

Frederick Morfill House

The Operational Waste Management Strategy

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1 Introduction

This report summarises the operational waste management strategy for development of Frederick Morfill House, in order to meet the sustainability requirements of the London Plan. The objective of the strategy is to develop the understanding and planned approach to waste management in Frederick Morfill House by identifying the likely quantities and composition of waste to be generated in the development area, and proposing appropriate waste management options for this waste.

The site is located within the London Borough of Haringey. The proposed development comprises two three bedroom homes. The site location is showed in Figure 1.1.



Figure 1-1 – Frederick Morfill House Site

2 Policy and guidance

To develop the resource and waste management strategy for Frederick Morfill House, consideration has been given to the national, regional and local policy framework for resource and waste management in England, London and London Borough of Haringey, respectively. This includes the relevant waste planning and waste management policies.

2.1 London Borough of Haringey's Local Plan

Policy DM10 Waste management for all development

- A. Development proposals must consider how storage and collection of household and commercial waste and recycling waste can best be incorporated into the development. Consideration should be given to:
- the accessibility of waste storage areas to both collectors and occupants;
 - the separation of containers for recyclables, organic waste and non-recyclables;
 - the separation of household waste and commercial waste in mixed development proposals;
 - the arrangements for waste collection vehicles to make collections on site and leave in forward gear or if made on the public highway, consideration must be given to how this can be done safely; and
 - the allocation of space for on-site composting in developments.

2.60 In new developments the provision of enough space to store waste until it can be collected is important to avoid the storage of waste on street/pavements. Therefore all planning applications should show on the proposed plans dedicated areas adequate for waste storage within the site, excluding any part of the pavement that is part of the site. This applies to conversions and changes of use as well. Construction Supplementary Planning Document, adopted March 2013.

2.61 Adequate recycling storage space within premises is necessary to help meet the within units, this will greatly encourage people to separate their waste for recycling. Page 20 of 124

2.62 Additional space for composting can provide opportunities for creating garden food, and reduce the amount of waste which would be required to be treated in another fashion such as incineration or land fill.

2.63 The policy will ensure that collection vehicles can collect waste on site or from the street in a safe and efficient manner, without harm or impact to the public highway

2.2 Recycling and rubbish – guidance (London Borough of Haringey)

Dry waste: glass bottles, plastic bottles, plastic pots, tubs, trays, bags and bottles and containers, paper, aluminium cans and cardboard can be recycled.

Please rinse all empty food cans and containers. Don't put these items in plastic bin bags. If you do they won't be recycled and the presence of black bags or non-recyclable waste in a recycling bin will contaminate the bin and prevent the rest of the contents from being recycled.

Food waste: Recycle as much food waste as possible using the special compostable food caddy liners putting them in the food waste recycling containers outside the block. More liners can be obtained free of charge from your local library or a customer service centre by showing proof of

your address. No other type of bag can be used for this type of recycling or the bin will be contaminated and prevent the rest of the contents from being recycled.

Small electrical items: that are in good condition can be sold or donated for reuse or to charity.

If the item is not reusable, it can be taken to one of North London's reuse and recycling centres (RRC) ([external link](#)), or if it is smaller than 520mm x 510mm you can place it in one of the small Waste Electrical and Electronic (WEEE) banks around north London. For more information visit the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) website ([external link](#)).

Non-recyclable rubbish

Only non-recyclable household waste should be put in black refuse bags and placed inside the large rubbish bins outside your block. Small bags can be put down the refuse chutes. All refuse bags must be untorn and properly tied up.

You can put items of kitchenware, crockery excluding small electrical appliances (irons, kettles etc.) in black plastic bags for general waste collection.

You must not leave general refuse bags anywhere except in the refuse bins or we will take action against you.

