# Waste storage and arrangements for residential and commercial units (Supporting document for planning guidance CPG1 DESIGN Storage and collection of recycling and waste)

**KEY MESSAGES**
There is a changing framework for waste planning with ambitious targets for future proofing amenities to achieve waste reduction, recovery, repurposing and reuse within an evolving circular economy.

Planning for all waste and storage should ensure that;

- adequate space is designed for the containment, storage and transfer of all wastes e.g. recyclables, food waste ,general waste and bulky waste;
- allows for reasonable changes to collection services and transferor activities in the future
- safe storage locations and systems for waste transfer – are accessible for all users, collectors and minimise nuisance to occupiers and neighbours and their amenity space, e.g. noise, obstruction, odours, pests, etc.;
- access for all waste transfer activities is well designed;
- waste containers should have designated indoor or external storage areas; and
- facilities sensitively designed/located, especially in conservation areas/or listed buildings
- plans are documented within a waste strategy and design and access statement to meet planning waste conditions for approval

## 1. This section seeks to ensure that appropriate storage for all segregated wastes is provided in all developments in Camden

1.1. Its key aim is to assist those involved in the design and management of buildings to best provide for the temporary storage and transfer of wastes to maximise the type and amounts that can be reused or sent for recycling or repurposed. In the future the range of recyclable or bio-degradable materials is likely to increase.

1.2. This guidance is underpinned by both planning and related waste law, as under the Waste Framework Directive Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the community.

- Under the Greater London authority Act (1999) S356 (1) the Mayor has certain powers of direction that might have consequences for waste planning and land use.
- EPA 1990 including S34 (9). Local authorities have a legal duty under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to collect household waste.
- The 'Duty of Care' Code of Practice 2016 sets out the commercial principles for waste management
- The waste hierarchy table and priority objectives underpinning the aims for designing waste management systems. The waste hierarchy sets out an order of priority for reducing the amount of waste that has to be disposed of and ensuring sustainable use of resources:

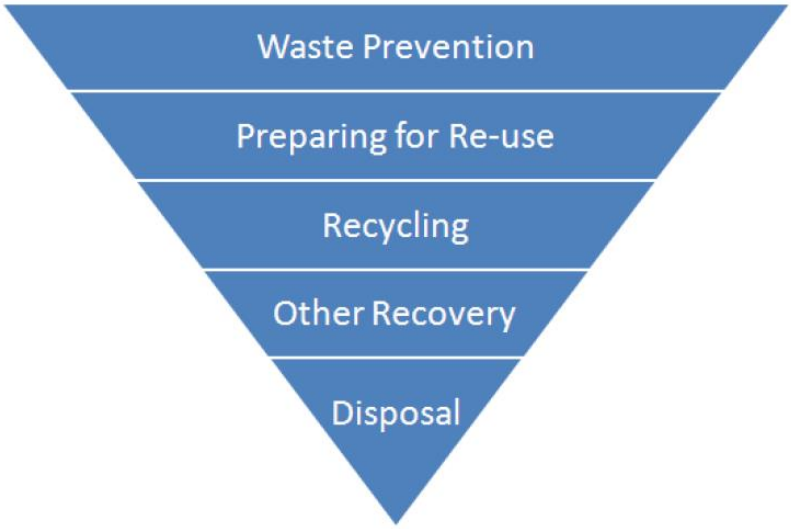



**Figure 1. The Waste Hierarchy**

1.3. Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy, sets the overview and vision for London. The following ambitious targets have been set out;

- 'a more circular economy that improves resource efficiency and innovation'
- waste minimisation and waste avoidance through the reuse of materials and using fewer resources
- zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
- municipal waste recycling and energy from waste– 65 per cent by 2030
- Designing developments with adequate and easily accessible storage space that supports the separate collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.
- A 95% construction recycling rate by 2020

1.4. The London Plan also requires that all new or adapted builds are fully accessible to all, requiring additional space provision to be considered for specific identified groups i.e. Disability or mobility, older persons etc.;

1.5. This guidance relates to Camden Local Plan Policy CC5 Waste.

- Core Strategy Policy – CS18 - Dealing with our waste and encouraging recycling and Development Plan Policies
- DP26 – Managing the impact of development on occupiers and neighbours and
- DP22 – promoting sustainable design and construction

1.6. This guidance also relates to the British Standard BS5906-2005 – Waste management in buildings – Code of practice and Camden's waste policy and design services which includes the following;

- General principles of the design of facilities
- Older persons and persons with disabilities
- Systems of waste storage, handling, on site treatment and collection
- Choice of method and collection of waste in various types of building
- Waste storage chambers
- Storage for bulky articles
- Roads and approaches to buildings
- Collection of containers

- Hygiene
- On site treatment systems

1.7. Our Camden target is to recycle at least 40% of our waste by 2020 and our recycling rate is currently above 30% (Q1 2019). 85% of the contents of an average waste bag is recyclable.

1.8. For communal schemes and/ or includes a non-residential component, the applicant must consult Camden's Planning Department prior to making an application to determine the best means of storage and collection for the development. A statement describing the proposed waste storage and collection arrangements should be provided with the application.

1.9. This guidance does not cover construction, clinical, demolition and excavation waste, household builders waste, hazardous waste, gases, and liquid or sewage wastes. For further information on these topics please refer to CPG4 Sustainability, particularly the chapter Sustainable use of Materials and Hazardous substances and Construction Management Plans or visit the Environment agency website for current waste legislation and advice https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/waste

## 2. Camden's Residential Service Offer

2.1. We offer per household unit per week in litres(L);

| |
|---|
| 120L of bin, box or sack volume for general waste or 'refuse'<br>140L for mixed dry recycling<br>23L of food waste |

2.2. For an average 3 bedroom property the minimum bin storage space for general waste on a fortnightly street accessed collection is a 240L bin.

2.3. There are 2 household service offers;

- **Kerbside-** which is generally for low-rise properties on a street collection schedule
- **Communal** - for larger builds and generally high-rise properties i.e. on housing complexes, flatted properties

2.4. **Internal segregated recycling and refuse bins**

2.5. Fitted kitchen units should incorporate segregated recycling and refuse bins. They should feature:

• two compartments for mixed recycling and general waste of equal volume, each of which must be at least 60L
• at least 7L for food waste
• a total minimum capacity of 127L

2.6. Kerbside general waste collections are fortnightly and the mixed recycling and food waste is weekly. The minimum bin storage space for general waste on a kerbside street accessed collection based on a 0-3 bedroom property is a 240L bin. For larger residences up to 9 bedrooms an additional 20L for general waste and 20L for mixed recycling per bedroom per week.

2.7. For a kerbside service reuse and other bulky waste and reuse is taken to Regis Road Household Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC) by the resident. For a communal service an exterior land area with a minimum size of 3 x 3 metres is built to temporarily store reuse including bulky waste, small WEEE and electrical items, household batteries and textiles for collection.

2.8. Communal bin serviced dwellings are collected either fortnightly or weekly. Reducing space by sharing bulk bins is an optional choice for kerbside collections, however the collection frequency may remain as fortnightly. Larger or shared bins provide a smaller footprint and reduces visual street clutter.

2.9. Consideration to reduce space by sharing bins is an optional choice for residents with a kerbside collection i.e. Flatted properties. Larger or shared bins provide a smaller footprint and reduces visual street clutter. Each household (excluding developments and complex property layouts i.e. flats above shops) are entitled to a separate bin offer where there is suitable shared storage space.

2.10. (per home weekly)

| |
|---|
| No. units x 120L general waste<br>No. units x 140L mixed recycling or equivalent boxes<br>No. of units x 23L food waste<br>No of participants with a garden x 240L or equivalent hessian sack for garden waste<br>No of participants 1 x 55L sack for textiles<br>No of participants 1 x 7L sack for batteries<br>Reuse and other bulky waste is taken to Regis Road Household Waste and Recycling Centre by the resident. |

2.11. The Camden-Veolia offer publishes a range of sack, box or bin sizes subject to the type of collection scheduling i.e. ‘kerbside’, or ‘communal’ and dimensions for the storage footprint.

2.12. Camden-Veolia does not provide sacks in preference to receptacles or bins under their current service offer, however where space or layout determines required assistance, sacks may be purchased or supplied as a temporary solution.

