Bishopsgate Goodsyard Regeneration Limited

# Bishopsgate Goodsyard: Platform Level West

## Waste Management Strategy

2026-10-14

70096485

# Document distribution

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## Revisions

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| 000 | 2026-09-29 | Initial Draft for Review |
| 001 | 2026-10-14 | Final Issue |

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

WSP has been commissioned by Bishopsgate Goodsyard Regeneration Limited to prepare a Waste Management Strategy to support Reserved Matters Applications (RMA's) for *Bishopsgate Goodyard – Platform Level West* which forms part of the larger Bishopsgate Goods Yard development site (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development').

This Waste Management Strategy considers the potential impacts that may arise from waste generated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, with the overall aim of developing a strategy for legislative compliance and good practice in the separation, storage and collection of waste.

## 1.2 Proposed Development

The Proposed Development consists of:

> *"Details of reserved matters (Access, Layout and Scale) in respect of land at platform level pursuant to LB Tower Hamlets outline planning permission ref. PA/14/02011 (GLA ref. GLA/1200cd/12); LB Hackney planning permission ref. 2014/2427 (GLA reference GLA/1200cd/11) dated 25/03/2022."*

## 1.3 Report structure

This report is set out in the following format:

- **Section 1: Introduction**
- **Section 2: Waste Legislation, Policy and Guidance** – details of the national legislation and local waste policy that have relevance to the Proposed Development.
- **Section 3: Proposed Waste Management Strategy** – provides an estimate of waste arisings and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.
- **Section 4: Summary & Conclusions**
- **Appendix A: National, London and Local Waste Policy & Guidance**
- **Appendix B: General Arrangement Plan**
- **Appendix C: Swept Path Assessment**

# 2. Waste Legislation, Policy & Guidance

The development and implementation of European Union (EU) waste policy and legislation is delivered by EU Directives, such as the Landfill Directive, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive etc. Member States must implement the policy drivers and requirements of these Directives through national legislation.

The revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) is a unique EU Directive because it clarifies the definition of ‘waste’ and of other concepts such as ’recycling’ and ’recovery’. It implements a revised Waste Hierarchy, expands the ‘polluter pays’ principle by emphasising producer responsibility and applies more stringent waste reduction and management targets for Member States. It also requires Member States to take measures to promote high-quality recycling and to set up separate collections of paper, plastic, metal and glass.

The UK formally left the EU on 31 January 2020, and the subsequent transition period ended on 31 December 2020. During that time, the UK was treated for most purposes as if it was still an EU Member State, and most EU law (including as amended or supplemented) continued to apply to the UK. As of 1 January 2021, legislation has remained in force as part of UK law and will be repealed or amended at the will of Parliament or the devolved parliaments / assembly.

This section summarises the national legislation that is relevant to the Proposed Development, much of which is influenced by the rWFD. National, London and local waste policy and guidance reviewed during the preparation of this Strategy are also listed below.

## 2.1 National Legislation

A list of relevant items of national waste legislation is provided below in reverse chronological order:

- **The Separation of Waste (England) Regulations 2024 (Simpler Recycling)** – From 31 March 2025, workplaces in England, including hotels and other hospitality premises, must separate specified recyclable waste before collection. Dry recyclable materials comprising paper and card, plastic, metal and glass must be kept separate from food waste and residual waste, in accordance with the arrangements agreed with the appointed waste collector. The requirements apply to waste generated by employees, guests and other visitors. Accordingly, the hotel operator will need to provide suitable, clearly labelled containers and arrange compliant commercial collections for each waste stream.
- **Environment Act 2021** – The Act contains several provisions in relation to waste which will affect both collection and disposal authorities. It establishes the Office for Environmental Protection, tighter regulations for shipments of hazardous wastes, introduces the deposit return scheme for drinks containers, charges for single use plastics, greater consistency for recycling collections in England and Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging.

- **Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018 update)** – This code of practice replaces the 1996 Code and is pursuant to Section 34(9) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It sets out practical guidance on how to meet waste duty of care requirements and is admissible as evidence in legal proceedings i.e. its rules will be taken into account where relevant in any case based on breach of the duty of care.
- **The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended)** – As of January 2015, waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic and glass separately. It also imposes a duty on waste collection authorities, from the date, when making arrangements for the collection of such waste, to ensure that those arrangements are by way of separate collection.
- **Environmental Protection Act 1990** – Part II of the Act was originally implemented by the Duty of Care Regulations 1991. The Duty of Care is a legal requirement for those dealing with certain kinds of waste to take all reasonable steps to keep it safe and is set out in Section 34 of the Act. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 repealed the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 and apply the Duty of Care requirements by the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

## 2.2 National and London Waste Policy and Guidance

The relevant national and London waste policy that was reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy is outlined below and further detail provided in **Appendix A**:

- The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG*), National Planning Policy Framework* (updated August 2026);
- The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy for Waste* (2014);
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* (2018);
- Defra, *Waste Management Plan for England* (2021);
- Greater London Authority (GLA), *The London Plan* (2021);
- GLA, *London Environment Strategy* (2018);
- GLA, *London Plan Guidance: Housing Design Standards consultation draft* (February 2022);

## 2.3 London Borough of Tower Hamlets Waste Policy and Guidance

The relevant London Borough of Tower Hamlets (LBTH) waste policy that was reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy is outlined below and further detail provided in **Appendix A**:

- LBTH, *Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031* (2020);
- LBTH, *Reuse, Recycling & Waste - Supplementary Planning Document* (2021); and
- LBTH, *High Density living - Supplementary Planning Document* (2020).