2.3 London Plan

SI 7: Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy (CE)

4.8.1. An operational waste management (OWM) plan should be submitted in the written report/appendix to CE statements to demonstrate that the proposed development will: achieve the relevant targets (depending on the operational activity) set out in London Plan Policy SI 7; 30 and include shared, adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space and collection systems, as required by London Plan policies D3, SI 7 and D6. Applicants should also note that both the 65 per cent municipal waste recycling target by 2030 (as required in London Plan Policy SI 7 and London Environment Strategy Policy 7.2.2) and 75 per cent minimum target for business waste recycling by 2030 (as required by London Environment Strategy Policy 7.2.2) may apply depending on the nature of the operations of the building.

4.8.2. At planning application stage, applicants can submit a draft OWM plan, since some waste information may be estimates as the proposed land uses may not be known at this stage – for example, where the final end use is not defined. The OWM plan should demonstrate:

- how much operational and municipal waste the proposed development (resulting from occupants) is expected to generate (where the final land use is not known, some scenarios for potential land uses should be provided)
- how and where (on-site versus offsite) operational waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy

- that the proposed development has adequate, flexible, easily accessible and shared storage space and collection systems
- that the proposed development supports the separate collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals and glass), food waste and other waste
- how operational performance will be monitored and reported
- that measures such as consolidated, smart logistics and community-led waste minimisation schemes have been explored.

3 Operational waste

The development comprises two three bedroom homes. Operational waste from households usually contains household rubbish, garden waste, oils and paints, scrap metal, DIY waste such as rubble, timber or bricks, plastic wrappers and other packaging.

3.1 Waste storage requirement

Waste storage requirement is calculated using equation for weekly waste arising from Table 3.1 of BS5906:2005. As per BS5906:2005, The recommended storage to be allocated for recyclable waste should ideally be 30% of total waste output by weight or 50% by volume of waste.

Equation for weekly waste arisings: number of dwellings × {(volume arising per bedroom [70 l] × average number of bedrooms) + 30}

	Total waste per week	Proposed bin
Total Waste	480 litres	2 x 240 L wheelie bins
General waste (50% of total)	240 litres	1 x 240 L wheelie bins
Recycle bin (50% of total)	240 litres	1 x 240 L wheelie bins

Table 3.1 Waste storage volume calculation

3.2 Waste storage space requirement

External communal bin store opposite to entrance of the development will be used by the new residents as well as the existing residents of flats 7-12 on the right-hand side to house 8no. 240 litre wheelie bins (4 for mixed recycling, 4 for general waste) and 2no. 240 litre wheelie bins (1 for food waste, 1 for cardboard).