2.13. The table 1 below determines the type of service and container or sack sizes offered and footprint required within each storage area. Planners can calculate what spatial requirement they need by calculating the total containers footprint.

| Bin/ Box ./ Bag type | Service | Colour | Lid Aperture | Delivery | Capacity | External dimension s H x W x D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sack x 2 | Refuse | Orange | none | Operation Department | 60 L | 400x660x800 (mm) |
| 120L bin (weekly collection) | Refuse | Black | Lid Black | Operation Department | 120 L | 915x550x615(mm |
| 240L bin (fortnightly collection) | Refuse | Black | Lid Black | Operation Department | 240 L | 1070x580x730(mm) |
| 660L bin | Refuse | Green | Single Black | Operation Department | 660 L | 1345x1275x720(mm) |
| 1100L bin | Refuse | Green | Single Black | Operation Department | 1100 L | 1370x1275x980(mm) |
| 1280L bin | Refuse | Green | Single Black | Operation Department | 1280 L | 1430x1265x985(mm) |
| Sack x 2 + as many as can present | Recycling | Clear | none | Operation Department | 60 L | 400x660x800 (mm) |
| Reusable Sack | Recycling | Light Green | none | Operation Department | 35 L | 280x320x400(mm) |
| Box 55L | Recycling | Green | Lid Black | Operation Department | 55 L | 350x390x585(mm) |
| 140L bin | recycling | Green | Lid Green | Operation Department | 140 L | 915x550x615(mm |
| 240L bin | recycling | Green | Lid Green | Operation Department | 240 L | 1070x580x730(mm) |
| 660L bin | Recycling | Black | Single or Double Black | Operation Department | 660 L | 1345x1275x720(mm) |
| 1100L bin | Recycling | Black | Single or Double Black | Operation Department | 1100 L | 1370x1275x980(mm) |
| 1280L bin | Recycling | Black | Single or Double Black | Operation Department | 1280 L | 1430x1265x985(mm) |
| **Bin/ Box ./ Bag type** | **Service** | **Colour** | **Lid Aperture** | **Delivery** | **Capacity** | **External dimension s H x W x D** |
| Bio Liner Bags | Food | White/ Green | none | Operation Department | 7 L | 190x370x360(mm) |
| 7L Caddy | Food | Dark Green | Lid Dark Green | Operation Department | 7 L | 252x229x234(mm) |
| 23L Kerbside Caddy | Food | Brown | Lid Brown | Operation Department | 23 L | 405x320x400(mm) |
| 240L bin | Food | Brown | Brown Lid | Operation Department | 240 L | 1070x580x730(mm) |
| 500L bin | Food | Brown | Lid Black | Operation Department | 500 L | 1290X1155X720(mm) |

| Bin/ Box ./ Bag type | Service | Colour | Lid Aperture | Delivery | Capacity | External dimension s H x W x D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hessian Bags x 3 (240L per week) | Garden | White | None | Operation Department | 80 L | 450X450X450(mm) |
| 240L bin | Garden | Brown | Lid Brown +tag | Operation Department | 240 L | 1070x580x730(mm) |
| Sack | WEEE | Grey | none | Posted | 20-30 L | 380x600x600(mm) |
| Sack | Textiles | Lavender | none | Posted | 50-55 L | 400x660x800(mm) |
| Sack | Batteries | Clear | none | Posted | 3-5 L | 230x310x50(mm) |
| Sack | Nappies | Pink | none | Posted | 30 L | 380x600x600(mm) |
| Sack | Incontinence | Pink | none | Posted | 30 L | 380x600x600(mm) |
| Sack 80L | Trade Recycling | Purple | | Operation Department | 60-70 L | 455x735x990(mm) |
| 120 L bin | Food | Brown | Brown Lid | Operation Department | 120 L | 915x550x615(mm |

**Table 1 Camden- Veolia Service Offer**

2.14. The service Camden-Veolia confirms the collection days for all collection streams in advance of the commencement date. All services and route scheduling is subject to an annual review and any changes published by Camden-Veolia.

2.15. The option for multiple weekly collections is not provided under the residential household service offer, however additional household collections can be requested as commercial service collection or quotation.

2.16. For larger developments i.e. Generally with multiple flats and blocks, or for space restricted residences (i.e. homes such as flats above shops), a review of the service collection arrangement is carried out to determine whether weekly general waste collections will be provided by shared bin on street presentation or by storage room with an internal or external roadside collection transfer arrangement.

2.17. For space restricted collection arrangements and larger complex developments, pre-planning advice is provided following a submission of a full waste strategy document and servicing maintenance schedule supporting the design and access statement under the applied waste Condition. Planning officers will provide further guidance on this type of application. Bins stores must be road accessible to all waste collection vehicles i.e. within 10M of pulling distance.

2.18. For reuse material like Bulky waste and WEEE a lockable caged rainproof area, or separate bin store is calculated on the number of residents using the location.

2.19. We collect the following materials as separate streams as recycling or to be repurposed;

- **Mixed recycling, food waste, general waste, textiles, batteries, small electrical items or WEEE, Bulky Waste or household furniture**

2.20. We provide the following optional ancillary or special collection residential or business services on request;

- **Textiles, commercial waste, garden waste, container refurbishment, sack or container requests.**

2.21. These additional two service offers can increase the storage capacity and change the requirement for space allocated for storage;
- Assisted collections for eligible residents such as older people or disability or mobility affected residents that are unable to present their waste at the kerbside for collection. Sacks may replace containers.
- Additional bin space provision for larger families producing extra household waste i.e. due to more nappies and other general waste and recycling produced.

# 3. Temporary storage, storage chambers and wastes transfer

3.1. The following section provides detailed guidance on the space requirements for both internal and external storage features. It covers both residential, including live-work and combined commercial arrangements.

3.2. This guidance applies to:

- **all new applications to new build or adapted commercial and residential developments;**
- **developments that change the amount of space for on-site waste; and**
- **other activities that change the amount of wastes generated on-site**

**Location**

3.3. Buildings must have an off-street collection area at ground level.

3.4. Bins pose a hazard for pedestrians, especially blind or partially sighted people and those who use wheelchairs or pushchairs. Bins must not be left unsecured or positioned on the public footway.

3.5. Built bin storage area doors must not open over the public footway or road. Particular considerations would apply to listed buildings or buildings in a conservation area.

**Convenience**

3.6. Residents and staff should not have to carry waste more than 30 metres from their front door.

3.7. Waste collection crews and caretakers should not have to:
- carry waste sacks more than 15 metres
- carry bins or move wheeled bins (up to 360 litres) more than 10 metres
- manually navigate flights or steps or steep slopes or marked changes in level
- move larger wheeled bin more than 10 metres
- require that a main, dual road or cycle pathway is crossed under waste transfer

3.8. **Screening or covering**
- External communal storage areas should be secure i.e. caged or screened with suitable rain cover
- Internal built storage areas should conform to British Standard BS5906-2005 – Waste management in buildings

**Signage**

3.9. Storage areas should be suitably lit, clearly designated by a suitable door or wall sign and, where appropriate, with floor markings.

**Accessibility**

3.10. Storage must be designed to be accessible for disabled and other public as set out by the Disability and Discrimination Act (DDA), as specified in BS 8300:2009 the design of buildings and their approaches to meet the full range of needs of all people.

3.11. Storage areas must be large enough to allow gangway access to all containers without needing to rearrange other bins within the space.

**Access paths**

3.12. For EN860 Euro bins or similar sized wheeled bins, the path between the storage area and vehicle access area should:

- be free of steps or kerbs (a dropped kerb may be required)
- have a solid foundation
- be rendered with a smooth continuous finish (i.e. no cobbled surfaces)
- be flat, or slope down from the housing or chamber with a maximum gradient of 1:20
- have a minimum width of two metres

**Materials and finishing**

3.13. The floor and walls of bin stores must be constructed and finished in materials that are impervious and easy to clean.
Where appropriate, a trapped gully and water supply should be provided to make cleaning easier.
To allow Euro bins or similar wheeled bins to pass easily through the doors of the bin store without damaging the doors, please ensure doors have door retainers on them.

**Safety and anti-social behaviour**

3.14. Poor location and poor design can lead to communal refuse/recycling storage areas attracting anti-social behaviour or being perceived as unsafe.

3.15. Consider combining sites with other communal facilities such as bike shelters, although the bin stores themselves should have a single dedicated access door.

