



# Pentavia, Mill Hill

London NW7 2ET

Outline Waste Management Strategy

Date: 22/03/19





**MEADOW RESIDENTIAL LLP  
OUTLINE SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT  
STRATEGY  
PENTAVIA, MILL HILL**

**MARCH 2019**



**the journey is the reward**

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**MARCH 2019**

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**Issue Date:** March 2019  
**Status:** Final V1

**Meadow Residential LLP**  
**Outline Site Waste Management Strategy**  
**Pentavia, Mill Hill**

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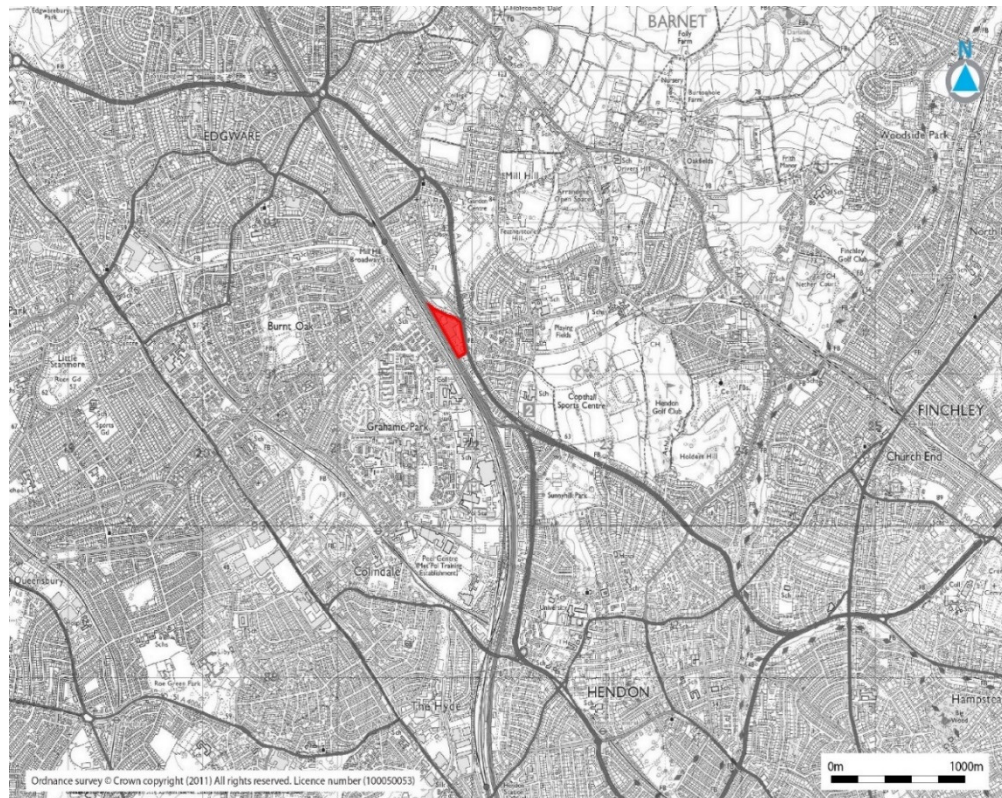
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# 1 Introduction

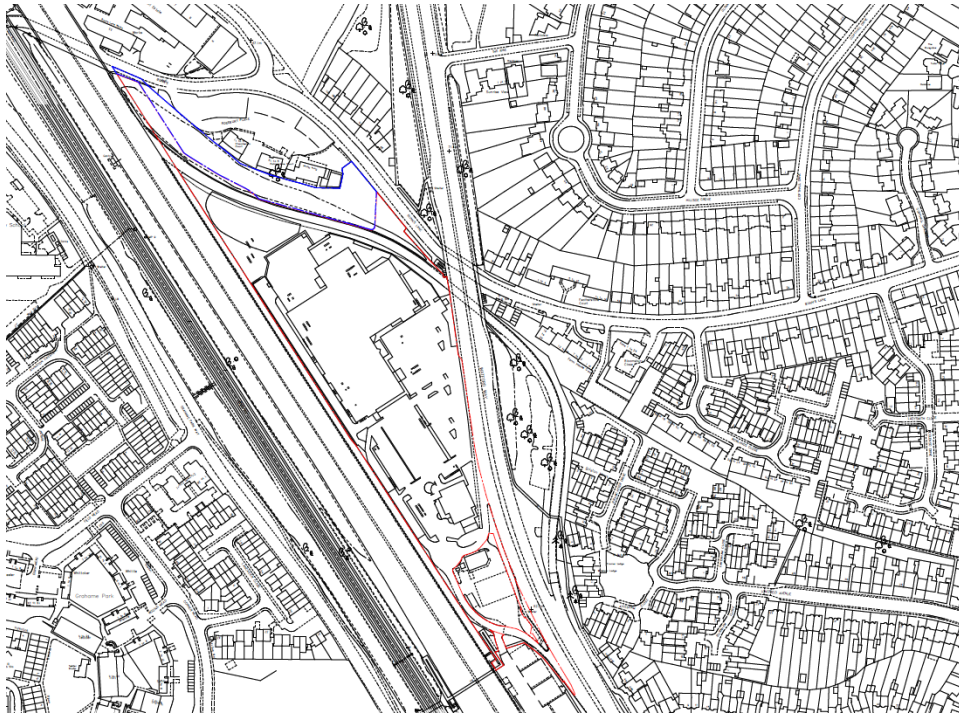
- 1.1 Mayer Brown Limited (MBL) has been commissioned by Meadow Residential LLP to provide an Outline Site Waste Management Strategy (OSWMS) for the re-development of the Pentavia Retail Site. This will be used to inform a full Site Waste Management Plan, which will be provided by the contractor and will be submitted to Barnet Council, prior to the commencement of works on site.
- 1.2 The Pentavia retail site is located within the London Borough of Barnet (LBB).