## 2.4 London Borough of Hackney Waste Policy and Guidance

The relevant London Borough of Hackney (LBH) waste policy that was reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy is outlined below and further detail provided in **Appendix A**:

- LBH, *Local Plan 2033* (2020); and
- LBH, *Refuse and Recycling Storage Guidance* (2021).

# 3. Proposed Waste Management Strategy

## 3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the waste strategy that will be implemented to manage the wastes generated within the public realm provided as part of the Proposed Development.

## 3.2 Waste Generation Model

Following a thorough review of available data, it has been concluded by WSP that there are no suitable waste generation metrics available for wastes generated in public spaces in London similar to the Proposed Development.

**Table 3.1** therefore summarises the assumed waste generation level per visitor to the public realm provided within the Proposed Development.

**Table 3.1 Assumed Waste Generation Metric**

| Waste Generation Metric |
|---|
| 100 grams per Visitor |

The number of daily visitors to the Proposed public realm will be significantly influenced by many factors including the weather and the day of the week. To ensure that the proposed waste storage facilities have sufficient capacity, the waste generation model has been based on the peak visitor profile detailed in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2 Assumed Peak Visitor Numbers**

| Visitors (No.) |
|---|
| 2,500 |

Based on the waste generation metric detailed in **Table 3.1** and the visitor numbers detailed in **Table 3.2**, **Table 3.3** summarises the estimated daily quantity of waste.

**Table 3.3 Daily Waste Quantity**

| Waste (Kgs) |
|---|
| 250 |

In order to quantify the numbers of bins required to store the waste daily estimated waste quantity, **Table 3.4** details the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's (SEPA) conversion factor for 'wastes from markets' used to convert weight to volume and the estimated waste volume.

**Table 3.4 Estimated Waste Volume**

| Waste (Kgs) | Conversion Factor | Waste ($m^3$) |
|---|---|---|
| 250 | 140kg per cubic meter* | 1.79 |
| * *SEPA Density Conversion Factors for 'Waste from Markets'* | | |

*NOTE: The conversion factor for 'Wastes from Markets' was used in the calculations as the factor for 'Mixed Municipal Waste' was considered to heavy for the types of waste that are likely to be generated.*

Based on the estimated waste volume detailed in **Table 3.4**, **Table 3.5** details the number and types of bins that will be required to store the wastes generated.

**Table 3.5 Estimated Daily Waste Volumes**

| Refuse*/** 1,100 Litre Eurobin (No.) | Recycling*/*** 1,100 Litre Eurobin (No.) | Food Waste*/**** 240 Litre Wheeled Bin (No.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| * *Based on the GLA requirement for 75% recycling.*<br>** *Based on 25% refuse*<br>*** *Based on 55% recycling*<br>**** *Based on 20% food waste* | | |

# 3.3 Proposed Waste Management Strategy

It's proposed that bins will be provided at a defined locations within the public realm area provided by the Proposed Development which will allow visitors to dispose of their wastes in a safe and secure manner.

The bins will be provided with three separate compartments to allow the following waste streams to be segregated at source.

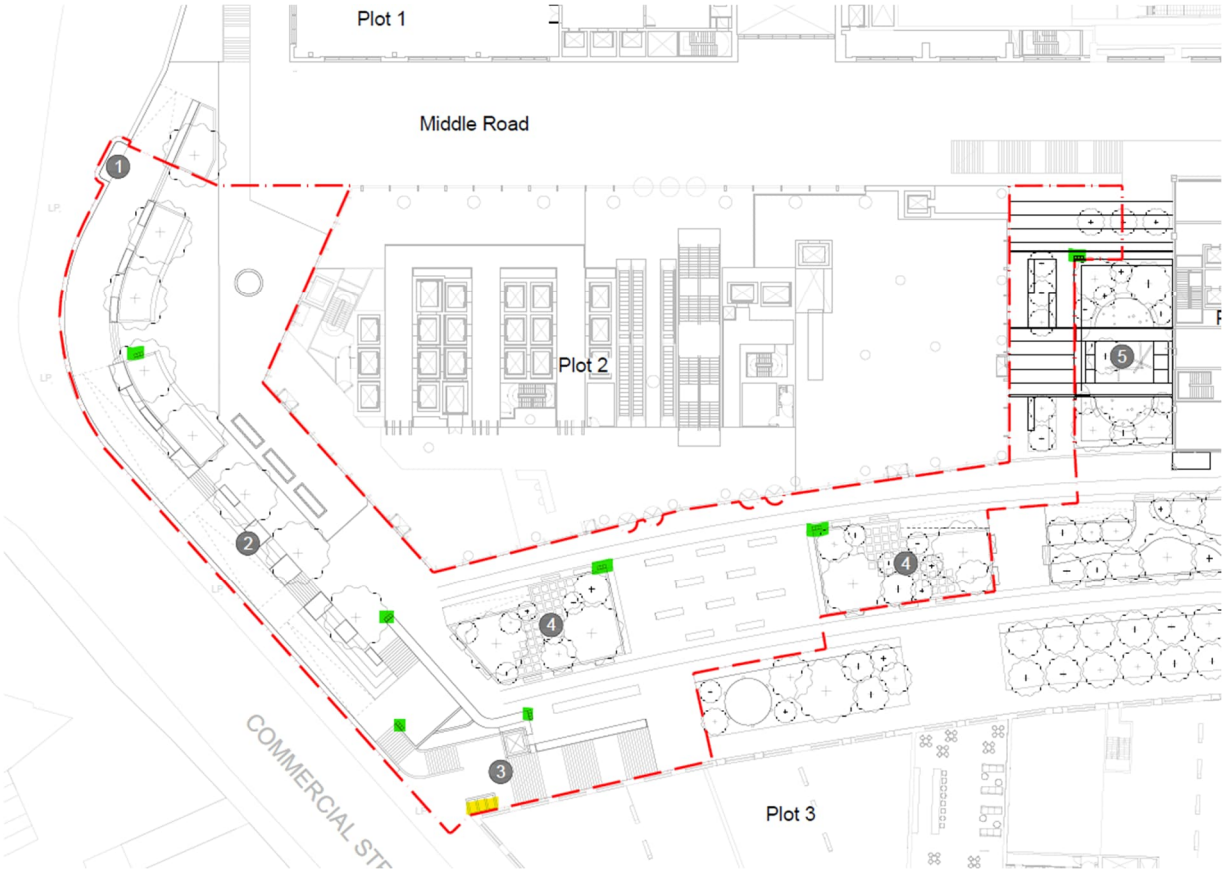
- Refuse (non-recyclables);
- Mixed recyclables; and