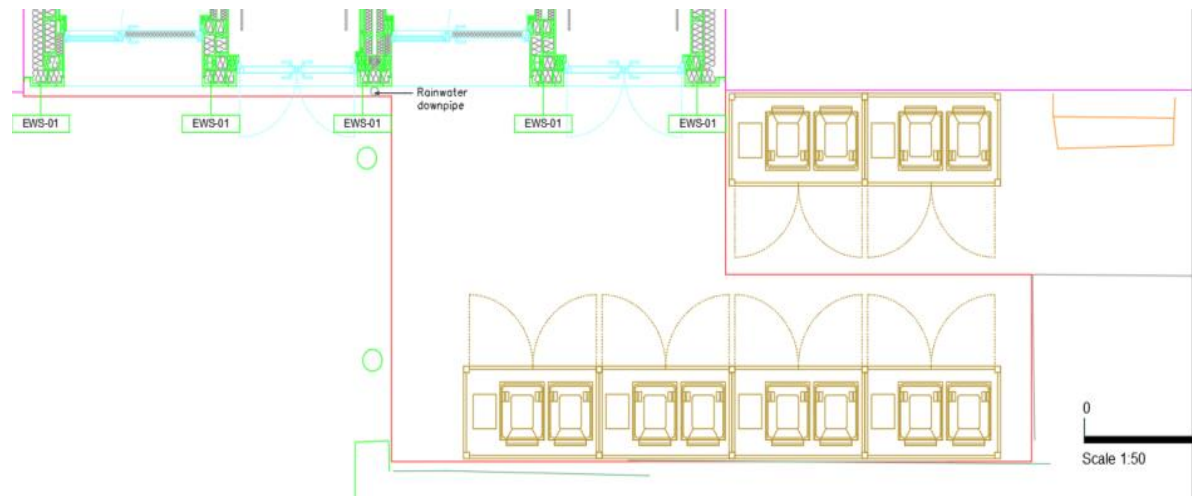


Figure 3.2 Waste Storage Space

4 Operational Waste Management Strategy

Household waste encompasses a diverse range of materials generated from daily activities, including packaging, paper, plastics, and organic matter. To manage this waste effectively and reduce its environmental impact, it becomes imperative to adopt a proactive approach to waste management that adheres to the waste hierarchy, ensuring reduction, reuse, recycling, and responsible disposal.

4.1 Waste Hierarchy

The waste hierarchy, as per the London Plan, outlines a prioritized approach to managing waste in an environmentally sustainable manner. It consists of five key levels: prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, and disposal.

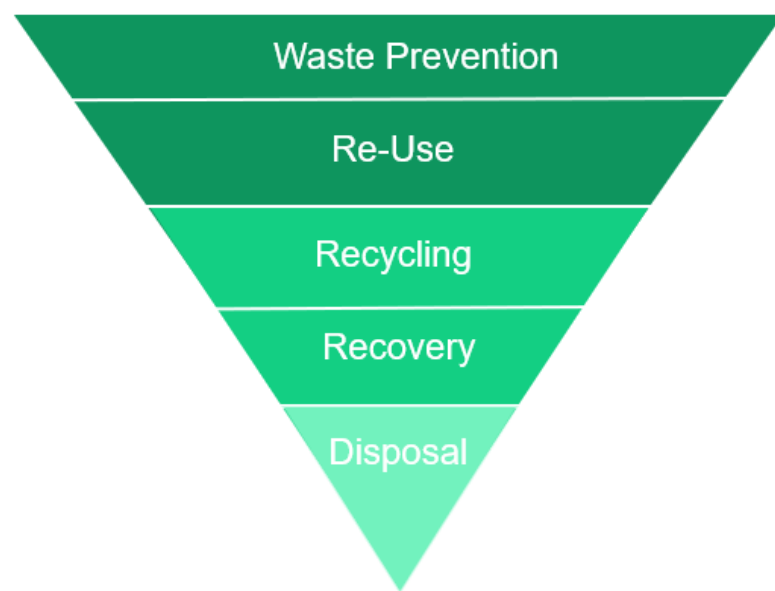


Figure 4-1 Waste Hierarchy

Prevention: The most effective way to manage waste is to prevent its generation in the first place. This involves reducing consumption, using products that have less packaging, and choosing durable and long-lasting items. Prevention helps to minimize the overall amount of waste produced.

Minimization: If waste generation cannot be completely prevented, the next best option is to minimize it. This involves using products efficiently, avoiding unnecessary packaging, and adopting practices that reduce waste at the source.

Reuse: Reusing items is a way to extend their lifespan and reduce the need for new products. This can include repairing items, donating or selling used items, and using containers and bags multiple times.

Recycling: Recycling involves processing waste materials into new products. This helps to conserve natural resources and reduce energy consumption compared to producing new items from raw materials. Materials like paper, glass, metal, and certain plastics can be recycled.

Energy Recovery: If waste cannot be recycled or reused, energy recovery is the next option. This involves converting waste materials into energy through processes like incineration or anaerobic digestion. While this reduces the amount of waste going to landfills, it should be seen as a last resort after recycling and reuse options have been explored.

Disposal: The final option is disposal, typically in a landfill. Landfills should be used as a last resort for waste that cannot be managed through any of the above methods. Proper landfill management is important to prevent environmental pollution and negative impacts on human health.

