



Uchaux Ltd

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# REGENTS PARK ROAD HOTEL

Waste Management Strategy





Uchaux Ltd

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# REGENTS PARK ROAD HOTEL

## Waste Management Strategy

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by Uchaux Ltd to prepare a Waste Management Strategy for the Regents Park Road Hotel scheme (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development').
- 1.1.2. 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 arising.

## 1.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.2.1. Redevelopment to provide a ground plus 7-storey building comprising a retail unit at ground, a hotel and single residential unit with associated works.

## 1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.3.1. The existing site comprises a four-storey building on the corner of Regents Park Road and Haverstock Hill. The building fronts Haverstock Hill and is set back from the main road by an area of public realm. The site comprises a mix of uses including retail at ground floor with office accommodation at first and third floors above and a single residential unit on the top floor.

## 1.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

- 1.4.1. 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: Management of Residential Waste** – provides an estimate of residential waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising once operational.
  - **Section 4: Management of Hotel Waste** – provides an estimate of hotel waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising once operational.
  - **Section 5: Management of Retail Waste** – provides an estimate of retail waste arising and outlines the plan which will be adopted to manage the waste arising once operational.
  - **Section 6: Summary & Conclusions**
  - **Appendix A: National, London and Local Waste Policy & Guidance**

## 2 WASTE LEGISLATION, POLICY & GUIDANCE

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### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1. 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.
- 2.1.2. 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.
- 2.1.3. The government has decided that at the point at which the UK is expected to leave the EU (31<sup>st</sup> October 2019), all EU legislation which has not already been transposed into UK law will be transferred to UK statute. From then on, all EU environmental legislation will remain in force as part of UK law and can be repealed or amended at the will of Parliament or the devolved parliaments / assembly.
- 2.1.4. This section focusses on the details of the national legislation that is relevant to the Proposed Development, much of which is influenced by the rWFD, national, and local waste policy and guidance reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy are listed below.

### 2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- 2.2.1. A list of relevant items of national waste legislation is outlined below in reverse chronological order:
- **Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2016 update)** - This code of practices 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)** - 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.
  - **Environment 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.

### 2.3 NATIONAL, LONDON & LOCAL WASTE POLICY

- 2.3.1. The relevant national, London and local waste policy that was reviewed during the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy is outlined below and further detail provided in **Appendix A**:
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy Framework* (2019);
  - MHCLG, *National Planning Policy for Waste* (2014);
  - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), *Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England* (2018);





- HM Government, *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment* (2018);
- Greater London Authority (GLA), *The London Plan: Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011* (2016);
- GLA, *Draft London Plan – Consolidated Changes Version – July 2019* (2019);
- GLA, *London Environment Strategy* (2018);
- London Borough of Camden (LBC), *Camden Local Plan* (2017); and
- LBC, *Camden Planning Guidance | Design |: CPG1* (2018).

## 3 MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE

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### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1.1. This section details the strategy which will be adopted to manage the residential waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.

### 3.2 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

- 3.2.1. Estimated residential waste generation from the Proposed Development has been quantified based on the bin requirements outlined in LBC's *Camden Planning Guidance | Design |* ('the Guidance') dated 2018. The bin requirements are summarised below:

- **Residential Development of 6 Dwellings or Fewer**
  - A free-standing 140-litre or 240-litre wheelie bin for the storage of commingled recycling;
  - A free-standing kitchen waste caddy; and
  - A free-standing receptacle for the storage of refuse.

- 3.2.2. It should be noted that scheme will not provide seasonal storage for garden waste as the residential unit does not include external spaces that are likely to generate such wastes.

### 3.3 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- 3.3.1. The proposed waste management strategy has been prepared to provide a high-quality service to the tenants whilst also complying with the Guidance.

The strategy has been split into the following sections:

- Storage within the Residential Unit (refer to **Section 3.4**);
- Waste Strategy (refer to **Section 3.5**);
- Waste Collections (refer to **Section 3.6**); and
- Bulky Waste (refer to **Section 3.7**).