- Organic wastes (food).

The locations for the proposed bins have been selected so that they are positioned where people will congregate and dwell (i.e. seating areas) and at the entrance and exits from the Proposed Development.

The locations of the proposed bins are shown in **Figure 3.1 (**green squares).

**Figure 3.1 Bin Locations**




*Source: Space Hub Drawing BGY-SH-XX-01-DR-L-00-109*

A full copy of the layout plan is provided in **Appendix B**.

The usage of the bins within the public realm will be monitored and additional bins will be added in locations that are generating more wastes that anticipated.

**Figure 3.2 to Figure 3.4** provides examples of types of bins that could be utilised within the public realm.

**Figure 3.2 Bin Example 1 (1,100 Litre Eurobins)**




*Example 1 – Broxap Street Furniture (https://www.broxap.com/bin-hub.html?_gl=1*133iyeg*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIy6bN0fr_lgMVJaJQBh3z9xJgEAAYAiAAEgLAbfD_BwE&gbraid=0AAAAAoMS6N41d7hAHgslFrTpR2vVrJfVy)*

**Figure 3.3 Bin Example 2 (240 Litre Wheeled Bins)**




*Example 2 – NBB Recycled Furniture (https://www.recycledfurniture.co.uk/Bins-and-Street-Furniture/EnviroBank-240L?utm_source=google&utm_medium=product_feed_or_listings&pl=STD&ccv=Y&sku=RFPY1140-BLK&gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=19995119983&gbraid=0AAAADe-F2iuG_HhJIDqmXvwUscyFHq3o&gclid=EAIaIQobChMI29rQ1ZuHlwMVDIdQBh3X7giLEAQYBCABEgJ7U_D_BwE)*

**Figure 3.4 Bin Example 3 (98 Litre Bins)**



*Example 3 – British Bins (https://britishbins.co.uk/product/mlb-0294-gftfeb?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=22238404252&gbraid=0AAAAAD_sX7fhWm0FllOMJLaMOFO6depU8&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIy6bN0fr_lgMVJaJQBh3z9xJgEAQYESABEgIpYPD_BwE)*

The preferred bin design will be selected during future design stages and will be agreed with LBTH and LBH.

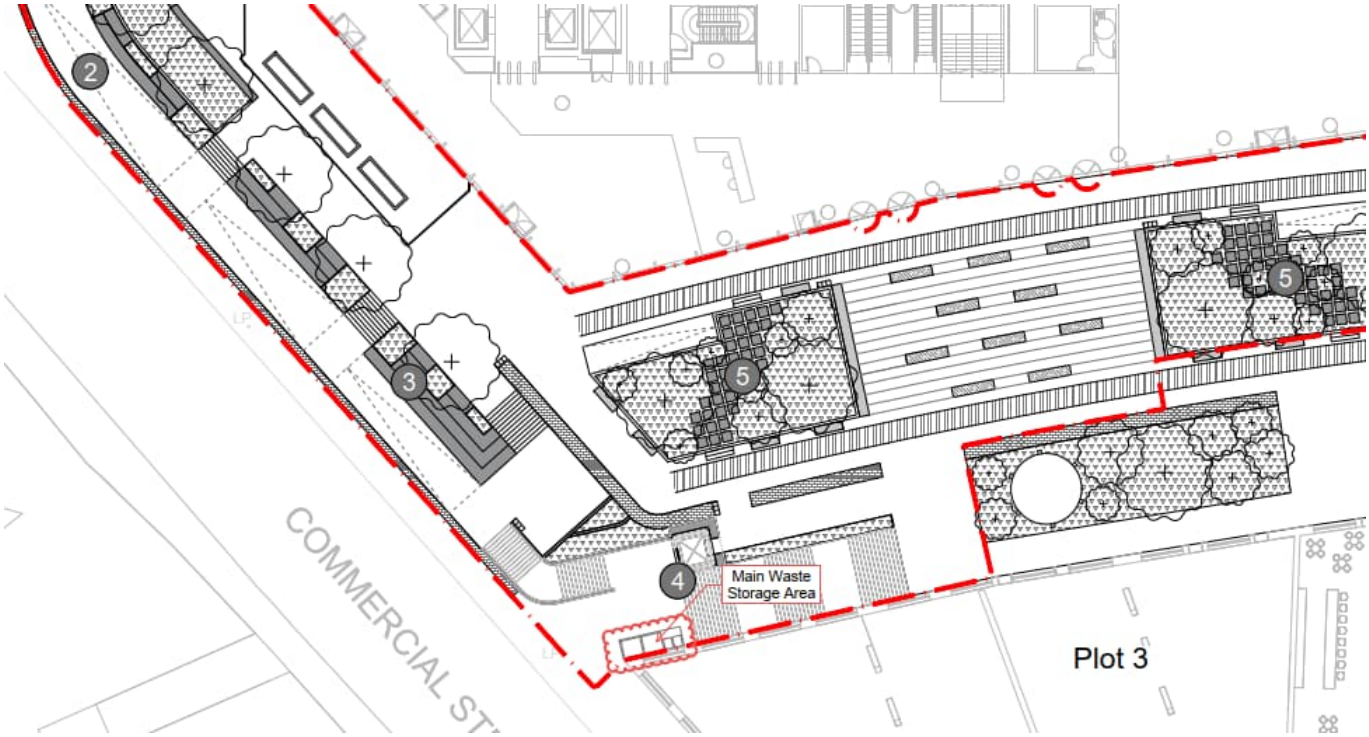
The waste bins provided to service the Proposed Development will be managed by a facilities management (FM) team who will be responsible for managing the public realm areas including emptying the bins and litter picking.