3.16. Consider layout, land use, parking, landscaping, streetscape, boundary treatments, CCTV, lighting, enforcement and public activity

3.17. Consider 'Recycling on the go' behaviour and options for strategically placed recycling and litter bins

**Locks**

3.18. Waste storage areas should be accessible from the street via key pad/digital lock, electronic fobs or keys.

3.19. Property managers should be advised that codes will be shared with Council collection crews.

3.20. Internal unlocking mechanisms should be installed in all bin stores and chambers where doors self-lock.

**Fire safety**

3.21. 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.

3.22. Caged or screened bins should be locked if in a public accessed area and have a lid and wheel locking mechanism.

3.23. Consideration should be taken to align with a development of fire strategy and plans and review emergency access and egress routes.

3.24. Household storage containers and sacks should not be left in entrances, atriums, gangways, shared communal areas or balconies.

**Ventilation and Lighting**

3.25. Internal bin stores must have lighting and have good ventilation to reduce complaints of smells and odours.

## 4. Guidance on temporary waste transfer and technical design support

4.1. This section advises all Developers and Architects and their Agents on the options available for the transfer of all wastes from the household unit to the temporary waste store or

collection point where materials are picked up by the on street vehicles. All wastes includes refuse, recycling and reuse and other produced uncommon wastes like household batteries, paints or sacks of textiles.

4.2. Temporary wastes are stored within the demise of the household unit temporarily i.e. for less than a week. They are transported either by the resident or an onsite concierge or caretaker maintenance arrangement to the agreed temporary waste store, chamber or cupboard serving a household, a range of flatted properties, household range or block unit.

4.3. Where feasible a development should separate general waste from recycling and reuse. However if shared presentation within a store is the only arrangement each stream must be suitably segregated, labelled and bulked materials made fully accessible for each collection vehicle.

4.4. The wastes are made accessible or presented in a bulking area on the agreed collection day within 10 metres of a public street or suitably laden private built road i.e. on a development. Where sacks only are presented 15 metres distance applies.

4.5. Where on site waste is transported using a lift a secondary route for transfer i.e. staircase is advisable. If waste containers are to be transported to ground level by a lift, it must be large enough to accommodate a person as well as at least one waste container. In large schemes it will need to be big enough for more than one container. The lift doors and adjacent corridors must be big enough for waste containers to be moved around easily.

4.6. Where waste is temporarily stored below ground level consideration to, soffit height, ventilation, natural or artificial lighting and the removal of gases from food or other segregated general waste needs to be considered. Waste and recycling will not be collected from basements. If it is proposed to locate storage areas in a basement, a suitable ground floor collection area must be indicated.

4.7. A written statement from the managing agent must describe the proposed method for transporting the containers to ground level for collection, including parking arrangements for any vehicles.

4.8. The following systems or equipment can be used to aid the temporary transfer of wastes from the home to a collection or storage point.

- Chute systems like air suction systems like Envac.
- Underground waste storage systems
- Compaction equipment for solid waste materials, there is a very wide range of marketed equipment including crusher and bailers.
- Mini Bulking and sorting stations or area. Specific permit processes and guidance is available via the Environment Agency https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b1-standard-facilities-permit
- Underground storage systems there are a range ways to transfer before storing i,e, water transfer, air or suction, or solid waste storage.
- CHP and ways of working with local renewables and EFW as produced on site pyrolysis, and food / compost and heat transfer tend to be the popular ones
- Public litter and recycling points and screened structures, apertures and information signage within a larger development complex
- Machinery and other vehicle equipment used to support material transfer or the capture of wastes i.e. windblown litter within waterways

It is best practice to work with the commercial facilitator of the product and services and to present a draft proposal for the build. See section 7 for more detailed guidance.

4.9. It is good practice to provide bulked temporary storage area's for around 20 households to avoid overcrowding or cross contamination or presentation issues.

4.10. Where there are a series of bins storage rooms or public presentation points it is advisable to set out communications for which residents will be using each store.

4.11. For larger complexes secondary storage or overflow arrangements or a separate temporary loading or landing area near to the street collection point is advised.

4.12. Bin stores within a complex housing arrangement such a private land development can be designed to be accessible to collection vehicles to support a direct collection from each bin store or bulking area. See below **Section 6.** Guidance on standards for vehicular access and collections.

## 5. Guidance on standards for temporary waste storage

5.1. This section provides detailed guidance on the requirements for both internal and external waste facilities, including all waste types i.e. recycling and general waste, to ensure designs allow sufficient space for the storage of recyclable material and other wastes.

5.2. Applicants must provide details of storage for waste and recyclables in a proposed development as part of their application. These should be shown on the plans, the design and access statement or in the application documents, to include a waste strategy document where possible, and will form part of the approval.

5.3. All communal collections will be subject to a waste condition and will need to submit the arrangement for all wastes management in accordance with this planning guidance document.

5.4. To encourage occupants to recycle or repurpose waste, internal temporary storage areas should be designed into each dwelling so occupants can segregate their waste and store it temporarily, until it can be transferred to shared bin storage, chambers or holding areas.

5.5. Temporary wastes are stored within the demise of the household unit temporarily i.e. usually for less than two weeks. They are transported either by the resident or an onsite concierge or caretaker maintenance arrangement to the agreed temporary waste store, chamber or cupboard serving a household, a range of flatted properties, household range or block unit.

5.6. General waste should be segregated from recycling and reuse. Reuse should be stored in a secure exterior shelter within the land demise. However if shared presentation within a bin store is the only arrangement each stream must be suitably contained segregated, labelled and contained or bulked materials transfer made fully accessible for vehicle collection.

5.7. The wastes are made accessible to collections vehicles or presented in a secure hard surfaced bulking outdoor area on the agreed collection day within 10 metres of a public street or suitably laden private built road i.e. on a development. Where sacks only are presented 15 metres distance applies.

5.8. Where on site waste is transported using a lift or other equipment i.e. a hoist a secondary route for transfer i.e. staircase is advisable. If waste containers are to be transported to ground level by a lift, it must be large enough to accommodate a person as well as at least one waste container. In large schemes it will need to be big enough for more than one container. The lift doors and adjacent corridors must be big enough for waste containers to be moved around easily.

5.9. The following aspects should be considered; please also refer to technical guidance under Section 3 Temporary storage, storage chambers and wastes transfer;

- Location
- Dimensions of chamber
- Security
- Ventilation
- Lighting
- Cleansing
- Secondary storage arrangements
- Access to storage via stairwell or lift system, chutes
- Equipment or machinery
- Fire safety

5.10. This section also provides guidance for access and egress for the temporary storage, the containment and transfer of all waste types.

## Section A: Kerbside collection

5.11. This refers household properties, flatted properties, small cul-de-sacs, flats below and above shops, and live-work properties.

5.12. Each dwelling can have any number of residents living within the household unit. Where more than 3 bedrooms exist additional volume should be allocated i.e. 20L per room for mixed recycling and the same for general waste per week. It is generally assumed that these flatted properties have on street access for collections, communal bin storage arrangements are covered in section C below.

**Weekly conversion recycling & reuse streams**

| Contained flat. | **Mixed recycling** | **Food waste** | **Textiles** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 dwelling | 1 x 140L bin / 2 green box 55L/ 2 60L sacks x 2 | 1 23L caddy | 55L sack |
| 2 dwelling | 1 x 240L bin / 4 Green box 55L/ 4 60L sacks | 2 23L caddy | 2 55L sack |
| 3 dwelling | 1 x 240L + 140L or 3 140L bin/ 6 green box 55L/ 6 60L sacks | 3 23L caddy | 3 55L sack |
| 4 dwelling | 2 x 240L ( 4 140L bins)/ 8 green box 55L/ 8 60L sacks | 4 23L caddy | 4 55L sack |
| 5 dwelling | 2 x 240 + 1 x 140L ( 4 140L bins) 10 green box 55L/ 10 60L sacks | 5 23L caddy | 5 55L sack |
| 6 dwelling | 3 x 240L or (6 140L) | 6 23L caddy | 6 55L sack |
| 7+ flats ( pre accepted for kerbside) | No. of dwellings x 140L bin / i.e. 15 sacks + 10L per additional room 7+ | No. of dwellings x 23L caddy | 7+ 55L sack |