**Figure 1.1: Site Location**

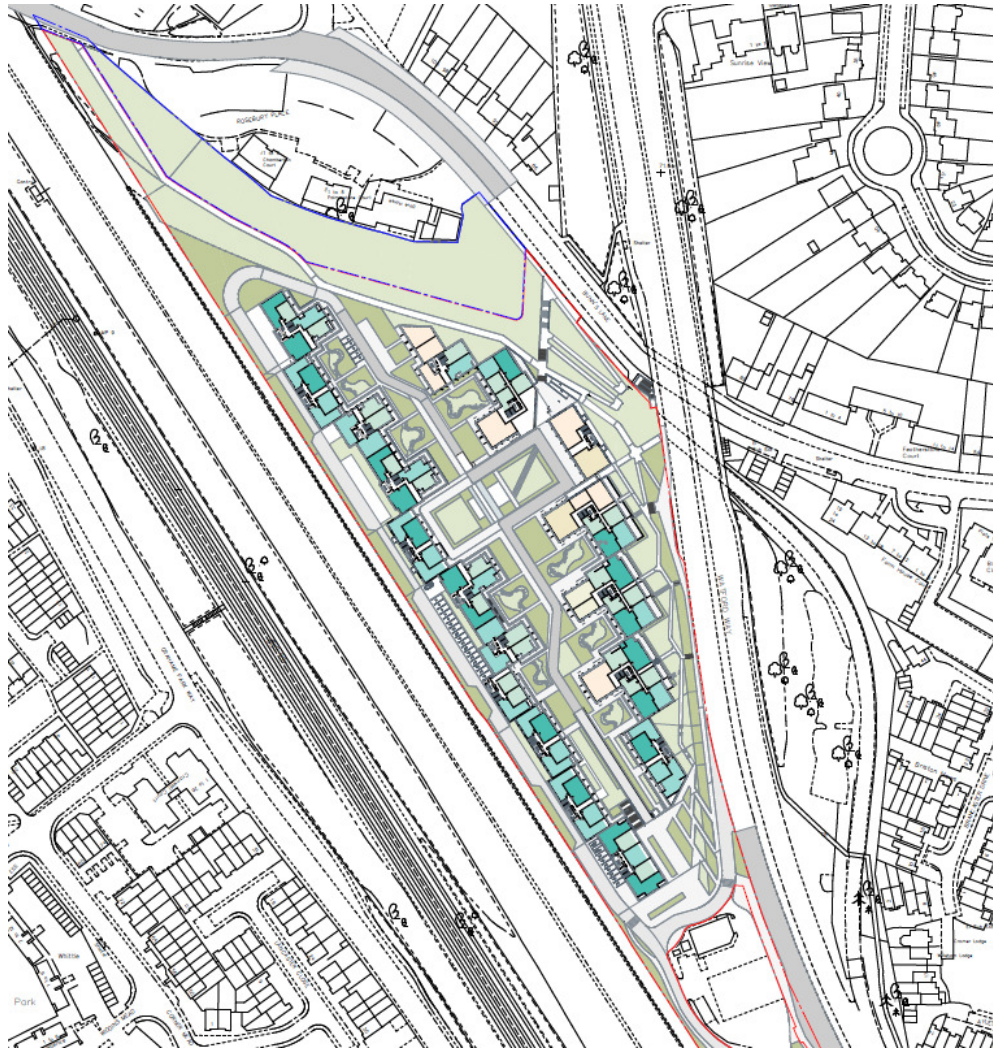
- 1.3 The site extends to 3.64 hectares and is currently dominated by the old Comet Building, TGI Fridays and significant areas of hardstanding. The existing site layout is illustrated below.





**Figure 1.2: Existing Site Layout**

- 1.4 Development proposals include the provision of eighteen development blocks which are stepped in height at various locations to a maximum of ground plus fifteen storeys at block A. The total number of units to be accommodated is 844 within a mix of one bed, two bed, and three bed flats. It is proposed that the Site will include for a total of 92276m<sup>2</sup> Gross Internal Area split over A1, A3-A4, B2, B8, C3 and D1 use classes.
- 1.5 The proposed site layout is illustrated in below. Further detailed scheme plans can be found in the drawing section of this report.



**Figure 1.3: Proposed General Arrangement**

- 1.6 This OWMS has been produced to support the demolition of the existing site buildings and the subsequent redevelopment of the site.
- 1.7 The OWMS Waste Management Strategy contains a refuse assessment which has been compiled based on previous consultation with the Collection Services at the London Borough of Barnet and with specific reference to Barnet's Local Plan, Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document and Information for Developers and Architects – Provision of Household Waste and Recycling along with Building Regulations Approved Document H.



## 2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

- 2.1 Defra advises that a material is considered to be waste when the producer or holder discards it, intends to discard it, or is required to discard it. The revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)<sup>1</sup> and its transposition into The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. This document requires the 'waste hierarchy' to be the adopted approach to waste management throughout the UK. The waste hierarchy is set out below:



**Figure 2.1: Waste Hierarchy**

- 2.2 This OWMS recognises the current legislation, policy and guidance aimed at reducing waste generated by the process of redevelopment. It is particularly necessary within the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) industry, because this is the largest contributing sector to UK total waste generation<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.3 A recent collation of waste statistics<sup>3</sup> undertaken by the Department for Environmental Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has demonstrated that 60% of all waste in the UK is attributable to the CDE Industry. Half of all waste is identified as 'mineral' in origin and this is typically construction material such as brick, concrete and road plannings. However, the same statistics

<sup>1</sup> The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2008) Revised Waste Framework Directive 08/98/EC. European Union. Brussels.

<sup>2</sup> Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2013) National Waste Management Plan for England. DEFRA. London

<sup>3</sup> Department for Environmental Food & Rural Affairs (2016) UK Statistics on Waste. DfEFRA.

demonstrate that in the UK in 2014 90% of this material was recovered by the industry.

- 2.4 Notwithstanding this, a significant proportion of construction value is lost as waste. This is demonstrated by the fact that in 2010 the Building Research Establishment identified that, at the time, an 8 cubic yard skip cost approximately £200 and it was estimated that the average value of the content was £1,200<sup>4</sup>. These costs are assumed to have continued to rise. There are also the implications of increased transportation costs and landfill tax, when potential recycling and reuse of material is not undertaken.

#### **The Revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008<sup>5</sup>**

- 2.5 As noted above, the rWFD was transposed into UK law by the Waste Regulations 2011 and sets out the 'Waste Hierarchy' which identifies the priority order in which waste material must be dealt with, i.e. reduction, re-use, recycling recovery and disposal.

- 2.6 One of the targets set out in the WFD is to ensure that by 2020 at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery.

#### **The Environmental Protection Act 1990<sup>6</sup>**

- 2.7 Section 34 of the Act places a 'Duty of Care' on anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste to ensure that it is managed and ultimately disposed of appropriately. As such, the holder is required to ensure:

- good waste management is employed, including monitoring of waste streams;
- all waste produced on site is identified and subject to the waste hierarchy prior to disposal;
- all waste is segregated into secure containers; and
- the contractor will ensure that waste is only removed by registered carriers and taken to appropriately licenced waste management facilities.

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<sup>4</sup> Building Research Establishment 2010

<sup>5</sup> The European Parliament and the Council of the European Union (2008) Revised Waste Framework Directive. European Union. Brussels.

<sup>6</sup> Environmental Protection Act (1990) Section 34 Duty of Care



### The London Plan (and draft London Plan)

- 2.8 Both London Plans place strong emphasis on supporting the ‘circular economy’ in terms of waste. Specifically, it is required that materials are retained at their highest value for as long as possible and are then reused or recycled, leaving a minimum of residual waste. As a result, both the 2016 London Plan<sup>7</sup> and the 2018 draft<sup>8</sup> set targets for the reduction of waste. The 2016 Plan sought a target of 60% of municipal waste to be recycled 2031 whilst the 2018 Plan has increased this to 65% by 2030. Similarly, the 2016 Plan was seeking a target of 95% of construction, excavation and demolition waste to be recycled by 2020. The 2018 Plan, however, has removed this requirement on excavation waste, accepting that the characteristics of excavation waste are such that it is extremely difficult to recycle this waste stream. Both plans cite the aspiration for zero waste to landfill by 2026.
- 2.9 The 2018 draft now includes for a new policy S17 – ‘Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy’ which includes the specific advice for referable applications that they should promote circular economy outcomes and aim to be net zero-waste. It also requires that a ‘Circular Economy Statement’ should be submitted, to demonstrate:
- ‘1) *how all materials arising from demolition and remediation works will be re-used and/or recycled*
  - 2) *how the proposal’s design and construction will enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and re-used at the end of their useful life*
  - 3) *opportunities for managing as much waste as possible on site*
  - 4) *adequate and easily accessible storage space to support recycling and re-use*
  - 5) *how much waste the proposal is expected to generate, and how and where the waste will be handled.’*
- 2.10 The OWMS forms the basis of that statement with further details to be provided pre-commencement.

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<sup>7</sup> Greater London Authority (2016) The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alternations Since 2011. GLA, London.

<sup>8</sup> Greater London Authority (2018) The Draft New London Plan showing minor suggested changes. GLA, London.