The size of bins provided will dictate the frequency that the FM team will empty them and carryout litter picking duties. The FM team will have to carefully monitor the usage of the Proposed Development as collection frequencies will be further influenced by the number of people using the public realm areas with higher visitor numbers occurring during periods of warm and dry weather.

The FM team will transport the bin and litter picking wastes from public realm areas to the designated waste storage area which is located at ground floor level adjacent to Commercial Street and will have capacity to store one day's waste from a peak day (i.e. a working day that is warm/hot and sunny).

The location of the proposed main waste storage area is shown in **Figure 3.5**.

**Figure 3.5 Main Waste Storage Area Location**




*Source: Spacehub drawing BGY-SH-01-DR-L-00-109*

Due to the main waste storage area being located adjacent to Commercial Street which is a red route which restricts the times that wastes can be collected, it is proposed that the bins from the main waste storage area will be relocated prior to the agreed collection time by the FM team to a secure waste presentation area adjacent to Shoreditch High Street Station.

The waste presentation area will be provided with a spare set of bins which the FM team will immediately return to the main waste storage area to ensure that disposal capacity is always available.

The notional locations of the proposed waste presentation area and the parking location from the refuse collection vehicle (RCV) are shown in **Figure 3.6**.

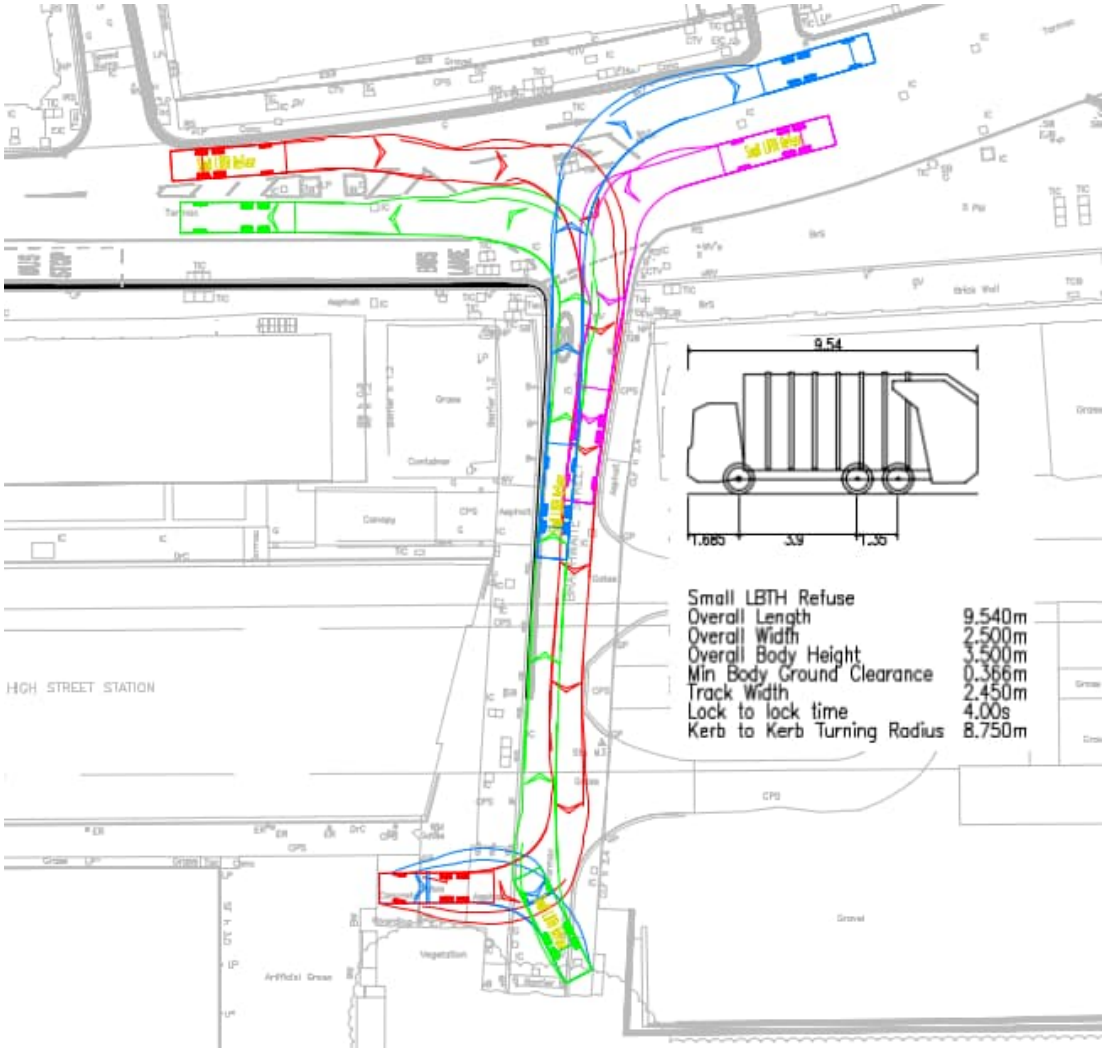
**Figure 3.6 Notional Waste Presentation Area and RCV Parking Location**