**Table 2**

**Camden-Veolia schematics**

- ✓ Scheduled properties with suitable space to present boxes and bins on the public street receive a kerbside collection
- ✓ Residents that are not eligible for a kerbside offer have communal bins and receive weekly general waste collections.
- ✓ Properties with ground floor dwellings on private land that is sufficiently infrastructure laden to support the collection transport schedule may also be eligible for a kerbside collection
- ✓ Mixed recycling is collected every week from a green bin, bag or if existing box;
- ✓ For 'kerbside' general waste is presented in a 240L bin and collected fortnightly
- ✓ All waste is segregated and presented by 7am and collected by 4pm on the approved collection day/s
- ✓ All empty containers left out are removed from the street within 24 hours
- ✓ Properties located facing the public street with no ground level access may only present general waste and recycling using labelled sacks or by agreeing a designated point for a bin/ box within 10M of the front door of the property.
- ✓ Containers are temporarily placed within 1M of the property access point (for example adjacent the front gate) by 7am on the collection day

- ✓ Residents can temporarily place bins and boxes on the pavement at agreed times only where there is sufficient space i.e. a width of more than 1.2M
- ✓ Space restricted or complex housing arrangement may be subject to an agreed presentation point or shared bin or sack presentation zone.
- ✓ On street collections within the following areas are subject to timed collections: The timed collection areas are Hampstead, Camden Town, Haverstock Hill, Kentish Town Road, Seven Dials, Fortune Green Road, West End Lane and Queen's Crescent.
- ✓ Properties requiring 'communal' servicing i.e. flatted properties are pre-assessed and larger bins of 360L or 660L or 1100L may be sited within a secure screened area or bin chamber.
- ✓ Reuse or large household items such as bulky waste, builders waste, chemicals i.e. paints are transferred by the resident to the household waste and Recycling Centre Regis Road, Kentish town.
- ✓ Camden do not issue a limit to the number of mixed recycling containers residents can request.
- ✓ Bins are preferable, however assisted collection registered residents can opt for either boxes or sacks.
- ✓ Camden does not permit systems for temporary bulk bin storage, compaction or waste bulking of recyclables to be publically accessible i.e. on the public highways.
- ✓ Boxes are stackable, 3 Sacks per 120/140, 6/7 sacks per 240L
- ✓ Updated scheme details and collection day information can be searched online https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/waste-and-recycling/twocolumn/new-recycling-rubbish-and-reuse-guide.en
- ✓ For optional cupboards or internal or external bin stores with on street storage and access follow the guidelines in the section C below.

**Figure 2. The Camden-Veolia Service Offer**

## Section B: Commercial/ Shop units and units linked to residential properties

5.13. This section applies to live work or commercial small outlets, factory spaces or creative working hubs. The Code of Practice applies to you if you produce, carry, keep, dispose of, treat, import or have control of waste https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-duty-of-care-code-of-practice. This code is issued under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

5.14. Occupiers of commercial premises are legally obliged to make an arrangement with either the Council or a licensed waste carrier for the collection of the waste produced from the premises.

5.15. It is not permissible for waste to be stored on the Camden public highways either over night or on a regular basis without suitable containment and temporary storage building, chamber or cupboard.

5.16. Commercial waste arising's are calculated based on the industry type for each unit and planned assumptions for weekly waste production based on metres or sq. footage. The space provision within any internal storage footprint can be reduced where there is contractual evidence for a higher frequency for collection i.e. daily or bi-weekly.

5.17. There is no accurate guidance for the measurement of business waste as a conversion to square metres of floor space.

5.18. There are generally 3 types of waste produced commercially, chemical wastes, solid waste, toxic and hazardous waste. For more information on how to classify waste visit https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste. It's illegal to mix a hazardous waste with either non-hazardous or another hazardous waste.

| Type of waste | Example materials | Storage | Collection |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chemical | Liquids and solvents, oils, paints and other labelled chemicals. | Needs to be segregated safely, locked and suitably labelled as a COSHH ( Control of substances hazardous to health) | Corporation of London or registered chemical waste carrier |
| Solid Waste | Dry comingled recycling i.e. paper card, cans and tins, glass bottles, plastics | Needs to be segregated as per Household wastes. General waste, mixed recycling, food waste, garden waste, builders wastes | Camden –Veolia or Registered waste carrier |
| Toxic or Hazardous waste | Batteries, light filaments, broken asbestos, poisons or, unlabeled or mixed chemicals. | Needs to be reported if public, segregated safely, locked and suitably labelled as a COSHH ( Control of substances hazardous to health) | Registered Hazardous Waste Carrier or visit https://www.gov.uk/hazardous-waste-disposal |

**Table 3 types of commercial waste**

5.19. Visit https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers for the Environment agency register of waste carriers and brokers.

5.20. Where an extension or change of use to an existing property or commercial activity changes an updated waste strategy should be resubmitted to the planning officer for consideration under the approved waste condition or as a new planning application if building or structural changes are developed. https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-and-built-environment/planning-applications/

5.21. We advise that a draft waste strategy document considers the following information and calculations:

- ✓ SIC (Standard Industry code for the activity) / industry class / material streams produced / collection provider schematic / total volume of waste (L) / footprint
- ✓ Lists the types of material stream, number of bin or sacks / collection frequency
- ✓ Outlines internal collection arrangements, segregation and transfer for presentation of wastes including methodology
- ✓ Describes the activity, maintenance and management of any crushing mechanisms, bulking or other equipment that will be in use
- ✓ The arrangement and bin footprint for the segregation of the temporary wastes by type within a secure storage area i.e. internal or external bin stores.
- ✓ Any site specific considerations, accessibility, cleansing, noise, lighting, materials, information and labelling, slope or level changes
- ✓ Whether a drop kerb facility needs to be applied for in advance for wheeled bins
- ✓ Total distances for temporary waste transfer internal from a temporary store or area to the collection vehicle.
- ✓ Surfaces and building materials in use, to be adequate to provide space and built to withstand regular and manual waste transfer activities,
- ✓ Other plans or maintenance or transport activities that may coincide or impact i.e. fire safety plans
- ✓ A secondary waste transfer and storage methodology or contingency in the event of a lift system or collection activity delay requiring additional storage capacity
- ✓ Shared waste storage arrangements i.e. with a row of shops
- ✓ Visitor parking arrangements and control and markings for access to remove and empty bins

**Figure 3. Draft Commercial Waste Strategy Document**

5.22. Current legislation requires that some businesses and commercial manufacturers and producers are responsible for waste prevention and reduce the amount of waste they produce. This includes electronic waste, packaging, batteries and end of life return or producers of products. The following links provide current advice and guidance from DEFRA:
- https://www.gov.uk/guidance/electrical-and-electronic-equipment-eee-producer-responsibility
- https://www.gov.uk/guidance/packaging-producer-responsibilities
- https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-batteries-producer-responsibility

5.23. All temporary wastes is stored internally and suitably segregated by the type of waste and that external storage is requested in exceptional cases only.

5.24. Where a commercial unit is street facing and wishes to utilize exterior space within the demise of the leasehold or tenure, if the land is adjacent to or visible to the public highways suitable secure screening and containment of the temporary waste storage is required;

5.25. Only solid waste should be stored in an external secure store, chamber or cupboard

5.26. The highways or footway including cycle paths and areas of high public use should not have any potential obstruction i.e. doors cannot open onto the pedestrian walkways.

5.27. A minimum distance of 1.2 metres between a public highway and storage is advisable

5.28. Stores and the temporary storage of solid waste cannot be in close vicinity to a window, ventilation or an access or egress or fire point.

5.29. Consideration to managing odours, vermin, regular cleansing and the impact of residues on pavement areas should be designed out.

5.30. Any bin storage requiring a person to access must be suitably lit and ventilated

5.31. To calculate the storage, containment and equipment requirements for effective waste management, the following should be considered:

- volume and composition of waste
- frequency of collection
- degree of waste segregation needed
- degree of container separation required

5.32. Commercial waste is provided by Camden and may be collected as frequently as agreed but a charge will be made for collection and disposal and for the hire of containers.

5.33. Camden provide 24 hours return contact for commercial service requests placed. Camden collect 7 days a week, comingled recycling i.e. plastics, tins and cans, papers and card, general waste i.e. general rubbish items, separate glass, food, paper and cardboard, in containers. Registered customers can upscale or downscale their service as required. www.veolia.co.uk and scroll to 'Request a quote' or Contact Camden 8-6pm Monday to Friday 020 3567 5320.

5.34. Housing Providers can contact the Camden Residential Service at Contact Camden 8-6pm Monday to Friday 020 3567 8105

**RESTAURANTS AND FOOD WASTE**
Special consideration must be given to the location and nature of external storage areas. The volume of waste generated is generally high and has a high biodegradable content, therefore can potentially cause nuisance from odour, visual blight, and through attraction of vermin and scavengers. Since 1st January 2006 developments that generate food waste have had to comply with the requirements of the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005.