### 3.4 STORAGE WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL UNIT

- 3.4.1. The residential property will be provided with a segregated waste bin, which will be fixed into an appropriate kitchen unit.
- 3.4.2. **Figure 3-1** shows an example of a commercially available segregated kitchen bin which consists of a 30-litre container for recyclables and a 19-litre container for refuse.

**Figure 3-1 - Example of Segregated Kitchen Bin Unit<sup>1</sup>**



- 3.4.3. The segregated waste bin shown in **Figure 3-1** includes the following bin capacities:
  - Recycling: 30 litres; and
  - Refuse: 19 litres.
- 3.4.4. In addition to the segregated waste bin, the residential units will also be provided with a 7-litre caddy for food waste.
- 3.4.5. The proposed segregated waste bin will be fitted into a single kitchen unit with a minimum width of 500mm.

### 3.5 WASTE STRATEGY

- 3.5.1. It is proposed that a waste storage area will be provided at ground floor level. The waste storage area will be the location that the residential refuse, recycling and food waste generated within the residential unit will be stored prior to collection.
- 3.5.2. Based on the Guidance (**Section 3.2**), **Table 3-1** summarises the total number and types of bins that will be provided within the proposed waste storage area.

**Table 3-1 – Bin Requirements**

Waste Type	Bin Type	Quantity (No.)
Refuse	140 Litre Wheeled Bin	1
Recycling	140 Litre Wheeled Bin	1
Food Waste	23 Litre Food Caddy	1

- 3.5.3. The dimensions of the proposed bins are provided in **Table 3-2**.

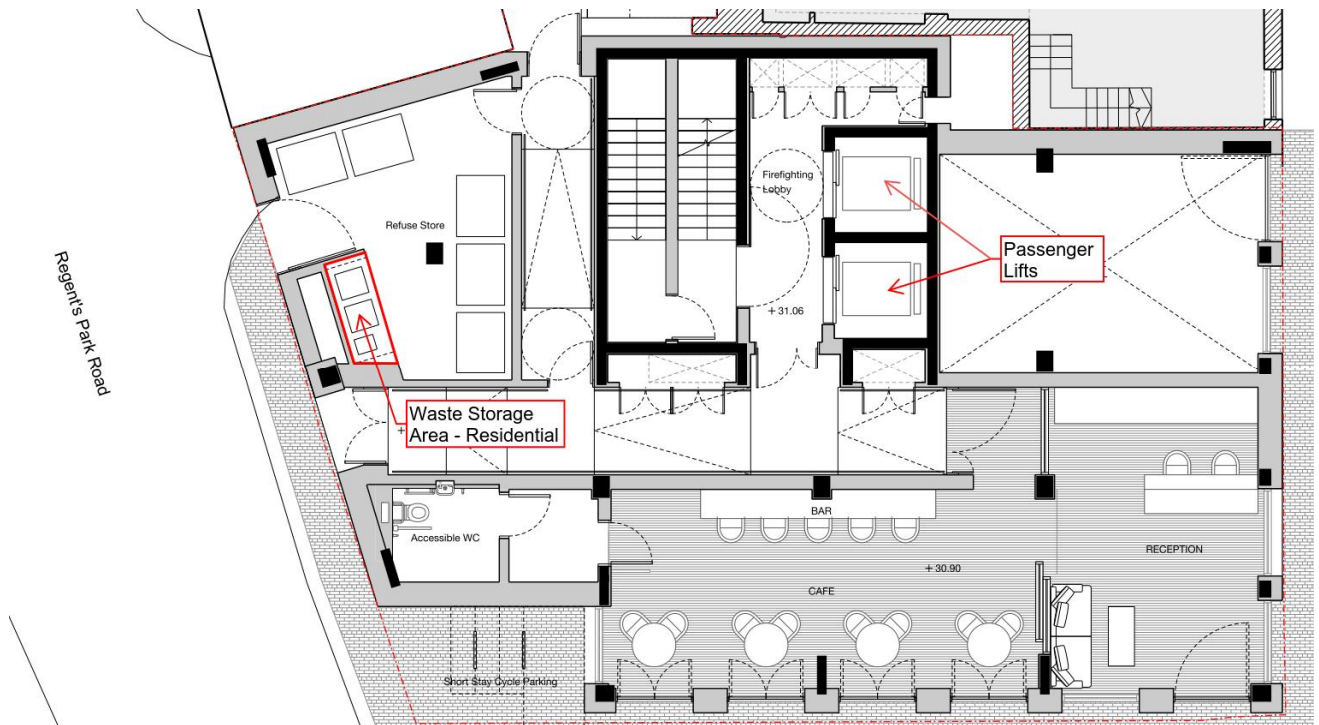
<sup>1</sup> <http://www.thecodestore.co.uk/shop/details/291/213/waste/was1-storage-of-non-recyclable-waste-and-recyclable-household-waste/built-in-kitchen-bins/easy-cargo-49-litre-waste-bin.html>