*Source: Google Maps*

**Figure 3.7** shows the swept path assessment for the RCV.

**Figure 3.7 Swept Path Assessment**




A full copy of the swept path assessment is provided in **Appendix C**.

The appointed waste management contractor will collect the filled bins directly from the waste presentation area, empty them into their RCV before returning the bins to the same location.

The Proposed Development may also be used for occasional events which will generate additional wastes for the duration of the event and the activities taking place. It is not considered practical to provide additional capacity in the main waste storage to manage these wastes, and it is therefore proposed that the organisers of each event will be required to provide temporary waste storage provision for the duration. The location of the temporary waste storage area will be agreed with the site management team and FM team during the event planning stage.

The temporary waste storage area for events will be either located within the area used for the event or another location within the site boundary of Bishopsgate Goodsyard.

# 4. Summary and Conclusions

## 4.1 Summary

The public realm within the Proposed Development will be provided with three compartment bins that will allow the segregation of refuse, recyclables and food waste.

The bins will be provided at the entrance and exit from the public realm and adjacent to areas where people are likely to congregate and dwell including seating area.

On an as required basis the on-site Facilities Management (FM) team will remove the wastes from the bins and will transport them to the main waste storage area where they will be exchanged for empty bins that will be returned to the main waste storage area to ensure that there is always capacity to store the wastes as they are generated.

On a daily basis the FM team will transport the bins from the main waste store to the secure waste presentation area adjacent to the Shoreditch High Street station on Braithwaite Street.

The appointed waste management contractor will collect the bins from the presentation area and will empty them prior to returning them to the same location.

## 4.2 Conclusions

This Waste Management Strategy has considered the need to lessen the overall impact of waste generation through the provision of dedicated storage for recycling and food waste from the operation and occupation of the Proposed Development.

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

# Appendix A – National, London and Local Policy & Guidance

## National Waste Policy

***National Planning Policy Framework*** **(Updated 2026)**[1]

The National Planning Policy Framework, published in 2012 and last updated in August 2026, sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

The following extracts are of relevance to the Proposed Development:

*'1. Introduction*

*…*

*17. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):*

*…*

*c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.*

*…'*

***National Planning Policy for Waste*** **(2014)**[2]

The National Planning Policy for Waste sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the NPPF and the Waste Management Plan for England.

The Policy includes the following which is of relevance to the Proposed Development:

*'8. When determining planning applications for non-waste development, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, ensure that:*

*new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape.'*

[1] Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2026) *National Planning Policy Framework* National Planning Policy Framework - GOV.UK

[2] Department for Communities and Local Government (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste* https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

***Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* (2018)[3]**

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

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

***Waste Management Plan for England* (2021)[4]**

The Waste Management Plan for England fulfils the requirements of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 for waste management plans to be reviewed every six years.

While the Resources and Waste Strategy sets out a vision and a number of policies to move to a more circular economy, such as waste prevention through policies to support reuse, repair and remanufacture activities, the Waste Management Plan for England focuses on waste arisings and their management. It is a high-level, non-site specific document. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how the Plan will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

**Waste Hierarchy**

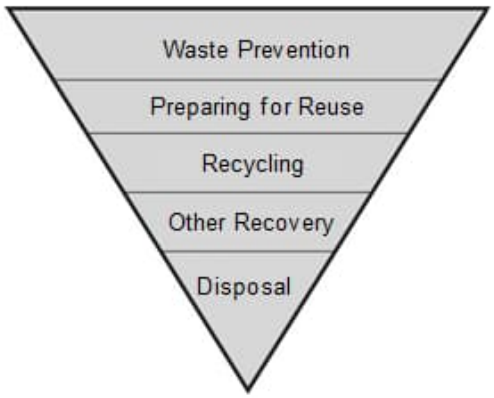
The Waste Hierarchy requires avoidance of waste in the first instance followed by reducing the volume that requires disposal after it has been generated.

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

[3] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) (2018) *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

[4] Defra (2021) *Waste Management Plan for England* https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021

**Figure A-1: The Waste Hierarchy**




Source: Waste Framework Directive

The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy are:

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

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

# London Waste Policy

***The London Plan 2021*** **(March 2021)**[5]

The London Plan 2021 is legally part of each of London's Local Planning Authorities' Development Plan and must be taken into account when planning decisions are taken in any part of Greater London. Planning applications should be determined in accordance with it, unless there are sound planning reasons (other material considerations) which indicate otherwise. All Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans have to be 'in general conformity' with The London Plan 2021.