## Section C: Residential development - Communal collection

5.35. This generally includes estate complexes, developments, cul-de-sacs, mixed-use developments, housing blocks, extensions to existing housing complexes.

5.36. Collection services for developments with multiple residential dwellings may vary depending on the individual circumstances of the premises. It is worth calculating the arrangements per building 'shell' or units associated with each shared bin storage point.

5.37. For ground-floor street-facing dwellings that are part of a larger development, the option for kerbside collection could be considered (see Section A- Kerbside Collection).

5.38. For storage areas facing the public highways or positioned facing the highways, consideration to the building use and public access must be designed out. This would require the land permissions within their demise, suitable framing or screening, security and lockable or gated access. Large bulked bins over 240L are not situated on the highways due to accessibility, visual impact, waste related crime and conflict with other future public use of the street scene i.e. commercial activity, utilities or street furniture or increased footfall.

5.39. Communal collections need to look at the systems for temporary waste storage, handling, on-site treatment, and collection. Refer to section 12.Temporary storage, storage chambers and wastes transfer. This should be built in accordance with British Standard BS5906-2005, in particular sections 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

- General principles of design facilities (4)
- Systems of waste storage, handling, on site treatment and collection (6)
- Choice of method of storage and collection of waste in various types of building(7)
- Waste storage containers (8)
- Storage for bulky articles (9)

- Roads and approaches to buildings (10)

5.40. Where communal facilities are required for each waste storage point the following approximate conversions would apply:

**Weekly conversion recycling only**

| 100% participation | Mixed recycling bin | Food waste bin | Textiles floor area/cage |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7+ flats | No. of dwellings x 140L bin<br>Size 1280L / 1100L / 660L | No. of dwellings x 23L caddy<br>Size 1 x 240L | 7+ 55L sacks+<br>7+ 25L sacks+ |
| 10 flats | 1 x 1280L / 2 x 660L/ 1 x 1100L | 1 x 240L | Area Size 1M 3 |
| 20 flats | 2 x 1280L/ 2x 1100L / 4 x 660L | 1 x 500L/ 2 x 240L | 2M3 |
| 40 flats | 4 x 1280L/ 4 x 1100L / 8 x 660L | 2 x 500L / 4 x 240L | 4M3 / (outdoor reuse storage option) |

**Table 4 *see table 1 for calculating spatial dimensions for container footprint**

**Weekly general waste and reuse**

| Participation | Refuse | Bulky Waste /Reuse | WEEE ( Small / Large Electrical) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7+ flats | No. of dwellings x 120L<br>Size 1280L/ 1100L / 660L | No. of dwellings x<br>Minimum 3M3 area | 7+ 55L sack<br>1M3 |
| 10 flats | 1 x 1280L / 2 x 660L/ 1 x 1100L | 3M3 | 1M3 |
| 20 flats | 2 x 1280L/ 2x 1100L / 4 x 660L | 5M3 | 2M3 |
| 40 flats | 4 x 1280L/ 4 x 1100L / 8 x 660L | 2 x 5M3 or 10M3 | 4M3 |

**Table 5 *see table 1 for calculating spatial dimensions for bins**

5.41. The total food waste as a percentage of the households participating can eventually be deducted from the residual waste total volume to reduce the total number of residual waste bins.

5.42. As a guide, the participation for food waste, optional textiles and battery recycling is unlikely to exceed 25% household participation rate within the first year. The maximum reduction in footprint should not exceed a third of the footprint for general waste.

*For example 10 flats would produce 1200L of dry mixed recycling and the equivalent in general waste and if 100% participation of food waste was achieved 240L in total could be deducted from the general waste bin total volume. 1200L – 240L = 960L. The nearest bulk bin size would be 1100L or, 1 x 660L + 1 x 240L. Based on an expected 25% participation only 60L would be deductible reducing the general waste bin size to 1140L. the nearest container size would still be 1100L*

5.43. Reuse and bulky waste is not deducted from the residual waste total volume and is best presented separately to the recycling and general waste. This is because reuse block or restrict public access to general waste and recycling bins. For 20 units and above it is a requirement for separate internal or external storage to be designated for reuse.

5.44. Each bulky store should be approximately 7.5m2 in floor area to normal storey height, and fitted with double doors giving a clear opening of 1830mm and a height of 1830mm. Vehicle access must be provided directly to the storage compartment. The store should also have an internal light. Indoor bulky storage should meet the requirements.

5.45. To extend the life of the items to be reused any bulky waste stored should have suitable rain cover and a hard ground surface, if exterior it should be enclosed or locked to restrict other public access. A framed and screened area or large cage structure would be effective for smaller storage requirements. To save space the following materials can be stored outdoors alongside household **bulky waste**; **textiles**, **small WEEE**, wires and electrical items i.e. white goods.

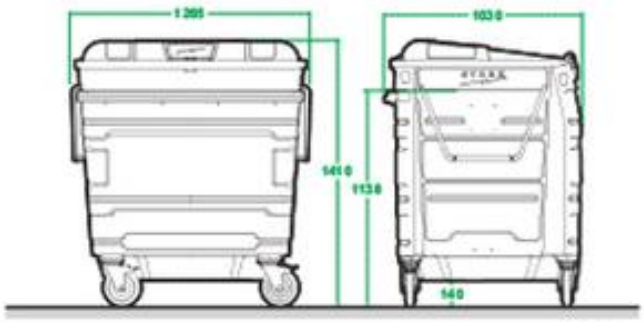
5.46. The table below summarises the key external storage requirements. In particular, the first six features apply to all developments regardless of size and type of units.

| | **External storage area features:** |
|---|---|
| 1 | Should not be located near ground storey windows. They should be located within 10 metres of an external access. |
| 2 | External storage areas and collection points must be as close as possible to, and preferably within 10 metres of, a place suitable for a collection vehicle to stop. |
| 3 | Storage facilities must be at or near street level, and should be accessible via appropriately sized and graded ramps to allow bins to be wheeled to and from the collection point easily. |
| 4 | Must be safe for users by being well lit and visible from public vantage points and nearby dwellings / tenancies. |
| 5 | Should be unroofed, unless they are fully enclosed and secured (ideally inaccessible to animals). |
| 6 | Should be accessible for collection purposes and not impede pedestrian or vehicular access on public thoroughfares or to and from buildings. |
| 7 | Should be located as close to the front property boundary as possible, preferably behind the front boundary wall, without detracting from the street scene. |
| 8 | Consideration should be given to the:<br>allocation of additional external storage space in the future, e.g. additional bins,<br>composting facilities – in residential development with a garden or landscaping,<br>provision of onsite storage for bulky waste<br>(i.e. furniture) items and potential opportunities for re-use of these items. |
| 9 | Should be in an enclosed chamber that can be accessed from outside the building. |
| 10 | Large developments in areas that are deficient in recycling banks (“bring”) facilities will be expected to incorporate these facilities onsite for use by the general public - must be located in secure and easily accessible communal areas, |

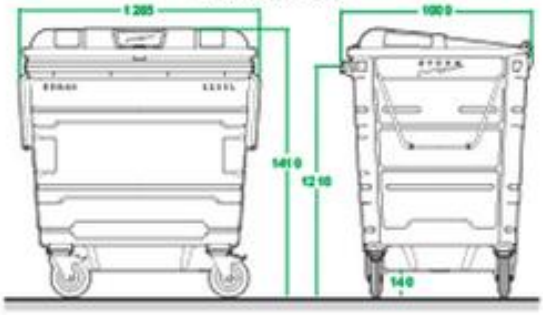
**Table 6 External storage features**

5.47. Current storage containers and their dimensions are outlined in table 1. The following diagrams support the average build for containers and other waste receptacles.