**Table 3-2 – Bin Dimensions**

Bin Type	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Height (mm)
140-Litre Wheeled Bin	320	400	405
23-Litre Food Caddy	550	580	1,070

- 3.5.4. It is proposed that the waste storage area provided to service the residential unit will have sufficient space to accommodate the number of bins shown in **Table 3-1**.
- 3.5.5. The resident will be required to transport their waste from their apartment directly to the waste storage area using the residential corridors and passenger lift. Once in the waste storage area, the resident shall segregate their waste into the appropriately labelled bins.
- 3.5.6. Based on a review of the residential unit, the residential walking distance to the waste storage area does not exceed 30m.
- 3.5.7. The location of the passenger lifts and the ground level residential waste storage area are shown in **Figure 3-2**.

**Figure 3-2 – Passenger Lift and Waste Storage Area - Residential**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A-00-00-100 Rev A

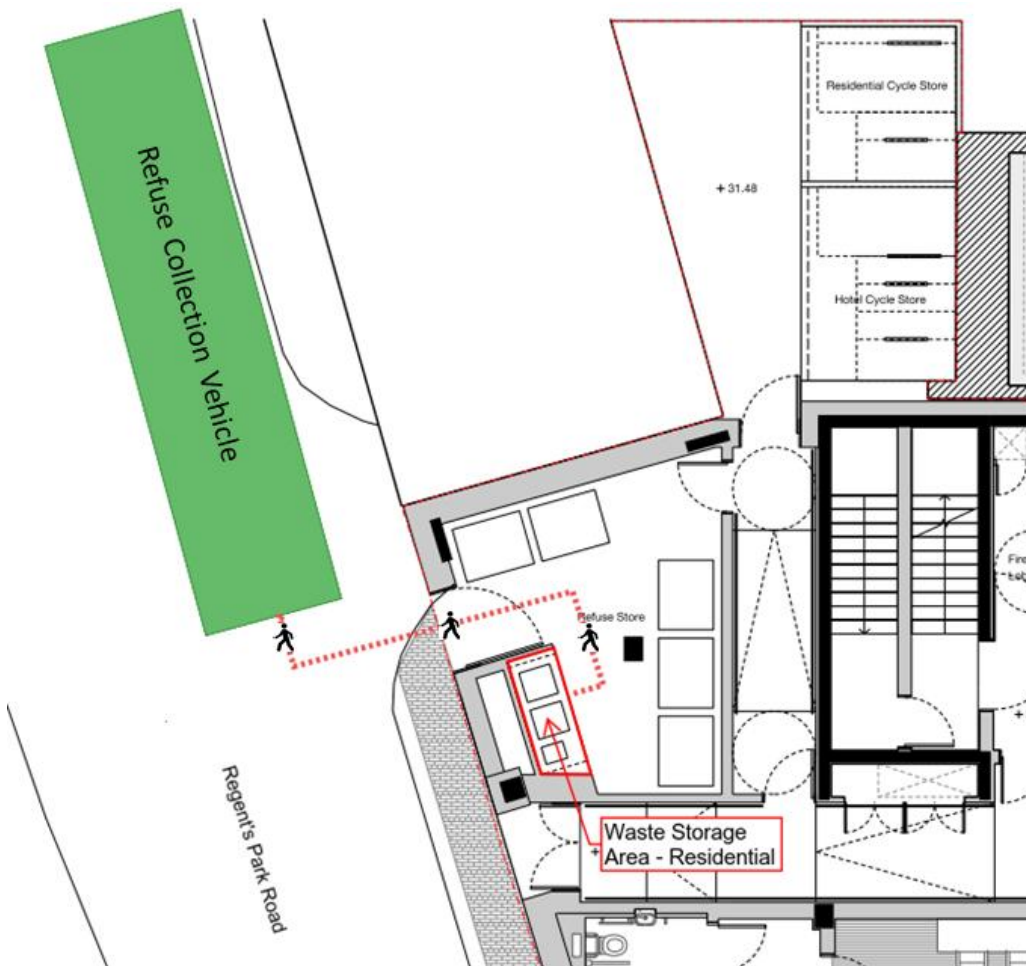
- 3.5.8. The waste storage area should be designed in accordance with *BS5906:2005 – Waste management in buildings: Code of practice*. In summary, the facility should include the following:
  - A suitable water point in close proximity to allow washing down;
  - All surfaces sealed with a suitable wash proof finish (vinyl, tiles etc.);
  - All surfaces easy to clean;