4.2 Household waste management

- Operational waste will be managed in line with the waste hierarchy. Building management should focus on preventing waste, then options for re-use, and maximising recycled by the occupants.
- Mixed dry recycling will be collected as a co-mingled collection, with a provider selected that can provide collection of Glass, Cardboard/Paper, Plastics and Metals/Cans.
- Separate waste bins should be provided within each cluster to facilitate easy separation of waste by the residents.
- Options for food waste recycling will be provided, with bins located in each cluster and provision in the bin store for food waste.
- Bin rotation will be managed by building managers to ensure all bin storage areas are shared and easy to access both for , these spaces are additionally designed
- Bin store use should be monitored by building management to check is the allocation of recycling and residual waste is appropriate to residents behaviour. Initial
- Bin store capacity will be flexible to allow for the increase in recycling capacity and decrease capacity of residual waste.

4.3 Waste collection

Haringey council has contract with Veolia Environmental Services for household recycling and residual waste collections services. The waste is collected on every Monday of the week. The guidance for bin collection is provided by the Haringey council which is as per below;

The bin will be collected if:

- it's out by 6am on your collection day (unless you have a timed collection)
- the lid is shut and sacks are tied
- it can be seen and accessed at the front of your property
- sharp objects, like broken glass, are wrapped in newspaper
- it's on your property boundary, not on the pavement
- If you do not have space at the front of your home, you can put bins on the pavement for collection. We are currently looking into a permit system to make this clearer for residents.

The bin will not be collected if it is:

- too heavy
- overflowing and the lid will not close
- contaminated with the wrong items

4.4 Waste treatment and disposal

Recyclables collected from households are sorted in north London at the Biffa's materials recycling facility (MRF) in Edmonton, Enfield. Biffa sorts the mixed dry recycling (cans, paper, plastic, glass etc.) collected by the seven north London borough councils and then sends that sorted material to preprocessors who will recycle it into something new.

Recycling involves sorting metal cans into steel and aluminium via magnetic selection. These are melted down in locations like Derby, South Yorkshire, and others. Card waste from North London goes abroad for processing in Germany, Taiwan, and Turkey. Food waste is anaerobically digested in Hertfordshire, generating electricity and fertilizer. Reusable furniture goes to a Reuse shop, while green garden waste becomes compost in Cambridgeshire and London. Glass is processed in the UK and Europe for bottle making or road aggregate. Paper is recycled in the UK and abroad, while plastics are sorted and remanufactured in Northamptonshire and other places.

Currently, residual waste is sent to an energy from waste facility at the Edmonton EcoPark, which ensures very little waste is sent to landfill and generates energy to power homes and businesses in north London.

5 Conclusion

In conclusion, the operational waste management strategy for the development of Frederick Morfill House aligns with the sustainability requirements outlined in the London Plan and local policies of the London Borough of Haringey. The strategy focuses on efficiently managing waste throughout the lifecycle of the development while adhering to the waste hierarchy, which prioritizes prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery, and responsible disposal.

By providing dedicated spaces for waste storage and collection, the development seeks to encourage proper waste separation and recycling. This includes allocating space for recyclable waste, organic waste, and non-recyclables, and considering efficient waste collection methods that are safe and convenient. Furthermore, the plan highlights the integration of the existing waste collection infrastructure, managed by the Haringey council in partnership with Veolia Environmental Services, ensuring that waste collection is timely and adheres to specific guidelines to minimize contamination.

The waste treatment and disposal processes are designed to maximize resource recovery. Recyclables are sorted and processed to be reused, while organic waste is turned into energy and fertilizer through anaerobic digestion. Residual waste is sent to an energy-from-waste facility, contributing to energy production and minimizing landfill usage.

Overall, the Frederick Morfill House waste management strategy demonstrates a comprehensive and proactive approach to waste management, contributing to the broader goals of sustainability, resource conservation, and environmental responsibility outlined in the London Plan and local policies.