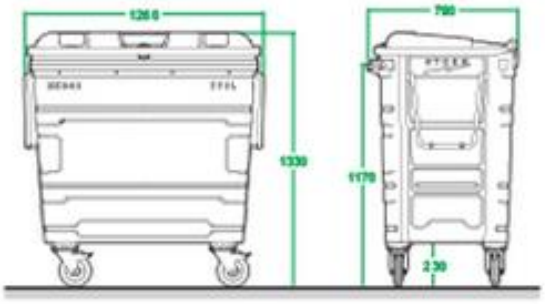
1280L
Max. load: 440kg



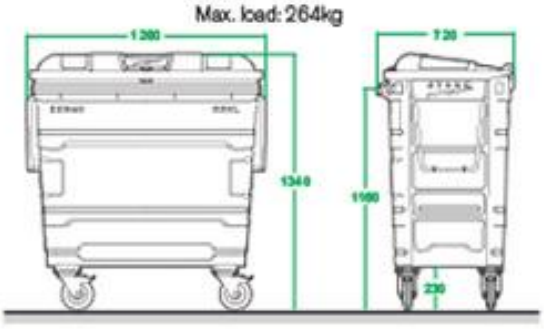

1100L
Max. load: 440kg



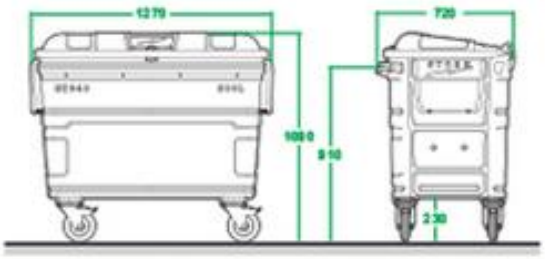

770L
Max. load: 308kg




660L
Max. load: 264kg

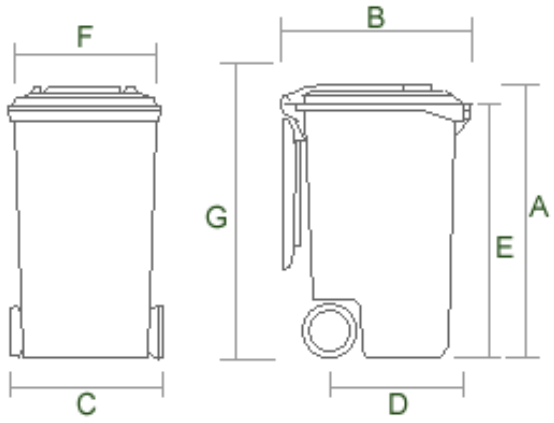



500L
Max. load: 200kg



***120 Litre***
***Wheelie Bin***

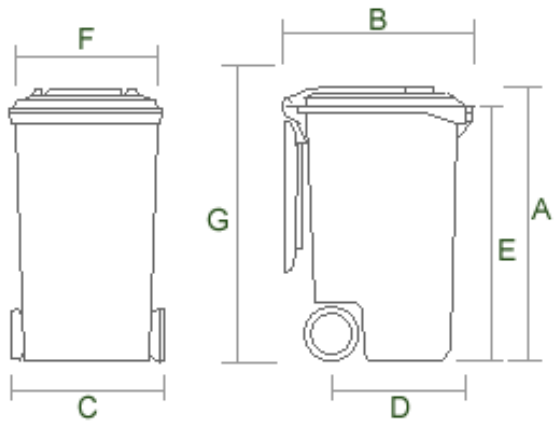
- **A** = 930mm
- **B** = 560mm
- **C** = 480mm
- **D** = 405mm
- **E** = 870mm
- **F** = 440mm
- **G** = 980mm
- Weight 8.2Kg




(Dimensions are a guide only)

***240 Litre***
***Wheelie Bin***

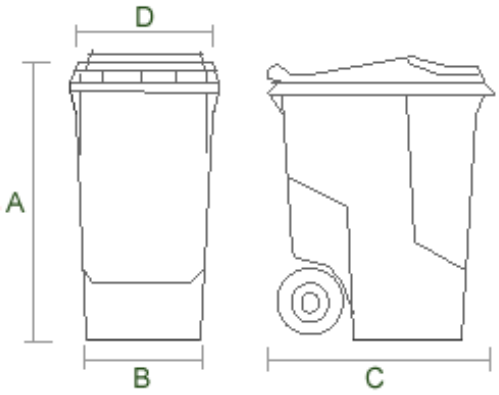
- **A** = 1070mm
- **B** = 740mm
- **C** = 570mm
- **D** = 535mm
- **E** = 995mm
- **F** = 550mm
- **G** = 1140mm
- Weight 15.5Kg




(Dimensions are a guide only)

***360 Litre***
***Wheelie Bin***

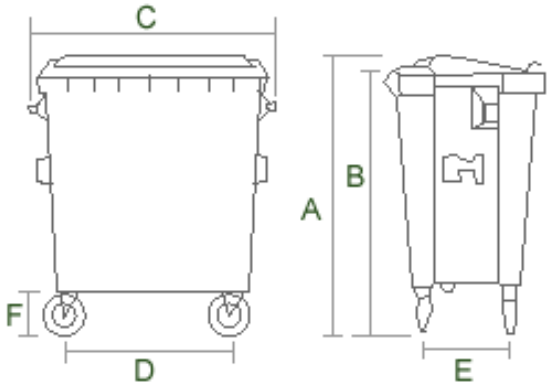
- **A** = 1100mm
- **B** = 626mm
- **C** = 850mm
- **D** = 620mm
- **E** = 200mm
- Weight 24Kg




(Dimensions are a guide only)

***660 Litre***
***Wheelie Bin***

- **A** = 1215mm
- **B** = 1135mm
- **C** = 1340mm
- **D** = 860mm
- **E** = 490mm
- **F** = 200mm
- Weight 50.0Kg



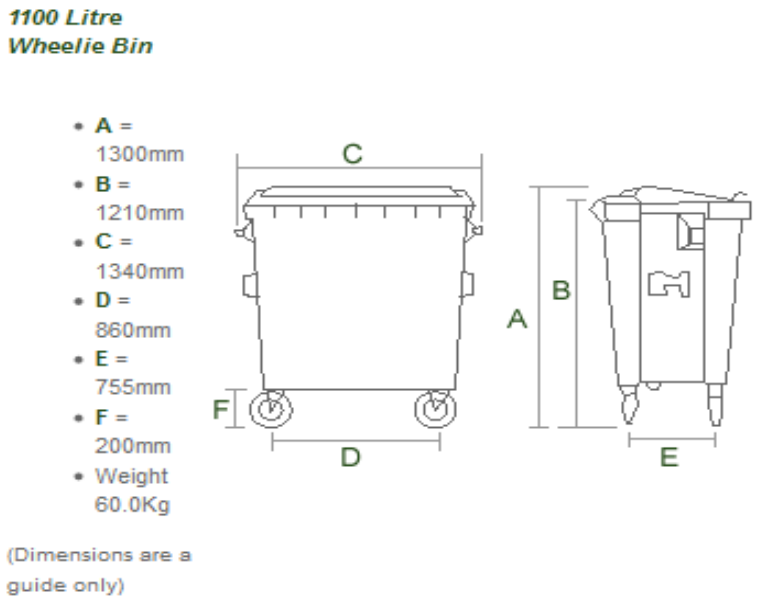



**Figure 1. Storage containers and dimensions**

(NB: This list, including the bin dimensions, is subject to change. It is only to be used for preliminary design purposes)

5.48. Current storage containers and their dimensions are outlined in table 1.
5.49. The enclosure or chamber should be large enough to allow clearance of 150 mm between each bin and the walls, on each side.
5.50. There should be space in front of the bins to allow residents to easily access the bins when depositing waste.
5.51. If multiple bins are used then there should be sufficient space to rotate the bins in between collections.
5.52. The walls should be made from an impervious, non-combustible material that ideally has a fire resistance of one hour when tested to BS 476-21.
5.53. If a gate or door is added to the enclosure or chamber it should be metal, hardwood or softwood clad with metal.
5.54. Ideally it should have a fire resistance of 30 minutes when tested to BS 476-22. The door frame should allow clearance of 150 mm either side of the bin, when it is being pulled out for collection.
5.55. The door frame should be rebated into the reveals of the opening. There should be a latch or clasp to hold the door open while the collection process takes place.
5.56. Arrangements should be made for the cleansing of the bin stores with water and disinfectant. A hose union tap should be installed for the water supply. Drainage should be by means of trapped gully connected to the foul sewer. The floor of the bin store area should have a suitable fall (no greater than 1:20) towards the drainage points.
5.57. If the chambers are inside the building they should have a light. The lighting should be a sealed bulkhead fitting (housings rated to IP65 in BS EN 60529:1992)
5.58. Internal bin chambers should have appropriate passive ventilators to allow air flow and prevent unpleasant odours. The ventilation must be fly and vermin proofed and near to either the roof or floor, but away from the windows of dwellings.
5.59. Access for collections
5.60. Collectors should not have to cart a bulk bin more than 10 metres from the point of storage to the collection vehicle.