The following policy is of relevance to waste management at the Site:

*'Policy SI 7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy*

[5] GLA (2021) *The London Plan 2021* https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

A. *Resource conservation, waste reduction, increases in material reuse and recycling, and reductions in waste going for disposal will be achieved by the Mayor, waste planning authorities and industry working in collaboration to:*

1) *promote a more circular economy that improves resource efficiency and innovation to keep products and materials at their highest use for as long as possible*
2) *encourage waste minimisation and waste prevention through the reuse of materials and using fewer resources in the production and distribution of products*
3) *ensure that there is zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026*
4) *meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030*
5) *meet or exceed the targets for each of the following waste and material streams:*
    a) *construction and demolition – 95 per cent reuse/recycling/recovery*
    b) *excavation – 95 per cent beneficial use*
6) *design developments with adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space and collection systems that support, as a minimum, the separate collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.*

B. *Referable applications should promote circular economy outcomes and aim to be net zero-waste. A Circular Economy Statement should be submitted, to demonstrate:*

1) *how all materials arising from demolition and remediation works will be reused and/or recycled*
2) *how the proposal's design and construction will reduce material demands and enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and reused 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 and collection systems to support recycling and reuse*
5) *how much waste the proposal is expected to generate, and how and where the waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy*
6) *how performance will be monitored and reported.'*

**London Plan Guidance Housing Design Standards (June 2023)[6]**

The Housing Design Standards guidance brings together and helps to interpret, the housing-related design guidance and policies set out in the London Plan 2021 and provides a set of standards that relate to housing design. The standards do not attempt to reproduce the content of the Plan, and compliance with the guidance should not be assumed to mean compliance with the policies. It applies to the creation of all new housing that fall within Planning Use Class C3.

The following extracts are of relevance to waste management at the Proposed Development:

*B6.1 Ensure that the proposed arrangements for dealing with waste and recycling conform to the local authorities' storage and collection strategies and requirements. Separate collection of dry recyclables,*

[6] GLA (2023) *London Plan Guidance, Housing Design Standards*
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-06/Housing%20design%20standards%20LPG.pdf

*food waste and other waste should be considered in the early design stages to help improve recycling rates; reduce smell and vehicle movements; protect the street scene and community safety; and prioritise active frontages.*

*B6.2 Communal refuse and recycling facilities should be accessible to, and useable by, all residents including children and wheelchair users. They should be located on a hard level surface; be well lit and ventilated; and have a floor gulley to facilitate cleaning.*

*B6.3 When located within the footprint of a residential building, the waste and recycling room should be designed and positioned to minimise the impact of noise and smell on the occupants.*

*Note: The distance between the entrance to a flat and the communal bin store should not exceed 30m as set out in Approved Document H.*

**London Environment Strategy (2018)[7]**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7] GLA (2018) *London Environment Strategy* https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf

# Local Waste Policy and Guidance

## London Borough of Tower Hamlets

### Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031 (Adopted January 2020)[8]

The Local Plan sets out how the Borough of Tower Hamlets will grow and develop from now until 2031. It identifies how many new homes, jobs and services are needed to support our growing population, and where and how they should be provided. It will also shape how our places will look and feel and influence the way that our communities interact with each other and the spaces around them. It also provides a series of policies to ensure development is well designed, accessible, safe and respects and enhances the environment, and can be delivered alongside new infrastructure and local services.

The policies which are applicable to waste management and of relevance to the Development are as follows:

*Policy D.MW3 – Waste collection facilities in new developments*

1. *All new development must include sufficient accessible space to separate and store dry recyclables, organics and residual waste for collection, both within individual units and for the building as a whole.*

2. *New major residential developments must incorporate high quality on-site waste collection systems that do not include traditional methods of storage and collection and are compatible with our waste collection methods outlined in Appendix 4. In instances where this is not practicable, supporting evidence must be submitted with the application to demonstrate this.*

Appendix 4: Waste collection standards, details the planning requirements that must be considered and complied with for new developments. This includes waste capacity guidelines, internal storage requirements, waste collection systems for residential properties, bulky waste collections and commercial waste provision.

### LBTH Reuse, Recycling & Waste, Supplementary Planning Document (July 2021)[9]

The SPD sets out information for developers on how waste management should be addressed in proposal for new residential (including mixed use) developments. The SPD has been produced to help developers submit a planning application that meets the policy requirements of the council.

### LBTH High Density living, Supplementary Planning Document (December 2020)[10]

The SPD sets out detailed guidance on the implementation of policies in the Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031. The SPD supports the plan to ensure that new homes are designed to provide a high quality of life for future residents in the borough's high density environments. This includes design considerations of waste chutes, waste rooms and its location.

[8] LBTH (2020) *Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031* *https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-building-control/Strategic-Planning/Local-Plan/TH_Local_Plan_2031_accessibility_checked.pdf*

[9] LBTH (2021) *Reuse, Refuse & Recycling, Supplementary Planning Document* https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-building-control/Strategic-Planning/Local-Plan/Introduction.pdf

[10] LBTH (2020) *High Density Living*, *Supplementary Planning Document,* https://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/Documents/Planning-and-building-control/Supplementary-guidance/SPD/High-Density-Living-SPD-Adoped.pdf

The guidelines support the LBTH Reuse, Recycling and Waste SPD as detailed above.

## London Borough of Hackney

### LBH, Local Plan 2033 (2020)[11]

The Local plan will be used as the main policy tool to assess and determine planning application across the Borough. It will support the on-going regeneration of the Borough, and provide greater certainty to all who may wish to bring forward developments, communities' objectives and ambitions, and how building in our borough can align with those objectives.