- 2.11 In addition to the above, the Plans require all new development referred to the Mayor to include adequate recycling storage for at least the six main dry recyclable materials (i.e. glass, cans, paper, card, plastic bottles and mixed rigid plastics (tubs, pots and trays) and food.

### London Environment Strategy

- 2.12 The London Environment Strategy<sup>9</sup> reflects the same approach to waste as set out in the London Plans and includes a full chapter on waste. Within the strategy the Mayor also sets a further target of a 50% reduction in food waste per head by 2030. The Mayor states that he will seek to ensure all properties receive a collection of, at minimum the six main dry recycling materials.

### Sustainable Design and Construction – Supplementary Planning Guidance<sup>10</sup>

- 2.13 This document sets out specific requirements for the prioritisation of low waste design elements within the waste chapter. These include the use of materials with a low embodied energy, which are durable and sustainably sourced.

- 2.14 With regards to the construction phase, the guidance requires that:

*Developers should maximise the use of existing resources and materials and minimise waste generated during the demolition and construction process through the implementation of the waste hierarchy.*

- 2.15 The detail of how this is defined is set out within the waste section of the SPG

### London Borough of Barnet

- 2.16 In 2016, Barnet produced a Draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet 2016:2030 (DMRWS)<sup>11</sup> which set out a summary of the main laws, policies and strategies from Europe, central and regional government and Barnet Council which influence waste management in the Borough and this is reproduced in **Appendix A**.

- 2.17 The DMRWS and the Local Plan<sup>12</sup> note that Barnet has a strong waste management record, increasing waste recycling in the Borough from 8% in 2001/2002 to more than 39% by 2014/15 and was the first local authority to

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<sup>9</sup> Greater London Authority (2018) London Environment Strategy. GLA, London.

<sup>10</sup> Greater London Authority (2014) Sustainable Design and Construction, Supplementary Planning Guidance. GLA, London.

<sup>11</sup> London Borough of Barnet (2016) Draft Municipal and Recycling Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet 2016 – 2030. LBB, London.

<sup>12</sup> London Borough of Barnet. (2012). London Borough of Barnet Local Plan (Core Strategy). LBB, Whetstone.



introduce compulsory recycling in 2005. Barnet now have the aim to reach a target of 70% recycling of household waste by 2020.

2.18 LBB aim to achieve this via the four aims of:

- *Provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impact.*
- *Manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal by designing services that promote recycling and reuse and are integrated, intuitive and efficient.*
- *Encourage all Barnet's residents, businesses and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce, but using enforcement where necessary.*
- *Embrace new technologies and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community.*

2.19 One of the ways in which LBB is seeking to achieve these aims is by aiding recycling schemes within new flatted developments as these are recognised as having lower recycling rates than houses. To this end they are working to ensure new developments are designed to support recycling.

2.20 Consultation has previously taken place with waste officers from Barnet and this is discussed in the operational management section of this report.

### **Sustainable Design and Construction**

2.21 Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document<sup>13</sup> contains a specific waste strategy which identifies that waste is generated by development in three different ways:

- During the construction process;
- Through the use of buildings;
- From refurbishment and/or demolition of buildings.

2.22 It notes that it is critical to ensure that we reduce the waste generated through construction, refurbishment and demolition activities and to reduce waste and encourage recycling during the occupation of buildings. The design and construction requirements are therefore based on the objectives to:

- reduce the amount of waste produced in Barnet;
- make the best use of waste that is produced; and

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<sup>13</sup> London Borough of Barnet (2016) Supplementary Planning Document: Sustainable Design and Construction. LBB, London.

- choose waste management options which minimise the risk of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health.

2.23 The SDC SPD sets out the following set of design and construction principles which are to be considered in the design and construction process.

***Design Principles:***

**A**

***Waste generated through building occupation – Identify measures to help occupants to recycle waste.*** *People will generally recycle more when it is easy and convenient for them to do so. This requires consideration as to how a building's occupants will be able to participate in recycling initiatives and services. Key considerations include:*

- *Ensuring that sufficient space is dedicated in appropriate places, including within and without residential properties, for the temporary storage of material to be recycled. For example, space should be provided within kitchens in new properties to accommodate extra bins which are required for separately storing items such as paper, bottles, cans and food waste for recycling.*
- *Ensuring that people can easily transfer material for recycling from their own premises, such as a residential unit, a shop or an office, to a location from which the material can be collected. Waste from shops or offices would be considered trade waste, so any movement of this waste would need to be undertaken by an appropriate, licensed waste carrier and taken to a permitted waste management site. An exemption or permit may be required from the Environment Agency for storage of waste at a collection point.*
- *Communal refuse and recycling containers, communal bin enclosures and refuse and recycling stores should be easily accessible to all residents including children and wheelchair users, and located on a hard, level surface. Refuse and recycling stores within buildings should be located to limit the nuisance caused by noise and smells and maintained to a high hygiene standard.*
- *Storage facilities for waste and recycling containers should be provided in accordance with local authority requirements and meeting at least*

*British Standard BS5906:2005 Code of Practice for waste management in Buildings.*

- *Early consultation with the council is recommended to ascertain the best strategy for the recycling of household waste (see references). The requirements for storage of waste containers vary depending on the scale of development and whether it is for flats or houses.*

2.24 The SDC SPD notes that early consultation with the council is recommended to ascertain the best strategy for the recycling of household waste and this has been undertaken.

### **Construction Principles:**

#### **B**

- **Construction Waste – Ensure that measures have been taken to minimise waste generated during building construction.** *The following issues should be considered during development design and in preparation for construction:*
- *Identify resources already on the site, such as topsoil or hardcore, making provision for storage on-site to enable the materials to be put to useful effect in the new development. Activities that involve any form of treatment to make the material suitable for re-use may require an exemption or permit from the Environment Agency.*
- *Refurbishment of existing buildings will most likely generate less waste than demolition and reconstruction. Consideration in the first instance must always therefore, be given to the retention and refurbishment of buildings and justification provided where demolition is proposed.*
- *Good practice in terms of waste management should be employed, including monitoring of waste streams to meet the above objectives.*
- *Every opportunity should be taken to recycle materials or send waste materials to waste recovery centres to meet the above objectives.*
- *Modern methods of construction such as modular building components put together off-site in a factory environment supporting more efficient use of materials and working practices.*
- *Ensuring that measures have been taken to enable more components of a building to be recycled during refurbishment or demolition.*



2.25 The table below has been reproduced from the SDC SPD and sets out the Waste Strategy requirement for new development.

<b>Table 2.12: Waste Strategy Requirements</b>	<b>Development Scale</b>
In consultation with the Council developers should comply with the standards set out in the council's guidance document "Information for developers and architects – provision of household recycling and refuse waste collection services.". <a href="http://www.barnet.gov.uk/info/930147/recycling_in_homes/213/recycling_in_homes">http://www.barnet.gov.uk/info/930147/recycling_in_homes/213/recycling_in_homes*</a>	Minor, Major and Large scale
A minimum internal storage capacity of 60 litres per dwelling (flats and houses) should be provided which can accommodate containers for the temporary storage of materials to be recycled. Materials will then be transferred to external containers for collection. (This standard is subject to change over time, so consultation with the council at the design stage is essential.)	Residential Minor, Major, Large scale
All non-residential developments should provide a minimum of 10m <sup>2</sup> designated waste storage space for materials for recycling, such as paper, glass bottles and jars, cans, cardboard, and plastic bottles.	Non residential minor, major, large scale
Proposals that employ or attract a large number of people, such as supermarkets or commercial buildings should provide appropriately designed facilities for the collection for recycling or reuse of the waste that they, their customers and staff generate. Applicants for such developments should submit a comprehensive waste and recycling management strategy in accordance with the BS5906:2005 Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice.	Large Scale
Prior to commencement of work, all construction sites should put in place a Site Waste Management Plan in accordance with the DTI's Site Waste Management Plans - Guidance for Construction Contractors & Clients - Voluntary Code of Practice.	Major and large scale

\*Since updated to 2017 version

### **London Borough of Barnet: Information for developers and architects – Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service<sup>14</sup>.**

2.26 In order to aid developers with the requirements of the above SPD, Barnet has developed guidance on the waste storage and collection requirements which should be considered for residential developments. This guidance document is contained in **Appendix B**.