- Suitable floor drain provided; and
- Suitable lighting and ventilation provided.

### 3.6 WASTE COLLECTIONS

- 3.6.1. On nominated collection days, the appointed LBC waste collection contractor will park their RCV on Regents Park Road adjacent to the proposed waste storage area. Access to the waste storage area will be via the external doors which will be fitted with a digital lock, the code to which will be supplied to the waste management contractor prior to the development being occupied.
- 3.6.2. The waste collection contractor will collect the bins directly from the waste storage area and will transport them to the RCV.
- 3.6.3. The access route provided for the LBC waste collection contractor to transport the bins to the RCV will be step free and a suitable drop kerb will be provided.
- 3.6.4. **Figure 3-3** shows the parking location for the LBC RCV and the access route that will be used by the collection contractor.

**Figure 3-3 - RCV Parking Location and Access Route**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A-00-00-100 Rev A

- 3.6.5. Once the bins have been emptied, the LBC waste collection contractor will return the bins to the waste storage area.

### **3.7 BULKY WASTE**

3.7.1. It is not proposed to provide a bulky waste store for the residential unit.

3.7.2. If the resident generates any bulky waste they will arrange disposal through one of the following routes:

- Utilise the 'take back' scheme offered by the retailer providing the replacement item;
- Transport the waste item to the council's local Household Waste Recycling Centre; or
- Arrange a bulky waste collection by LBC.

## 4 MANAGEMENT OF HOTEL WASTE

4.1.1. This section details the strategy which will be adopted to manage the hotel waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.

### 4.2 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

4.2.1. LBC do not provide specific waste generation metrics for commercial spaces and therefore metrics have been sourced from *British Standard BS5906:2005 Waste management in buildings – Code of practice*. The relevant weekly waste generation metric is summarised below:

- 2/3 Star Hotel – Volume per bedroom [250 litres] x number of bedrooms

4.2.2. It should be noted that this metric has been selected to reflect the fact that whilst the proposed hotel is 4/5 star, it only has a small bar/cafe area rather than a full restaurant.

4.2.3. **Table 4-1** summarises the estimated waste arising from the hotel.

**Table 4-1 – Estimate Weekly Waste Arising**

Source	Rooms (No.)	Waste Metric (Litres / Bedroom)	Estimated Waste Generation (Litres)	
Hotel	70	250	17,500	
			Refuse*	Recycling*
			10,500	7,000

\* Assumes 60 / 40 split between refuse and recycling

### 4.3 PROPOSED HOTEL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

4.3.1. It is proposed that a waste storage area will be provided for the hotel at ground floor level. The waste storage area will be the location that all refuse and recycling generated within the hotel will be stored prior to collection.

4.3.2. Based on the estimated waste volumes outlined in **Table 4-1**, **Table 4-2** outlines the number and types of bins that that will be required within the waste storage based on a daily collection frequency.