The following extracts are of relevance to waste management at the Proposed Development:

*'LP57 Waste*

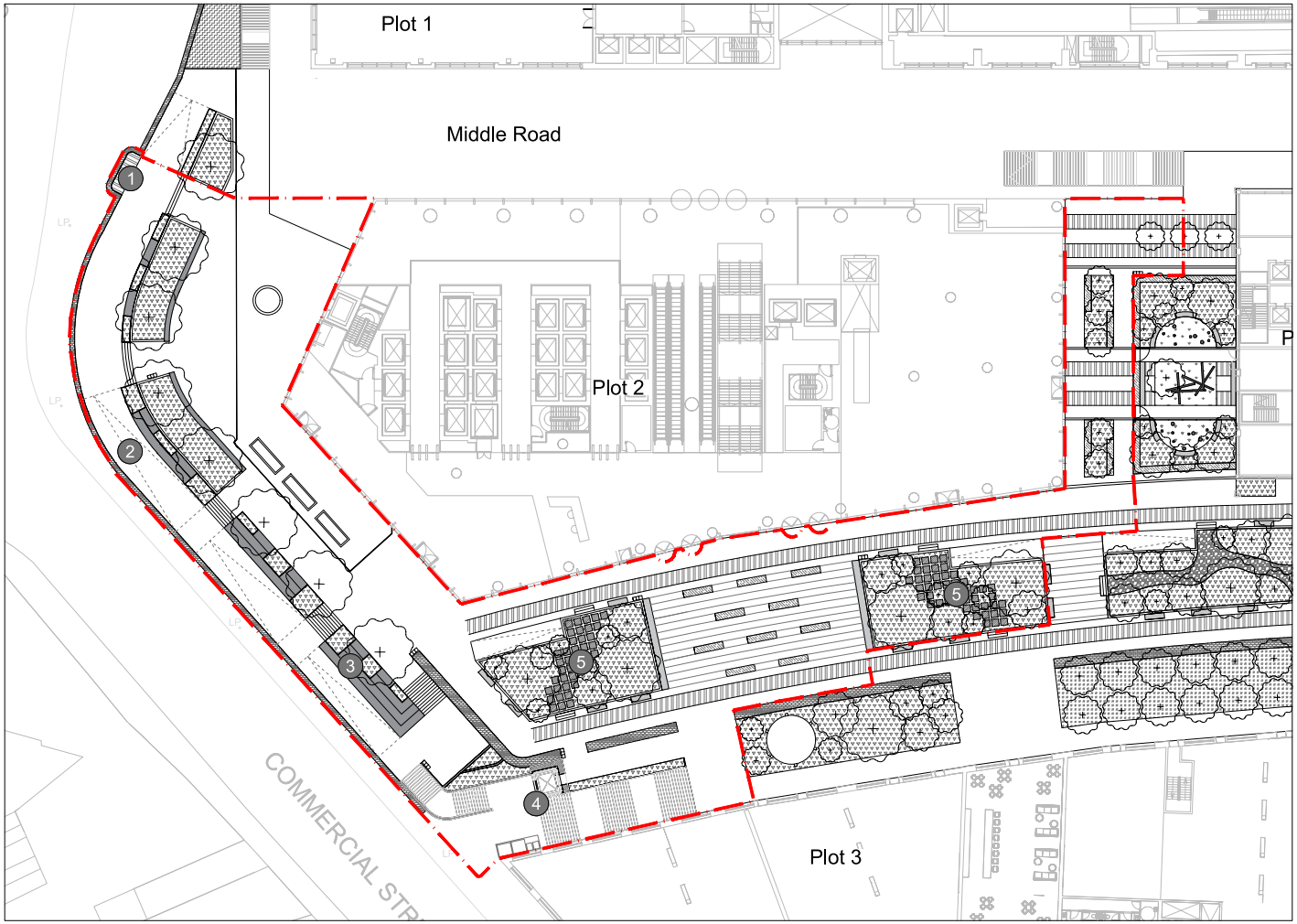
*A. Developments should seek to minimise waste during both construction and operation of the development, and should provide clear details in plans for the facilities needed for the for the storage and collection of waste and recycling.'*

### LBH, Refuse and Recycling Storage Guidance (Updated 2021)[12]

This guide is for anyone involved in designing and building development in Hackney. It aims to guarantee that all premises have adequate provision of refuse and recycling containment and ensures that these receptacles can be store and serviced safely.

[11] LBH (2020) *Local Plan 2033* https://hackney.gov.uk/lp33
[12] LBH (2021) *Refuse and Recycling Storage Guidance* - Provided Directly to WSP by LBH

# Appendix B – General Arrangement Plan




01 General Arrangement
SCALE: 1:250

LEGEND

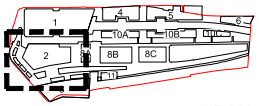
Application Boundary

Layout, Access, and Scale (for approval)

1 The Oriel Balcony
2 Accessible Slope
3 Seating Terrace
4 Commercial Street Stair
5 No.1 Bank

Appearance and Landscaping (illustrative only)

Stepping stones
Feature paving between flush rails
Mixed shrub and herbaceous planting
Hedge planting
Tree planting




KEY PLAN

Note: Details of 'Access', 'Layout', and 'Scale' are submitted for approval. As approval is being sought for layout, the plans show, for approval, the location of relevant features, Details of 'Appearance' and 'Landscaping' are not submitted for approval and therefore the design/appearance of the features shown and all details of landscaping, including planting, remain reserved and are indicative only. All items outside the red line are excluded from this RMA.