2.27 In addition, the primary requirements of Building Regulations Approved document H6<sup>15</sup> have been taken into account in the development of the

<sup>14</sup> London Brough of Barnet (2018) Information for developers and architects – Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service. LBB, London.

<sup>15</sup> HM Government (2015) The Building Regulations 2010: Drainage and Waste Disposal Approved Document H6.

Pentavia residential Waste Strategy. A summary of these is set out in **Appendix C.**

- 2.28 The above requirements have been taken into account and the proposed operational waste management strategy for residential dwellings has been previously consulted upon with the appropriate Waste Officer at LBB.

## 3 Controlled Waste

3.1 Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste is a form of controlled waste and as such the storage, transport, handling and disposal of such waste must only be handled by competent people who have been authorised by a competent body.

3.2 Wastes are classified as, inactive (inert), active or hazardous.

### **Inactive (inert)**

3.3 Inert waste is that which does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater<sup>16</sup>.

### **Active**

3.4 These are materials which have been changed in some form or another. They include acids, pesticides, wood preservatives, oily sludges, batteries, waste oils asbestos, timber plastics, alkaline solutions and bitumen. Some active wastes may also be hazardous wastes (see below). Active waste is subject to a higher rate of landfill tax than inactive waste and is a higher risk.

3.5 Inactive and active wastes are controlled wastes and must be handled by competent people who have been authorised by the relevant body. They must hold a Waste Carrier Licence and/or a Waste Management Licence. When collecting waste they must provide the site owner with a Waste Transfer Note - (to be held for two years) and the owner should request a copy of the above licences.

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<sup>16</sup> Council Directive 1999/31/EC -The Landfill of Waste



## Hazardous

- 3.6 Hazardous waste is potentially harmful material such as:
- Oil;
  - Solvents;
  - Asbestos;
  - Florescent tubes;
  - Batteries; and
  - Contaminated soils;
- 3.7 Hazardous waste handling requires Consignment Notes<sup>17</sup> (to be held for 3 years).
- 3.8 **The site owner is aware that they have a Duty of Care to ensure that:**
- a) **If their site produces Hazardous Waste they are obliged to obtain a Premises Code from the Environment Agency if more than 500 kg of hazardous waste is produced, held or removed in any 12-month period; and to;**
  - b) **Ensure that the appropriate waste licensing and management is obtained.**

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<sup>17</sup> The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005

## 4 Demolition

- 4.1 In order to undertake the works proposed, existing structures will need to be demolished/deconstructed and removed from the site. As a result, a Site Waste Management Plan will be prepared for sign off by the Council prior to commencement of any demolition or construction activities.
- 4.2 In addition, the following sets out the procedures which will be undertaken by the contractor prior to the commencement of demolition works:
- A full Site Waste Inventory;
  - A qualitative review of the types of waste likely to be encountered on the site and the recycling potential of these;
  - Completion of the requirements for a demolition notice; and
  - Provision of the elements required within a Site Waste Management Layout.

### Site Waste Inventory

- 4.3 Prior to works commencing on site, the principal contractor will undertake a waste inventory to record all the materials that are present, quantify them and establish how they are to be dealt with. This will be cited in a full Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) and will involve a detailed site inspection and may refer to the nature of any contamination identified in any future Site Investigations.
- 4.4 The inventory will also establish the location and outfall of any drainage gullies or pipes to ensure these are protected during site works. It should also identify the location and state of repair of any underground storage tanks.
- 4.5 If there is any electrical or electronic equipment in the buildings to be removed, this will come under the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (WEEE). It will, therefore, be added to the SWMP and an appropriate licensed carrier and facility identified.
- 4.6 Site clearance activities, may generate various types of construction and demolition waste. These may include concrete rubble, bricks, old pipework, vegetation, Asbestos Contaminated Material (ACM) and excavated spoil.

- 4.7 Where possible, demolition materials such as bricks and concrete will be re-used on site, e.g. for new structures or as aggregate material. Uncontaminated construction and demolition materials, which cannot be re-used on-site may be sent to a local identified transfer station for recycling.
- 4.8 Some waste generated during construction and demolition activities (such as old pipework and ACM) will not be suitable for re-use or recycling and will require disposal. Where possible, scrap metal should be sent for recycling, although this will depend on the quality of the material, the quantities involved and the demand for such material.
- 4.9 Examples of the types of waste likely to be identified in the audit for this site and their recycling potential, are set out below:

#### *Scrap*

- 4.10 Building cladding, roof trusses, columns and beams and other incidental scrap materials will usually all be recycled.

#### *Timber*

- 4.11 Clean timber products can be fully recycled in a variety of ways, i.e. chipped for board making, shredded for animal bedding and or sent for waste to energy. 'Dirty' timber, which includes laminates, heavy painted products, fibre board, MDF etc will be sent to a Waste Transfer Station for further processing.

#### *Mixed Materials (soft strip)*

- 4.12 Materials such as plastic, paper, glass, ceramics etc are generally not in sufficient volume to make it commercially viable to recycle directly from site. These materials can be dispatched to a waste transfer station where they are separated and processed into their constituent types for recycling.

#### *Tarmac Surfaces*

- 4.13 The tarmac which has been laid post 1980 is usually 100% recyclable depending on demand. Generally, the aim is to try to separate it out from the other aggregate arisings, but if in small quantities, may be mixed in, in some circumstances, i.e. bulk fill not requiring top soils and growing uses.



- 4.14 Tarmac laid pre 1980 may be contaminated with coal tar and as such be considered 'hazardous'. Where this in the case it will be identified within the site investigation procedures.

### **Demolition Notice**

- 4.15 Section 80 and 81 of the Building Act 1984 requires that any person intending to carry out demolition works must give notice to LBB Building Control. The demolition contractor will submit a written demolition notice to the building control team before demolition works are able to commence.

The demolition notice will clearly state the following:

- The location address of the building to be demolished as set out on an OS map;
- A description of the nature of the works that are to be carried out;
- The contract details of the demolition contractor if the demolition contractor does not service the demolition notice;
- That the demolition notice has also been served to any adjacent landowners;
- That the demolition notice has also been served to any relevant service providers.

- 4.16 No demolition work will be carried out until the Council has issued a counter notice that outlines the conditions that must be complied with when carrying out demolition works. This process can take up to six weeks.

- 4.17 A building control officer will also visit the demolition site on occasions, to ensure that the conditions of the counter notice are being adhered to.

- 4.18 A full Site Waste Inventory will be undertaken prior to any site works in order to provide the information necessary to obtain the required Demolition Notice.