5.61. The gradient of any path that the bulk bins have to be moved on should ideally be no more than 1:20, with a width of at least 2 metres, and the surface should be smooth.
5.62. If the storage area is raised above the area where the collection vehicle parks, then a dropped kerb is needed to safely move the bin to level of the collection vehicle.
5.63. The roadway the vehicle parks on should be able to accommodate the weight and size of a 26 tonne vehicle.

## 6. Guidance on standards for vehicular access and collections

| | 22 Ton Dennis Narrow | 26 Ton Dennis Narrow | 26 Ton CNG |
|---|---|---|---|
| Height | 11ft 10 inch | 12ft 4 inch | 12ft 4 inch |
| Width | 7 ft 4 inch | 7 ft 4 inch | 8ft 5 inch |
| Length | 26 ft 9 inch | 32 ft 8 inch | 32 ft 10 inch |

| | |
|---|---|
| Overall Length | 12 metres |
| Overall Width | 3.0 metres |
| Overall Height | 5.0 metres |
| Operating Height | 5.8 metres |
| Average Vehicle Weight | 26 Tonnes |
| Turning Circle Between Walls | 20.5 metres |

**Table 2, 3, Vehicle dimensions**

**Access for collection**

6.1. Camden-Veolia will pass agreed location and may access, however if there is a temporary obstruction or restriction to the site the waste will need to be temporarily stored until another collection can be scheduled. Total volumes and secondary storage areas are a requirement within the design for the waste transfer arrangements.
6.2. The roadway the vehicle parks on should be able to accommodate the weight and size of a 26 tonne vehicle.
6.3. When designing in accessibility for collection vehicles please consider the following common barriers or know issues affecting regular collections;

- ✓ Payload and road substrate, road width and vehicular building standards
- ✓ Tree cover and maintenance regimes including leaf and blossom fall or overhang
- ✓ Temporary or allocated parking arrangements, enforcement for unauthorized parking
- ✓ Overhead fixtures and fittings i.e. overhead cables or vehicular height restriction barriers
- ✓ Key code or fob access requirements
- ✓ Drop kerbs, level changes, ramps, slopes or underground access carparks and space restrictions
- ✓ Surfacing i.e. a gravel or stone surfacing material may not ensue wear and tear
- ✓ Pedestrian access, footfall especially in relation to emergency plans or fire plans.
- ✓ Commercial activity within the vicinity that may limit accessibility
- ✓ Circular access routes, turntables or turning circles, Vehicles operating in service areas should enter and leave in a forward direction.
- ✓ Adequate street lighting
- ✓ Fixtures and ground accessed amenities grills, manholes, gratings.

6.4. Generous allowances (at least 1 metre) should be included when considering the width of access roads, gateways, head-rooms etc. Additional allowances will be required if vehicles are required to approach from an angle.
6.5. Any part of a building through which a waste collection vehicle passes must have a minimum clear height of 4.5 metres to allow for overhead fixtures and fittings.
6.6. Electronic entry systems: There has been a tendency to move towards electronic entry systems. If these are incorporated into a development, they should be capable of being programmed to allow collection at a time period specified by the collection authority, or operating devices should be made available. However, such systems can be problematic

and, where there are site security concerns, the preferred option, is that two independently secured access points to the waste storage area should be provided.

6.7. Non-Electronic system: The preferred option by the collection authority would be the use of a universal lock and key system, i.e. standard fire brigade (FB) mortise lock and key. These should be fitted to all gates, doors, etc, where access to waste storage containers for collection, is to be controlled. However, these keys are widely available and security could not therefore be regarded as watertight, but one key would fit all and this would ensure access by waste collectors at all times. It should be noted that deviating from the use of FB locks can cause operational difficulties and prior approval should be sought from the collection authority.

6.8. Walking Distances: The distance between where a container is sited on a property and the nearest practicable position that the waste collection vehicle can stop must not exceed 10 metres for a wheeled container and 15 metres for carried load i.e. bags excluding any vertical distances. Where bulk containers are used, direct vehicular access to the containers is necessary.

6.9. Crossovers: If containers are required to negotiate a change of level from the footpath to the road surface, crossovers or shallow ramp must be constructed. The collectors should not be required to move wheeled waste storage containers over surfaces that may hinder the smooth passage of the container.

6.10. Applications for construction of crossovers are considered by the Engineering & Traffic Services, Environment Department, and London Borough of Camden. Telephone no. 020 7974 2015.

6.11. Gradients and slopes: should be avoided but in any event must not exceed 1 in 12 falling away from the container housing, non-slip and a minimum of two meters wide. Exceptionally this may be exceeded provided that the lengths are not excessive and is not part of a series of slopes.

6.12. Vehicle access roads/ turning areas: Roads providing access to buildings should have foundations and a hardwearing surface capable of withstanding the gross vehicle weight of the waste collection vehicle. The maximum gross vehicle weight used currently is 26 tonne, the longest vehicle type is 11 600mm, widest vehicle is 2 500mm and the maximum operating height is 5 638mm.

6.13. Turning circles are important for operating collection vehicles and consideration should be given to maneuvering requirements. The maximum turning circle currently for a collection vehicle is 20.3m and turning places if provided, should be constructed for the largest vehicle likely to be used. The local authority should be consulted with regards to the above as they may vary from the average dimensions stated above.

6.14. Due consideration must be given to the provision of areas for turning the waste collection vehicle around within a development by means of hammerheads or turntables etc.

6.15. Roads should have a minimum width of 5 meters and be arranged so that collecting vehicles can continue mainly in a forward direction. Vehicles operating in service areas should enter and leave in a forward direction.

6.16. Adequate clearance should be provided above the vehicle when it passes under canopies, building overhangs or when collection is undertaken within a building.

6.17. Loading: All vehicle access roads that the waste collection vehicles will be required to use must be constructed to withstand a gross vehicle weight of 26 tonnes and axle loading of 11.5 tonnes. Manhole covers, gratings etc., situated in the road must also be capable of withstanding the loads indicated.

6.18. Reversing: Waste collection vehicles should not be required to reverse more than 12 metres and then only in exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances, if access is also used by pedestrians, an additional raised footpath must be provided. Waste collection vehicles should never be required to reverse up or down a slope or ramp.

6.19. Parking Obstructions: All access roads should be clearly marked, signed and controlled to prevent unauthorized parking.

6.20. Appropriate measures must be incorporated into any scheme to control unauthorized parking of vehicles that would prevent access by the waste collection vehicle and employees.

6.21. Consideration should also be given to materials and finishes, and lighting of waste enclosures, to ensure that they are safe and secure, and do not present a fire hazard.

## 7. Guidance on standards for systems and equipment to manage waste

7.1. This section provides further guidance information on options for systems and equipment for the capture and presentation or temporary storage of waste within a residential / commercial land site, commercial or industrial business park or housing complexes. It does not refer to Environment Agency licensed large scaled waste management facilities, material sorting or wider waste systems undertaken by registered commercial providers for the recycling, management or reconditioning of salable waste material streams.

7.2. Some developments have sustainability targets to reduce and manage the impact of waste on site, or systems to improve the visual appearance of the landscape by reducing on littering or managing a sequence of recycling and general waste.

7.3. The footfall and public use of spaces including open spaces, public gardens and communal areas or streetscapes on private development land can be improved through effective waste management. The following types of waste management system can optionally be incorporated into the waste strategy document proposal and design and access statement.

7.4. Contact us for advice if you are considering implementing any of the below systems to better manage your wastes.

**Macerators or 'In sink' systems**

7.5. In sink or macerators by design can reduce the amount of food waste that needs to be presented for weekly collection. The current food waste service provides a free collection for all residential food waste.

**Strategic recycling or litter bins for residential use**

7.6. Developments with public spaces may need litter bins to control waste and public litter. Any bins installed must have at least two compartments to allow separate collections of recyclable and non-recyclable materials.

7.7. Responsibility for servicing and maintaining bins must be agreed with the Council before they are installed.

7.8. Bins can be plastic, metal, post or wall mounted or free standing. Fixtures should ideally be affixed to the ground or a permanent fixture accessible at ground level. Materials should be finished to enable regular bin cleansing or graffiti removal.

**Chute systems**

7.9. Contact us for advice if you are considering using chutes. Any proposal will have to accommodate recycling via multiple or split chutes.