0 10m

N

| Rev | Date | Description | By | Chk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P01 | 13/10/26 | For Planning | SB | TS |

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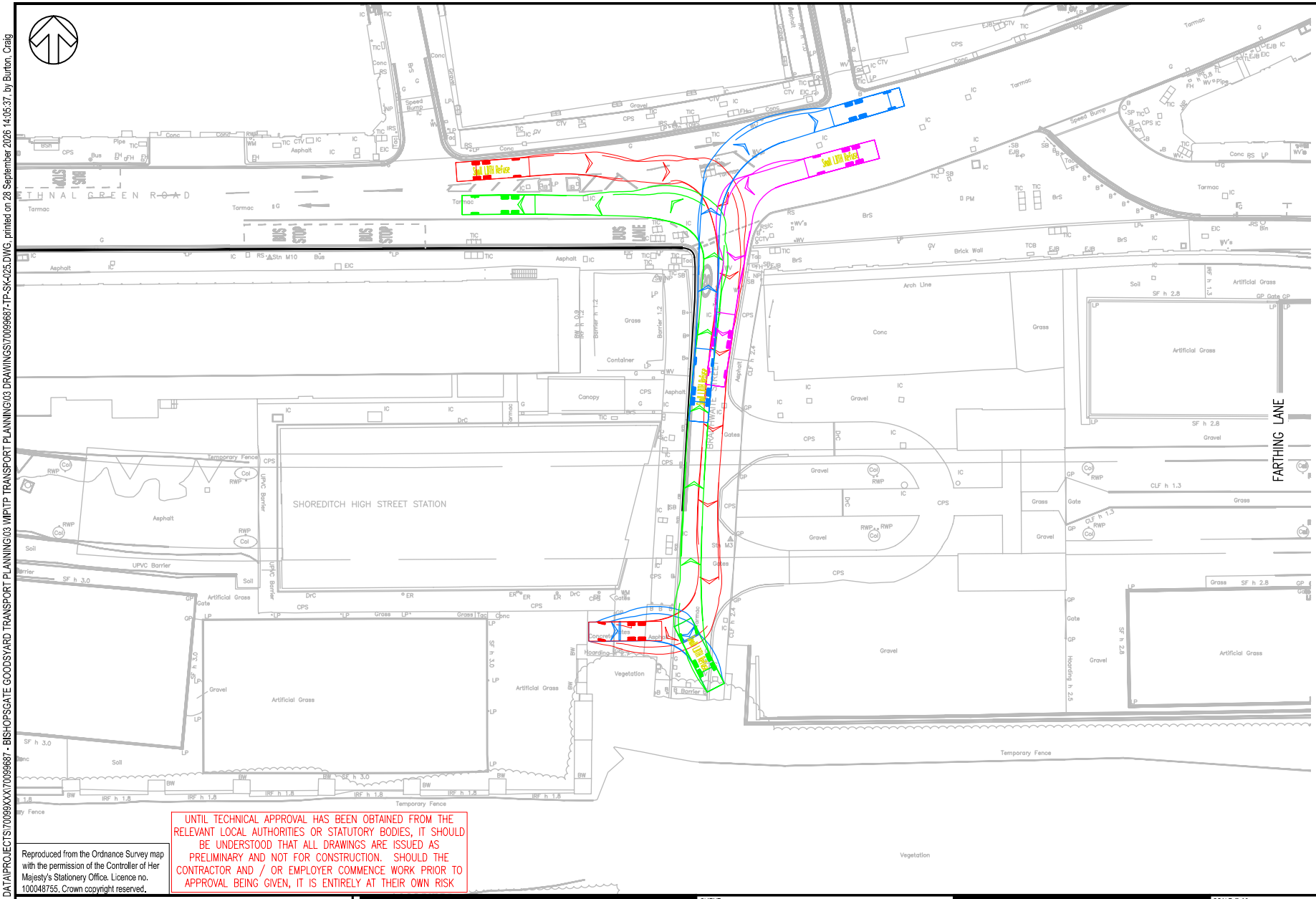
Project
The Goodsyard

Client
Bishopsgate Goodsyard Regeneration Ltd

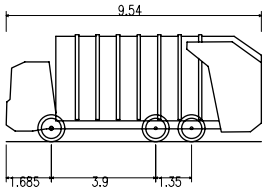
Drawing title
General Arrangement
Platform Level

| Drawing status | Drawn by |
|---|---|
| For Planning | SB |
| Date | Checked by |
| 21/08/2026 | TS |
| Drawing number | Rev / Scale |
| BGY-SH-01-DR-L-00-109 | P01 1:250 @ A1 |

# Appendix C – Swept Path Assessment




DO NOT SCALE




| Small LBTH Refuse | |
|---|---|
| Overall Length | 9.540m |
| Overall Width | 2.500m |
| Overall Body Height | 3.500m |
| Min Body Ground Clearance | 0.366m |
| Track Width | 2.450m |
| Lock to lock time | 4.00s |
| Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius | 8.750m |

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| REV | DATE | BY | DESCRIPTION | CHK | APP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P01 | 28/09/2026 | CRJB | FIRST ISSUE | AT | AT |

DRAWING STATUS: S2 - FOR INFORMATION

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ARCHITECT: FAULKNERBROWNS ARCHITECTS

TITLE: BRAITHWAITE ST REFUSE COLLECTION SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

| SCALE @ A3: | CHECKED: | APPROVED: |
|---|---|---|
| 1:500 | AT | AT |

| PROJECT No: | DESIGNED: | DRAWN: | DATE: |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70099687 | CRJB | CRJB | September 26 |

DRAWING No: 70099687-TP-SK-025 REV: P01

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