### **Site Waste Management Layout**

- 4.19 An indicative site layout will be provided within the full SWMP. This will include the following elements:

- Enough skips to allow for easy segregation of waste. Skips need to be located as close to the area where the specific waste is generated

as possible, whilst also being easily accessible for waste carriers to collect or otherwise empty;

- All skips will be clearly signed and colour coded;
- Where appropriate, skips will be sealed; and
- All known drainage routes on to and off the site will be marked up.

4.20 On completion of the waste inventory and works phasing, further detail can be added to the site waste management layout, to aid those in undertaking the site works.

## 5 Construction

- 5.1 The main source of waste minimisation, which applies to the construction phase is in the resource-efficient approach to design and procurement i.e. materials optimisation. In order to comply with Barnet's SDC SPD the development has been designed with a high sustainably performance. This includes designing waste out of the construction process.
- 5.2 Therefore, in accordance with the BREEAM Communities Manual<sup>18</sup> and the Non-Domestic Buildings Manual<sup>19</sup>, the developer will ensure that the contractor commits to recycling building and/or infrastructure materials and (where possible) using the materials on the development site. In addition, where possible, road construction material will be reclaimed from site or constituted from local recycled material.
- 5.3 It is also the case that the design team has embedded resource efficiency within the overall scheme design with specific reference to WRAP's Designing out Waste principles<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> Building Research Establishment (2012) BREEAM Communities Technical Manual SD202 – 0.:2012. BRE Global Limited. Watford

<sup>19</sup> Building Research Establishment (2014) BREEAM UK New Construction Non-Domestic Buildings (UK) Technical Manual SD5076:1.0 - 2014

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/designing-out-waste-design-team-guide-buildings-0>



## 6 Refuse Assessment

- 6.1 Operational waste management has been facilitated by the incorporation of the requirements set out within The Building Regulations Drainage and Waste Disposal Approved Document H6<sup>21</sup> and Barnet's Information for developers and architects – Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service.
- 6.2 Discussions have also been previously undertaken with the Collection Services of the London Borough of Barnet. The following sets out the parameters of a potential pilot study utilising bin storage capacities not currently in operation, combined with management systems accepted in other parts of the borough. This includes the provision of:
- A minimum internal storage capacity of 60 litres per dwelling (allowing for segregation), which can accommodate containers for the temporary storage of materials to be recycled. Materials will then be transferred to external containers for collection;
  - A further minimum internal storage capacity of 60 litres per dwelling (allowing for segregation) on landings to ensure that residents are not required to carry refuse more than 30m;
  - Basement storage areas will be provided to accommodate the required number of ~ 91 x 1110 and 86 x 240 litre bins;
  - An agreed portion of the 1100 litre bins (approx.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ) will be for the storage of recyclable waste which will be moved to the agreed collection point on the appropriate day and collected twice weekly;
  - An agreed portion of the 1100 litre bins (approx.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) will be for the storage of non-recyclable waste which will be compacted on site (at the developer's expense) and collected twice a week by Barnet Waste Collection Services (NB As per an initial discussion with Barnet it is feasible for the non-recyclable waste to be compacted and collected twice weekly, reducing the non-recyclable capacity requirement)

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<sup>21</sup> HM Government (2010) The Building Regulations Drainage and Waste Disposal Approved Document H6. NBS part of RIBA Enterprises Ltd. Newcastle Upon Tyne.

- An agreed number of the 240 litre bins will be for the collection of food waste, which will be moved to the agreed collection point on the appropriate day and collected twice weekly;
- A Management Company will be set up at the developer's expense, which will facilitate the following:
  - The movement of waste material from landings to basement storage areas;
  - The movement of the 240 and 1100 litre bins to the agreed collection location; and
  - The compaction and preparation for collection of non-recyclable waste;

6.3 The bins will be stored within the ground floor area of each block and these are depicted within the scheme drawings. An outline of the refuse storage and collection points is included within the drawing section of this report.

#### **Bulk Collection**

6.4 It is proposed that collection will be arranged direct with Barnet's Collection Service for a specific time and day and the management company will collect and transport the refuse to the agreed collection point.

#### **Proposed Operational Management Strategy – Non-Domestic Dwellings**

6.5 Barnet does not state guidelines for commercial waste and therefore storage requirements have been based upon the City of Westminster Recycling and Waste Storage requirements and discussion with a commercial operator.

6.6 The amount of commercial waste bins proposed for the development is as follows:

<b>Use</b>	<b>Area(sqm)</b>	<b>Bin storage requirements</b>
A1	401	2 x 1100 litre bins
A3-A4	322	3 x 1100 litre bins
D1	294	2 x 240 litre bins
C3 Ancillary	878	3x 1100 litre bins

**Table 6.1: Anticipated Commercial Bin Storage Requirements**

- 6.7 Commercial waste will be collected every two days by a private waste contractor.

## 7 Management Systems

### Construction / Demolition Phases

- 7.1 The full SWMP will operate within a Construction Management Plan and this will provide the management framework required for the planning and implementation of site works, in accordance with any environmental commitments made by the Client and any requirements of planning conditions or Section 106 legal agreements.
- 7.2 The team involved in the co-ordination of the SWMP will be clearly stipulated at the outset of the project and this will include at least one and ideally several individuals with responsibilities for specific waste containers, i.e. ensuring they only contain the correct waste, are protected from the elements, (where necessary) and are regularly collected by the appropriate carrier with the correct paper work.

### Commitment to Training

- 7.3 Training is a vital part of ensuring that the waste generated by the site is minimised. Toolbox talks will be used to ensure that site staff are clear on issues such as:
- How deconstruction should take place to maximise the re-use and recycling potential for materials;
  - How waste must be segregated into the appropriate, clearly signed and colour coded containers;
  - Where waste containers are located and how these should be maintained;
  - How to estimate and record the volumes of material being collected for re-use and recycling for entry into the SWMP;
  - The importance of good record keeping of waste carrier and management licences and transfer notes.
  - Good housekeeping on site to minimise the chance of pollution incidents.
- 7.4 The use of targets, action plans and Key Performance Indicators (KPI) may be used in keeping waste costs minimised.
- 7.5 Suggestions, schemes and progress updates may be used to help to ensure that staff are engaged with the waste minimisation process.



## **Operational Management**

- 7.6 As noted in Section 6, it is intended that a management company will be commissioned in order to facilitate the collection and management of operational waste in accordance with the requirements of LBB. The contract with the management company will be drawn up in a manner which ensures that all of LBB's waste management requirements for this site are adhered to.

## 8 Summary

- 8.1 The preceding strategy sets out the reasonable steps necessary for the Client and/or Principal Contractor to undertake, prior to site works commencing and for the management company to apply during the operational phase. This is in order to ensure that waste duty of care is complied with and that the requirements of the guidance discussed herein are applied.