7.10. Arrangements for the management and monitoring of deposit areas (e.g. changing of bins as these are filled) must also be included with any proposals.

7.11. Camden-Veolia provides chamberlain cylindrical bins for existing chute collections. Any proposal will have to accommodate recycling via multiple or split chutes.

7.12. Camden-Veolia provides standard steel chamberlain square bins for existing chute collections. 1500 x 953 x 1020 with a capacity of 940L.

7.13. Chutes, hoppers and chambers should conform to applicable building regulations and the appropriate British Standard. Where it is necessary for more than one container to serve a chute, termination should be by bifurcated baffle plate or by swivel chute end. Where Euro

bins are installed inside chambers an additional 1M is required above the bin to allow space for the lid to be opened.

**Compactors**

7.14. Compactors reduce the amount of space required for waste storage. The Council only permits compaction of household waste at a 2:1 ratio. Compaction of recyclable materials is not allowed.

7.15. The Camden-Veolia collection service does not accept materials that have been crushed or compacted, however a range of commercial collection providers can readily accept these materials.

**Bottle deposit schemes**

7.16. Commercial producers and retailers of recyclable single use packaging like glass and plastic bottles in the future may be required to accept the return of items and consider space saving options such as bailers, compactors and crushers.

7.17. The Camden-Veolia collection service does not accept materials that have been crushed or compacted, however a range of commercial collection providers can readily accept these materials.

**Communal gardens and community composting schemes**

7.18. Developments are responsible for managing communal garden waste or seasonal tree fall either by adopting a local commercial provider for the collection of garden waste or by contract maintenance provider for grounds maintenance.

**Lids and apertures for recycling**

7.19. There is a wide range of lids and apertures to support the correct deposit of recyclable materials. These must adhere to the appropriate British Standard.

**Underground Storage**

7.20. Underground storage points usually employ the underground or semi-underground placement of containers, sited in excavated shafts usually 2-3 m deep, having only their inlets in the surface environment.

7.21. Storage points may be mechanically operated or require specialist lift equipment i.e. a crane or Hiab lifting mechanism for wastes removal.

7.22. The Council does not accept any responsibility for maintenance or damage to underground storage and such schemes can be costly to implement and maintain.

7.23. Suitable road infrastructure and a review of the technical infrastructure below the ground will be required. Contact us for advice if you are considering using underground storage systems. Any proposal will have to accommodate recycling via multiple or split chutes.

7.24. Underground storage for residential developments only tend to be effective if these sites have a managed waste system operated by a facilities management organization.

**Public information and signage**

7.25. There is online support and information fact sheets for the service.

7.26. Consider designing in space for hoarding with lighting to facilitate the presentation of poster or service information.

7.27. The following support for residents and businesses could be considered and included during the service launch or periodically where there is a turnover in occupancies. 10% or more per year.

7.28. Reporting and managing of issues. Please refer to the online Resource London, Waste in the Rented sector Guide

7.29. Public Notice boards for map information for recycling and reuse deposit locations

7.30. Use of tenant resident meetings or group sessions to share scheme information

7.31. Events or festivals on the land demise.

7.32. Posters and leaflet information in bin rooms, communal seating or cafeteria, crèche areas and entrances or foyers

7.33. Door-stepping or canvassing exercises to increase recycling and re-use participation.

**Internal waste collection service**

7.34. If building managers are proposing to provide an internal waste collection service for residents rather than asking residents to bring their own waste to a ground floor store a waste storage area is required on each floor. 50% of the space should be used for storing recycling.

7.35. 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.

**Oil or used fuel waste deposit schemes**

7.36. Some commercial or residential and commercial complexes produce higher volumes of waste oils.

7.37. Waste storage of oils or combustible liquids is regulated by the Environment Agency and sites require a permit and suitable drainage or bund for temporary storage. There are a range of free community collection initiatives online.

**Shared commercial and residential waste collections**

7.38. Combining commercial and industrial wastes and or household domestic wastes within shared bins. Whilst the feasibility of combining business and residential waste is under wider review it is not Camden policy, contact Camden- Veolia further advice. Non Waste Framework directive (NWFD) https://www.gov.uk/search?q=nwfd Please also visit https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/waste-exemptions-storing-waste for compliance on types and amounts of waste for storage and read S1 and S2 permit guidance.

**Mini-bulking and sorting areas**

7.39. This would be secure areas or rooms for improving the segregation of residential and commercial waste streams. Activities such as bailing sorting and shedding. Shared bin arrangements require an Environment Agency Permit for shared waste storage and collection will need to be provided by a registered commercial waste collection provider. Please contact Environment Agency to request information on a T4 exemption. www.gov.uk, and search for 'T4'. https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste-exemption-t4-preparatory-treatments-baling-sorting-shredding-etc.

**Additional Requirements**

7.4 For large proposals, or for proposals with complex waste separation or vehicular collection arrangements further planning documentation will be requested. This includes;

- Operational service management plan
- Fire management plan
- Vehicular and pedestrian access surveys
- Parking management regime

- The tree maintenance plan
- Lighting and street furniture schematics
- Any significant changes to gradient or land height

**Further information**

7.40. Camden is part of the North London Waste Authority (NLWA) http://nlwa.gov.uk/ and has a joint waste plan http://www.nlwp.net/

7.41. The aim for North London is to achieve:

- A 50% recycling and composting rate by 2020.
- The aim for no more than 35% of North London's 1995 arisings to be sent to landfill by 2020 have been met, and;
- No more than 35% of our 1995 arisings to be sent to landfill by 2020.

Further information on the Unitary Development Plan and the Supplementary Planning Guidance and other planning issues can be obtained from: -

**Environment Department**
**Planning Division**
**5th Floor**
Town Hall
**Argyle Street**
**London WC1H 8EQ**

**E-mail to: env.devcon@camden.gov.uk**

**Telephone No. 020 7974 5613**

Street Environment Services are available to advise on waste collection, storage arrangements and recycling services and are based at: -

**Environment Department**
**Environment Services Camden-Veolia**
**5th Floor**
**Town Hall**
**Argyle Street**
**London, WC1H 8EQ**

**E-mail to: street.environment@camden.gov.uk**

**Helpline No. 020 7974 6914/6915**

**BRITISH STANDARDS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

The following may be of further assistance:

For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS 476-21, Fire tests on building materials and structures — Part 21: Methods for determination of the fire resistance of loadbearing elements of construction.

BS 476-22, Fire tests on building materials and structures — Part 22: Methods for determination of the fire resistance of non-loadbearing elements of construction.

BS 792, Specification for mild steel dustbins.
BS 1703, Specification for refuse chutes and hoppers.
BS 4998, Specification for moulded thermoplastics dustbins (excluding lids).
BS 6642, Specification for disposable plastics refuse sacks made from polyethylene.
BS 8300:2001, Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people — Code of practice.
BS EN 840-1, Mobile waste containers — Part 1: Containers with two wheels with a capacity from 80 l to 390 l for comb lifting devices — Dimensions and design.
BS EN 840-2, Mobile waste containers — Part 2: Containers with four wheels with a capacity from 500 l to 1 200 l with flat lid(s), for trunnion and/or comb lifting devices — Dimensions and design.
BS EN 840-3, Mobile waste containers — Part 3: Containers with four wheels with a capacity from 770 l to 1300 l with dome lid(s), for trunnion and/or comb lifting devices — Dimensions and design.
BS EN 840-4, Mobile waste containers — Part 4: Containers with four wheels with a capacity from 750 l to 1 700 l with flat lid(s), for wide trunnion or BG- and/or wide comb lifting devices — Dimensions and design.
BS EN 840-5, Mobile waste containers — Part 5: Performance requirements and test methods.
BS EN 840-6, Mobile waste containers — Part 6: Safety and health requirements.
BS EN 12574-1, Stationary waste containers — Part 1: Containers with a capacity from 1 700 l to 5 000 l with flat or dome lid(s), for trunnion, double trunnion or pocket lifting devices — Dimensions and design.
BS EN 12574-2, Stationary waste containers — Part 2: Performance requirements and test methods.
BS EN 12574-3, Stationary waste containers — Part 3: Safety and health requirements.
BS EN 13071, Selective waste collection containers — Above-ground mechanically-lifted containers with capacity from 80 l to 5 000 l for selective collection of waste.
BS EN 60529:1992, Specification for degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP code).

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Town and Country Planning Act 1990