a safe and legal loading position within close proximity to the commercial waste stores and collect the bins directly.
- 4.3.10 The commercial tenant will not be permitted to present their waste for collection on the public highway.



5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

RESIDENTIAL WASTE

- 5.1.1 Estimated weekly waste generation has been calculated using residential waste metrics agreed with the LBH Waste and Street Cleansing Project Manager.
- 5.1.2 Each residential kitchen area will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at the source.
- 5.1.3 Residents in each block will deposit their segregated waste into clearly labelled bins within residential waste stores at ground level.
- 5.1.4 All residential waste facilities will be constructed to BS5906:2005 standards
- 5.1.5 Waste within the residential waste stores will be stored in separate containers by waste stream, segregated into residual waste, DMR, and food waste.
- 5.1.6 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 1,100-litre Eurobins; food waste will be stored in 240-litre wheeled bins, as per the Guidance.
- 5.1.7 On collection days, the RCV will position itself on the kerbside of Eade Road adjacent to the residential waste stores.
- 5.1.8 The LBH waste collection operatives will access the bins from each residential waste store directly and wheel them out to the waiting RCV.
- 5.1.9 Once the bins have been emptied, the operatives will return them to the residential waste store.

COMMERCIAL WASTE

- 5.1.10 Estimated commercial waste generation has been calculated using appropriate metrics extracted from BS5906:2005.
- 5.1.11 Shared commercial waste stores will be provided at ground level for the commercial tenants. As necessary the commercial tenants will transfer their bagged segregated waste to the nearest commercial waste store at ground level.
- 5.1.12 Commercial waste will be collected multiple times per week by a commercial waste contractor.
- 5.1.13 On collection days, the commercial waste contractor will position their RCV in a safe and legal loading position within close proximity to the commercial waste stores to attend the bins.
- 5.1.14 Commercial tenants will not be permitted to present waste on the public highway.

5.2 CONCLUSION

- 5.2.1 This OWMS has taken into account the need to lessen the overall impact of waste generation through the recycling of materials from the operational phase of the Proposed Development.



- 5.2.2 The proposals set out in this strategy meet the requirements of relevant waste policy and follow applicable guidance.



APPENDIX A

NATIONAL, LONDON AND LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

NATIONAL WASTE POLICY

MHCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (2021)²

The revised National Planning Policy Framework was updated on 20th July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It does not include anything of relevance to waste management that would apply to the Proposed Development.

DCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FOR WASTE (2014)³

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

DEFRA, OUR WASTE, OUR RESOURCES: A STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND (2018)⁴

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

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

DEFRA, WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ENGLAND (2021)⁵

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

WASTE HIERARCHY

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

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

² MHCLG (2021) *National Planning Policy Framework*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

³ DCLG (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste*

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

⁴ DEFRA (2018), *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England*

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

⁵ DEFRA (2021), *Waste Management Plan for England*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955897/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021.pdf

Figure A1.1: The Waste Hierarchy



The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy are:

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

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

HM GOVERNMENT, A GREEN FUTURE: OUR 25 YEAR PLAN TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT (2018)⁶

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

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

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

⁶ HM Government (2018), *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan To Improve The Environment*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

LONDON WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

GLA, THE LONDON PLAN (MARCH 2021)⁷

The London Plan is the overall strategic plan for London, it sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years.

The strategy includes the following waste management policy that has influenced the development of more specific business waste guidance:

'Policy D3 Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach

3.1B.18 Shared and easily accessible storage space supporting separate collection of dry recyclables, food waste and other waste should be considered in the early design stages to help improve recycling rates, reduce smell, odour and vehicle movements, and improve street scene and community safety.'

'Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy

Resource conservation, waste reduction, increases in material re-use and recycling, and reduction in waste going for disposal will be achieved by the Mayor, waste planning authorities and industry working in collaboration to:

5) design developments with adequate, flexible and easily accessible storage space and collection systems that support, as a minimum, the separate collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.'

GLA, LONDON ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY (2018)⁸

The Mayor, with the new London Environment Strategy, aims to make London a zero-waste city. By 2026, no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill and by 2030, 65% of London's municipal waste will be recycled.

With regards to waste management within the Proposed Development, the following extracts are of relevance:

'To help them achieve the recycling targets, waste authorities should deliver the following minimum level of service for household recycling:

- all properties with kerbside recycling collections to receive a separate weekly food waste collection*
- all properties to receive a collection of, at a minimum, the six main dry recycling materials, i.e. glass, cans, paper, card, plastic bottles and mixed rigid plastics (tubs, pots and trays)*

Proposal 7.2.1.c The Mayor will support efforts to increase recycling rates in flats

The Mayor will encourage Resource London to provide more support and funding to those waste authorities that are working towards achieving higher recycling performance in flats. Through LWARB, the Mayor will seek additional funding to tackle recycling performance in flats. The London Plan requires that all new developments referred to the Mayor include adequate recycling storage for at least the six main dry recyclable materials and food.

⁷ GLA (2021) *The London Plan*

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

⁸ GLA (2018) *London Environment Strategy*

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf

Waste authorities, through the planning application process, should apply the waste management planning advice for flats, including the domestic rented sector, developed by LWARB in partnership with the London Environment Directors Network (LEDNET).'

LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

NLWA, RESIDUAL WASTE REDUCTION PLAN (2020)⁹

The residual waste reduction plan (the plan) is NLWA's two-year plan of communications (including face-to-face outreach and presentations) and policy work to encourage a reduction in residual waste in north London, supporting borough activities and services in north London.

Whilst this document is worthy of inclusion as part of this policy review, there is no direct relevance to operational waste management at the Proposed Development.

NLWA, NORTH LONDON WASTE PLAN: PROPOSED SUBMISSION PLAN (JANUARY 2019)¹⁰

The NLWP has two main purposes:

- ⊙ 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 development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

Whilst this document is worthy of inclusion as part of this policy review, there is no direct relevance to operational waste management at the Proposed Development.

LBH, LOCAL PLAN STRATEGIC POLICIES 2013-2026 (MARCH 2013)¹¹

The Local Plan sets out a vision and key policies for the future development of the borough up to 2026. It takes forward the priorities of Haringey's Sustainable Community Strategy and other plans and strategies, to identify a vision for Haringey as a place to live, work and visit, and contains key policies and an implementation framework to deliver the vision.

The policies applicable to waste management and of reference to the development are as follows:

'SP6: Waste and recycling:

The Council supports the objectives of sustainable waste management set out by the Government in PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and the Mayor's London Plan. To achieve these, the Council shall:

- ⊙ *Safeguard existing waste sites unless compensatory provision is made; ▪ Maximise self-sufficiency in waste management capacity;*
- ⊙ *Seek to minimise waste creation, increase recycling rates in relation to commercial, industrial and municipal waste in order to achieve the Mayor's recycling targets;*

⁹ NLWA (2020), *Residual Waste Reduction Plan*

https://www.nlwa.gov.uk/sites/default/files/inline-files/2565222-nlwa-residual-waste-reduction-plan-2020_v5.pdf

¹⁰ NLWA (2019), *North London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Plan*

<https://www.nlwp.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/NLWP-submission-Jan-2019-with-track-change-proposed-modifications-August21.pdf>

¹¹ LBH (2013), *Local Plan Strategic Policies 2013-2026*

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/haringey_local_plan_strategic_policies_feb_2013.pdf

- ⊙ *Address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option, in line with the Mayor's waste hierarchy;*
- ⊙ *Require integrated, well-designed recycling facilities to be incorporated into all new developments;*
- ⊙ *Monitor changes in the stock of waste management facilities, waste arisings, and the amount of waste recycled, recovered, and going for disposal; and*
- ⊙ *Continue working with its partners in the North London Waste Authority to adopt the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) which has identified locations suitable for waste management facilities to meet the London Plan apportionment of 1.9 2.1m tonnes and the Haringey apportionment of 237,000 182,000 tonnes.*

Haringey will require Site Waste Management Plans for all major applications to identify volume and types of demolition and construction waste and to demonstrate how waste will be minimised and managed during construction and occupation.

New waste management facilities will be required to take into account and minimise pollution and nuisance issues. This is addressed in more detail in the Development Management Policies document.'

LBH, DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT DPD (JULY 2017)¹²

This document gives effect to Haringey's spatial strategy and the key objectives of the Strategic Policies Local Plan by supporting proposals that contribute to the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the strategy, and providing a clear framework for resisting development that would be at odds with the Local Plan.

The policies applicable to waste management and of reference to the development are as follows:

'Policy DM4: Provision and design of waste management facilities:

All proposals should consider how to sustainably manage waste arising from the development during the design, construction and occupation phases of new developments.

All proposals will be required to make on-site provision for general waste, the separation of recyclable materials and organic material for composting. The on-site provision must:

- ⊙ *Ensure adequate dedicated internal and external storage space to manage the volume of waste arising from the site;*
- ⊙ *Provide accessible and safe access to onsite storage facilities, both for occupiers and collection operatives, including vehicles, having regard to the Council's Refuse Collection Strategy;*
- ⊙ *Be located and screened to avoid nuisance and adverse impact on visual and other amenity to occupiers and neighbouring uses, and are within the maximum permitted carrying and reversing distances; and*
- ⊙ *For mixed-use development, suitably separate household and commercial waste.*

In addition, proposals for new multi-storey flatted residential development will be required to make provision for:

- ⊙ *Adequate temporary storage space within each flat, allowing for separate storage of recyclable materials;*
- ⊙ *Adequate communal storage for waste, including separate storage for recyclables, pending its collection; and*

¹²LBH (2017), Development Management DPD

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/final_haringey_dmp_dtp_online.pdf

- ⦿ *Storage and collection systems at each floor (such as dedicated rooms, storage areas and chutes or underground waste collection systems) which are sensitively integrated into the development, with the Council giving preference to basement servicing over the use of forecourts or ground floor internal storage.'*

LBH, SUSTAINABLE DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION SPD: APPENDICES (MARCH 2013)¹³

This document sets out the details of the Council's requirements for its recycling and waste collection services.

¹³ LBH (2013), *Sustainable Design & Construction SPD APPENDICES*

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/sustainable_design_and_construction_spd_appendices_adopted_march_2013.pdf