### Construction and Demolition

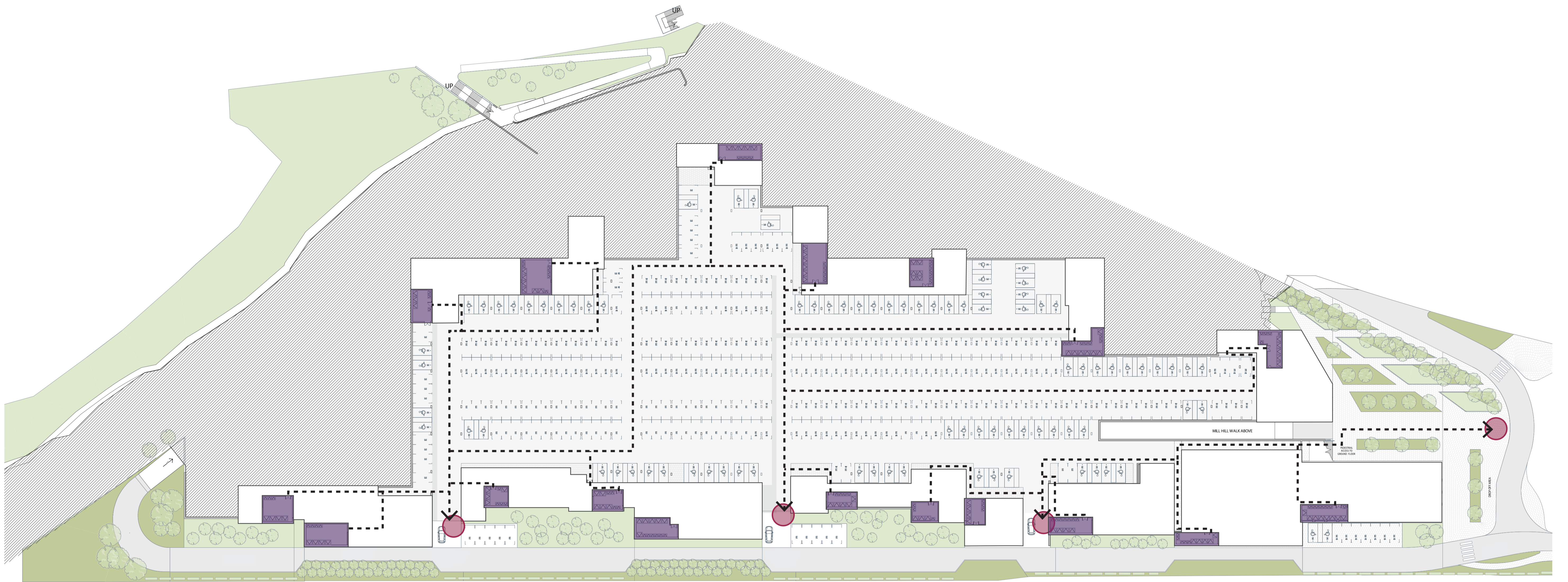
- 8.2 With regards to construction and demolition, a full SWMP will be developed by the contractor using the following principles:
- The SWMP will operate within Construction Management Plan and will establish the waste responsibilities within the management team
  - A Waste Inventory will be undertaken prior to site works commencing, which will ensure that where waste cannot be re-used it will be sent for local recycling or recovery where possible;
  - A Demolition Notice will be obtained;
  - Waste management recycling targets will be set that are specific to the development proposals;
  - Procedures will be set for waste classification/determination of material as inert, non-inert and hazardous;
  - Dedicated material storage areas and collection arrangements for waste requiring off-site disposal will be provided;
  - Good site management and careful construction scheduling will minimise the generation of unused materials; and
  - Management of waste on site in accordance with the aspirations of Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document will be provided.

### Operational Waste Management

- 8.3 As noted, all operational waste management will be undertaken by a private management companies in accordance with the requirements of LBB.

- 8.4 It is proposed that all residents will receive a welcome pack which will set out the details of the waste management strategy for the development including:
- Information on the value of reducing, reusing and recycling municipal waste;
  - How the management system works, with contact details of the waste management team;
  - Where the bins are located;
  - What can be recycled;
  - How to dispose of bulky items etc
- 8.5 In this way, it is anticipated that the development will comply with the strategic waste requirements identified and set out within this document.

## **DRAWINGS**



# WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- Store Location
- Collection Point
- Route



**APPENDIX A: Summary of the main laws, policies and strategies from Europe, central and regional government and Barnet Council**

Title	Purpose and main aims
revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD): EU	This is the umbrella EU directive for waste. Key elements include the introduction of the waste hierarchy (see page 16) and the requirement to collect high quality recyclables. The rWFD sets the national recycling target of 50 per cent of household waste by 2020.
The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011, as amended: England and Wales	The Regulations, which were amended in 2012, implement the rWFD and set out broad obligations with regards the waste hierarchy and requirements. The aim is to improve the quantity and quality of recycling across the UK.
The National Review of Waste Policies (2011): England	Within this review the government published plans for a zero waste economy and reiterated the rWFD 50 per cent household waste recycling target by 2020.
The Waste Prevention Programme for England (2013): England	This document sets out the government's view of the key roles and actions which should be taken to move towards a more resource efficient economy - including that local authorities have a role in changing behaviour and providing clear communications. The Programme states that the government will work with others to update tools which help businesses and local authorities maximise the opportunities to prevent waste and increase recycling.
Landfill Tax: England	Landfill tax encourages the diversion of waste from landfill. Any organisation sending waste to landfill has to pay a tax, which will rise to £84.20 per tonne of waste from 1 April 2016, and is likely to increase in line with inflation.
The Environmental Protection Act (1990): England, Wales and Scotland	This act implements the rWFD and provides a core structure for waste management and emissions. It controls the circumstances under which the charges can be made by local authorities for collection of waste. Local authorities can use this act to enforce compulsory recycling and enforce against waste crime.
The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2011) London	The London Mayor's waste strategy provides the overarching waste management framework for London and the council has to be in general conformity with it. The Mayor's targets are to:  recycle or compost at least 50 per cent of municipal waste by 2020.

	<p>recycle or compost at least 60 per cent of municipal waste by 2031.</p> <p>reduce the amount of total household waste produced from 970kg per household in 2009/10 to 790kg by 2020/21.</p>
The Mayor's Business Waste Management Strategy (2011) London	<p>This strategy is aimed at all of the business waste produced in London, including business waste that is collected by waste collection authorities. The Mayor's key targets for the management of business waste across London are as follows:</p> <p>achieve 70 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of commercial and industrial waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031.</p> <p>achieve 95 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of construction, demolition and excavation waste by 2020, maintaining these levels to 2031.</p>
North London Joint Waste Strategy (2009) North London	<p>Key policies of the Joint Waste Strategy include minimising the amount of municipal wastes arising and maximising recycling and composting rates, as well as providing customer-focused, best value services. The key target, in line with EU and UK policy is to achieve 50 per cent reuse, recycling or composting of household waste by 2020.</p>
The Corporate Plan 2015-2020: Barnet Council	<p>Particularly relevant to this strategy are the following commitments made in the Corporate Plan:</p> <p>Barnet's local environment will be clean and attractive, with well-maintained roads and pavements, flowing traffic, increased recycling and less waste sent to landfill. we will be a leader in London for recycling. over 50 per cent of waste collected will be reused, recycled or composted in 2020</p>
Entrepreneurial Barnet Strategy 2014 – 2020: Barnet Council	<p>The entrepreneurial Barnet strategy highlights the importance of supporting the local economy to grow to improve opportunities, living standards and wellbeing for people in Barnet.</p> <p>Through our waste management services we will help to ensure that Barnet, particularly our markets and town centres, are a pleasant place for businesses, their staff and their customers. We will also help the local business sector to manage waste legally and sustainably.</p>

Barnet's Housing Strategy 2015 to 2025: Barnet Council	Through delivery of the housing strategy the council aims to work with local housing providers to increase the quantity of high quality housing within the borough. It will be important that the council works with local housing providers to ensure that the waste service enhance the quality of the local environment and meet the needs of residents. There is also an opportunity for waste management services to be considered in the design of new properties and refurbishment of existing properties.
Community Participation Strategy Barnet Council	<p>The vision of the Community Participation Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase the level of community activity across the borough</li> <li>build stronger partnerships between the community and the Council</li> <li>coordinate and improve the support the Council gives to communities</li> <li>help the Council take more account of community activity when making decisions about how to deliver against the Borough's priorities.</li> </ul> <p>This vision will be supported through the way that we consult on, deliver and communicate our waste management services.</p>
Barnet's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2020: Barnet Council	The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy sets out how Barnet Council, along with its partners aims to improve the health and wellbeing of Barnet's residents. There are four main themes within the strategy; Preparing for a health life, wellbeing in the community, how we live and care when needed. Through our waste management services we can help to provide care when it is needed. For example our clinical waste service and assisted collection policy, make sure that people have access to the services they need when they need it.
Borough Cleansing Framework Plan 2016 - 2020: Barnet Council	<p>The framework provides detailed information on how we plan to improve the street scene in Barnet. This plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>running campaigns to reduce cigarette litter, chewing gum, fast food litter, dog fouling and fly-tipping</li> <li>putting in place an Enforcement Strategy</li> </ul>

	<p>putting in place "time banded" collections for business in Barnet's main retail areas improving how we respond to complaints and comments</p>
<p>Other council strategies</p>	<p>The council is currently developing a number of other strategies that will influence and guide the way that we approach waste management and engage with the public. These strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the ICT strategy</li> <li>the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy</li> <li>the Customer Access Strategy</li> </ul>

(source: Draft Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet 2016:2030)



**APPENDIX B: London Borough of Barnet: Information for developers  
and architects – ‘Provision of Household Recycling & Waste Service**

## Information for developers and architects

# Provision of Household Recycling and Waste Service

Barnet Council as a waste collection authority has a duty to arrange for the collection of household waste, and in doing so will also make provisions with respect to the size, type and maintenance of the receptacles. This document sets out the details of the Council's requirements for its recycling and waste collection services. In addition to this guidance please contact the Council to discuss your proposals.

### Provision of mixed dry recycling collection service

The Council provides a free recycling collection for houses and flats in the borough. The recycling of waste will be promoted by ensuring that there is an adequate network of recycling facilities in the borough and by requiring the provision of recycling facilities as part of new commercial, industrial and leisure developments and residential properties.

Recycling is collected from 240 litre or 1100 litre bins dependent on type of property.

### Comingled dry recycling for houses

For houses, each property requires one individual 240 litre bin for recycling.

Recycling bin description	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials collected	Collection frequency
Blue 240 litre Mixed Recycling Bin (plastic)	£58.41	Depth: 740 Width: 580 Height: 1100	Paper, card and cardboard, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, mixed household plastic packaging aluminium foil, aerosols, cartons, mixed tins and cans	Weekly

### Comingled dry recycling for small blocks of flats

For small blocks of flats (less than six properties), the available bin sizes are 240 litres and 1100 litres. Please allow for the following:

Number of dwellings in block	Mixed Recycling Provision (minimum)
2	2 x 240 Litre
3	2 x 240 Litre
4	3 x 240 Litre
5	1 x 1100 Litre

### Comingled dry recycling for large blocks of flats

For larger blocks of 6 or more flats the available bin sizes are 240 litres and 1100 litres. Each property within the block must be allocated a minimum of 100 litres of mixed recycling provision plus 70 additional litres of mixed recycling per bedroom beyond the first bedroom. The table below details the overall recycling provision for properties of varying sizes.

Number of bedrooms	Recycling Provision
One	100 litres
Two	170 litres
Three	240 litres
Four	310 litres

For example a block of six flats containing two one-bedroom properties, two two-bedroom properties and two three-bedroom properties would require 1020 litres of mixed recycling provision  $(2 \times 100) + (2 \times 170) + (2 \times 240)$ . In this example, one 1100 litre bin would be provided for recycling.

The available bin sizes and costs for recycling for small blocks of flats and large blocks of flats are:

Bin Description	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials Collected	Collection Frequency
Blue 240 litre Mixed Recycling Bin (plastic)	£58.41	Depth: 740 Width: 580 Height: 1100	Paper, card and cardboard, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, mixed household plastic packaging, aluminium foil, aerosols, cartons, mixed tins and cans	Weekly
1100 litre Mixed Recycling Bin – also known as a Eurobin (metal)	£455.43	Depth: 980 Width: 1250 Height: 1370	Paper, card and cardboard, glass bottles and jars, plastic bottles, mixed household plastic packaging, aluminium foil, aerosols, cartons, mixed tins and cans	Weekly

Prices quoted for all containers are for the 2018-19 financial year. All costs are exclusive of VAT. All bins need to be purchased through the Council for a one off payment (where payment is applicable).

The Council is planning to achieve significant improvements in recycling performance over time and therefore we expect developments to include sufficient space for the number of recycling bins that will be required in the longer term. In the short term we will provide the appropriate number of bins based on usage, but may increase recycling bin capacity and reduce refuse bin capacity over time as residents recycle more.

The location of recycling bins is key to encouraging use. Recycling bins should be located where residents are likely to pass frequently as part of their daily lives, such as entrances to blocks or car parks, or in a visible place within the bin store, as this will make them more convenient to use. Where residents have to make a special trip to the recycling bins or where the bins are not visible on an everyday basis, we typically experience lower recycling rates. We expect architects and developers to encourage recycling by making suitable space and locations available for recycling bins.

Consideration should be given as to whether there is a need to lock communal bin areas. Ease of access is essential for collection crews to collect bins efficiently and consistently. The use of key pad entry is recommended due to the simplicity of their use. Keys and electronic fobs are to be avoided where possible. Where keys and electronic fobs are used, the Council must be provided with these at no charge and the Council accepts no liability for lost or replacement keys/ electronic fobs.

### Provision of food waste recycling collection service

The council operates a separate food waste recycling collection for houses and small blocks of flats (less than six properties). This service is not currently provided for larger blocks of flats, but in designing such properties allowance must be made for space to accommodate this service should it be introduced at a later date. Please see the table below for details.

#### Food waste recycling for houses and small blocks of flats

Food waste bin description	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials Collected	Collection Frequency	Sufficient for approx.
Brown 23 litre Food Waste Bin (plastic)  (External food waste container)	Free	Depth: 400 Width: 320 Height: 630 (when handle is up)	Meat and fish – cooked and uncooked, bones, fruit and vegetables, pasta, bread and rice, dairy, eggs, eggshells, teabags and coffee, compostable liners	Weekly	1 house or each individual flat within a block of up to 5 flats



## Provision of garden waste recycling collection service

Residents living in houses, converted houses and maisonettes are entitled to one green garden waste bin on request. You must allow space at the front of all premises on the assumption that residents may wish to order a green bin. The dimensions of the green garden waste bin are set out below.

### Garden waste recycling (houses, houses converted in to flats and maisonettes)

Garden waste bin description	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials Collected	Collection Frequency	Sufficient for approx.
240 litre Garden Waste Bin (plastic)	Free	Depth: 740 Width: 580 Height: 1100	Grass, hedge/tree prunings, flowers, weeds	Fortnightly	1 property

### Garden waste recycling - Flat blocks

Most residents living in a block of flats may not choose to participate in the garden waste collection Service. However, should a resident contact the Council to request a garden waste bin, they are entitled to this service. Each dwelling is entitled to one garden waste bin. Therefore please ensure that you allow space for this depending on the size of the flat block in question.

## Provision of refuse collection service

The available refuse bin sizes are 240 litres, 660 litres and 1100 litres dependent on type of property.

### Refuse service for houses

For houses, each property requires one individual 240 litre bin for refuse.

Refuse bin size	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials Collected	Collection Frequency
240 litre Refuse Bin (plastic)	£58.41	Depth: 740 Width: 580 Height: 1100	General waste – miscellaneous materials which cannot be recycled	Weekly

### Refuse service for small blocks of flats

For small blocks of flats (less than six properties), the available bin sizes are 240 litres, 660 litres and 1100 litres. The table below shows indicative levels of bin provision.

Number of dwellings in block	Residual Waste Provision
2	2 x 240 Litre
3	2 x 240 Litre
4	1 x 660 Litre or 3 x 240 litre
5	1 x 1100 Litre

### Refuse service for large blocks of flats

Each property within the block must be allocated a maximum of 100 litres of residual waste provision plus 70 additional litres of residual waste per bedroom beyond the first bedroom.

Number of bedrooms	Residual Waste Provision
One	100 litres
Two	170 litres
Three	240 litres
Four	310 litres

For example a block of six flats containing two one-bedroom properties, two two-bedroom properties and two three-bedroom properties would require 1,020 litres of waste (2x100)+(2x170)+(2x240). In this example, one 1100 litre bin would be provided for refuse.

The available bin sizes and costs for refuse for small blocks of flats and large blocks of flats are:

Refuse bin size	Price	Dimensions (mm)	Materials Collected	Collection Frequency
240 litre Refuse Bin (plastic)	£58.41	Depth: 740 Width: 580 Height: 1100	General waste – miscellaneous materials which cannot be collected for recycling.	Weekly
660 litre Refuse Bin (plastic)	£183.07	Depth: 780 Width: 1265 Height: 1250		Weekly
1100 litre Refuse Bin (metal) also known as euro bins	£455.43	Depth: 980 Width: 1250 Height: 1370		Weekly

Prices quoted for all containers are for the 2017-18 financial year. These costs are exclusive of VAT. All bins need to be purchased through the Council for a one off payment (where payment is applicable).

### Waste Compactors

For larger developments, the use of compactors may be appropriate. Compactors reduce the amount of space needed for waste storage. This is to be discussed with the Council before it is implemented.

### Internal storage requirements

The council requires that space is provided within all properties to enable occupants to conveniently store and organise their waste materials before transferring these into external bins for collection. The minimum internal storage space required, based on three separate containers, is as follows:

- 60 litres for storage of comingled dry recycling
- 7 litres for storage of a caddy for food waste within kitchens
- 40 litres for storage of residual waste

## General requirements

When planning and designing bin storage areas and hard surfaces, please adhere to the following guidelines. This will facilitate safe use and protect the health and safety of collection staff when manoeuvring, emptying and returning of bins.

- 240 litre bins and external food waste containers to be presented within one metre of the property boundary.
- Larger containers to be presented within ten metres of the property boundary.
- The walking distance for the crew to collect the bins should not exceed ten metres from the collection point.
- Please note we cannot empty bins that have not been provided/ purchased from the Council.
- Maintenance and replacement through fair wear and tear will be the Council's responsibility.
- Footpath to be built wide enough to accommodate bins of all sizes, and dropped kerbs to be provided as necessary. See the tables contained in this document for dimensions of bins and collection receptacles.
- All bin sheds must have adequate storage capacity and space for manoeuvrability, with access point and floor level at the same height as entrance footway.
- In larger bin sheds, lights to be installed to enable collection crews to avoid any hazards. Wooden bin sheds and door frames will need metal protection to minimise any damage.
- It is recommended that bins are not stored underground, but are stored at street level, to enable efficient collections. Provisions must be made to ensure that where bins are located in underground car park enclosures or outside the required collection guideline distance, these bins will be presented at street level and/or at an agreed point on the day of collection. It is not the responsibility of the Council to ensure these bins are presented at the agreed collection points.
- The Council is to be indemnified in writing against any damage to road surfaces and underground apparatus before bin delivery and collections if roads are not adopted. Roads which are not adopted must be certified to adoptable standards. The Council will not be held liable for any accidental damage.

- Planning of road layout and parking must take into account the need for collection vehicles to access the bin collection point(s) without obstruction.
- The access and turning circles, length, width, height and weight of the collection vehicles need to be considered at the design stage. Turning circle 18.5 m to 21 m; length 9.25 m plus 1 m for bin lift; width 2.53 m, height 3.4 m and gross weight 26 tonnes.
- We expect a notice of a minimum of three weeks for when the site will become occupied and collections will need to begin.
- When bins are ordered for delivery for new houses and flats, a list of addresses for these new properties is required. This is so these new houses and flats can be added onto our collection system.
- We advise that individual bins and waste and recycling receptacles are labelled or numbered as this makes it easy to identify ownership and has been proven to deter theft.
- In new developments where both residential and commercial properties are being developed, separate areas for waste storage is highly recommended. Commercial waste should not enter the household waste stream, in line with the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
- It is recommended chutes are not used as chutes can create problems for the segregating and storing of waste for recycling.
- The Council have no responsibility to inform developers and architects on any changes made to the Council's Recycling & Waste services. Developers and architects are responsible for remaining up to date with the Council's waste strategy and service provision.

## Contact information

We expect a minimum notice of 20 working days for delivery of bins. This is to ensure bins are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.

**This information is a guide. If you require more information or would like to discuss the sizes and numbers of bins please contact our Operations Team:**

**Mark Hunt – [mark.hunt@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:mark.hunt@barnet.gov.uk)**

**Matthew Morter – [matthew.morter@barnet.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.morter@barnet.gov.uk)**

**APPENDIX C: Building Regulations Approved Document H6 Summary**

(as relevant to the proposals)



## Summary of Building Regulations Approved Document H6:

### Waste Storage – Domestic

#### Principal requirements

- Adequate provision for storage;
- Adequate provision for access;
  - For people in the building to the storage;
  - From the place of storage to the collection point.
- Separate storage should be provided for recyclable waste
- Consultation should take place with the waste collection authority to determine their requirements

#### Capacity

- Domestic
  - combined provision of 0.25m<sup>3</sup> per dwelling (if collections once a week)
- High Rise<sup>22</sup>
  - May share a single waste container for non-recyclable fed by chute<sup>23</sup>;
    - Separate storage to be provided for recyclable<sup>24</sup>;
  - May have separate storage rooms/compounds;
    - Will require a management arrangement;

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<sup>22</sup> Dwelling above the 4<sup>th</sup> floor

<sup>23</sup> At least 450mm diameter, smooth non-absorbent surface, close fitting access doors at each storey with a dwelling and ventilated top and bottom

<sup>24</sup> Can provide residents only recycling centres

### Siting of storage areas

- Distance for householders to travel with waste not > than 30m;
- Distance to collection point < 25m;
- Waste not to be taken through buildings<sup>25</sup>;
- No steps<sup>26</sup>
- No slopes<sup>27</sup>
- Collection point accessible to the vehicles in use by the collection authority<sup>28</sup>
- External storage should be sited, away from windows, ventilators and in shade

### Design of storage areas

- Shielded from public view;
- Clear space of 150mm required between and around containers for access;
- Container storage areas min 2m high;
- Individual bins storage areas high enough to raise lid;
- Permanent ventilation required top and bottom;
- Paved impervious floor;
- Provision for washing down and draining into a gully with a sealed pollutant trap;
- Compound secure from vermin or containers fitted with close fitting lids; and
- Separate rooms required for recyclable waste

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<sup>25</sup> Unless a covered open space (porch, garage, car port)

<sup>26</sup> For containers up to 250 litres or at least not exceed 3.

<sup>27</sup> Should not exceed 1:12.

<sup>28</sup> Should not interfere with vehicle and pedestrian access