**Table 4-2 – Bin Requirements (Daily Collection)**

Waste Type	Waste Generation / Day* (Litres)	Proposed Container Type
		1,100 Litre Eurobins / Day (No.)
Refuse*	2,000	2
Recycling*	3,000	3

\* Calculated based on providing two days' waste storage capacity

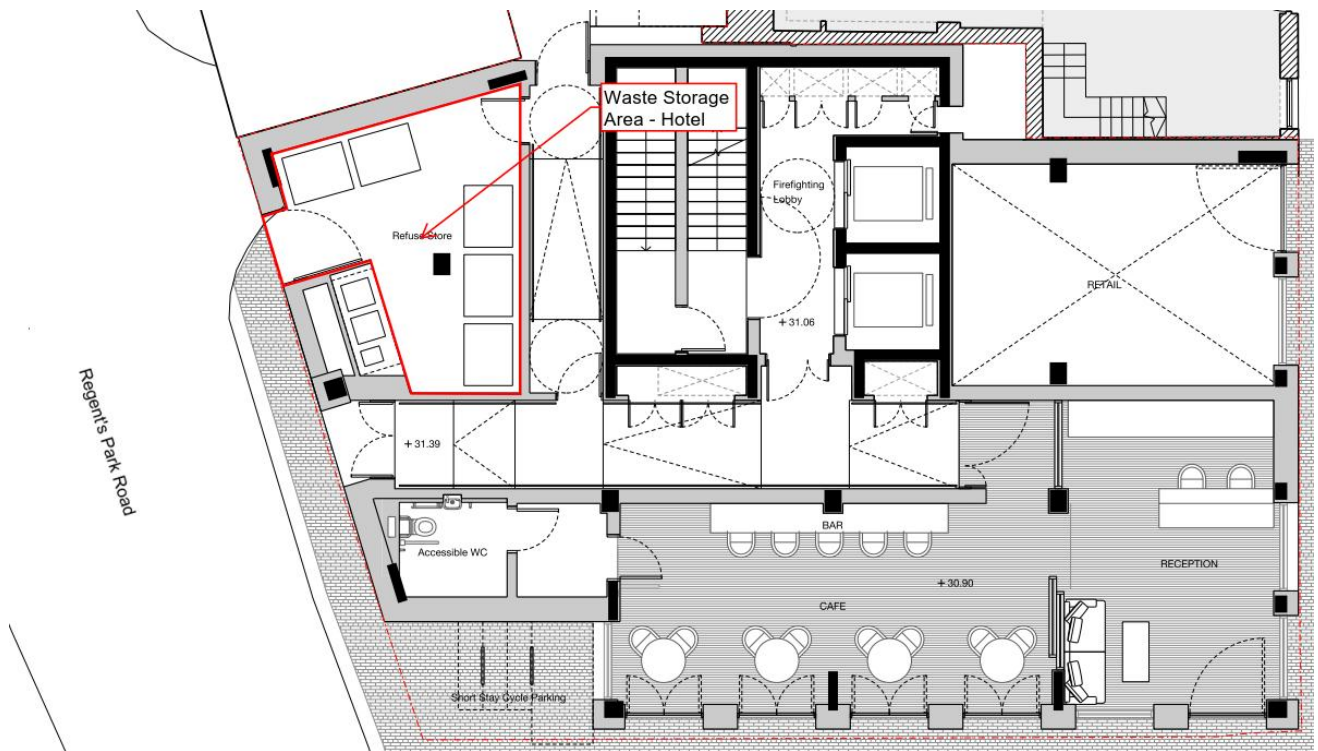
4.3.3. The dimensions of the proposed bins are shown in **Table 4-3**.

**Table 4-3 – Bin Dimensions**

Bin Type	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Height (mm)
1,100-Litre Eurobin	1,260	990	1,370

- 4.3.4. It is proposed that the waste storage area provided for the hotel and restaurant will have sufficient space to accommodate the number of bins shown in **Table 4-2**.
- 4.3.5. The location of the proposed waste storage area is shown in **Figure 4-1**.

**Figure 4-1 - Waste Storage Area Location - Hotel**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A-00-00-100 Rev A

- 4.3.6. The waste storage area will be designed to BS5906:2005 standards (**paragraph 3.5.8**)
- 4.3.7. The hotel operator will be required to manage their waste within their own premises and will be responsible for transporting their waste to the waste storage area.

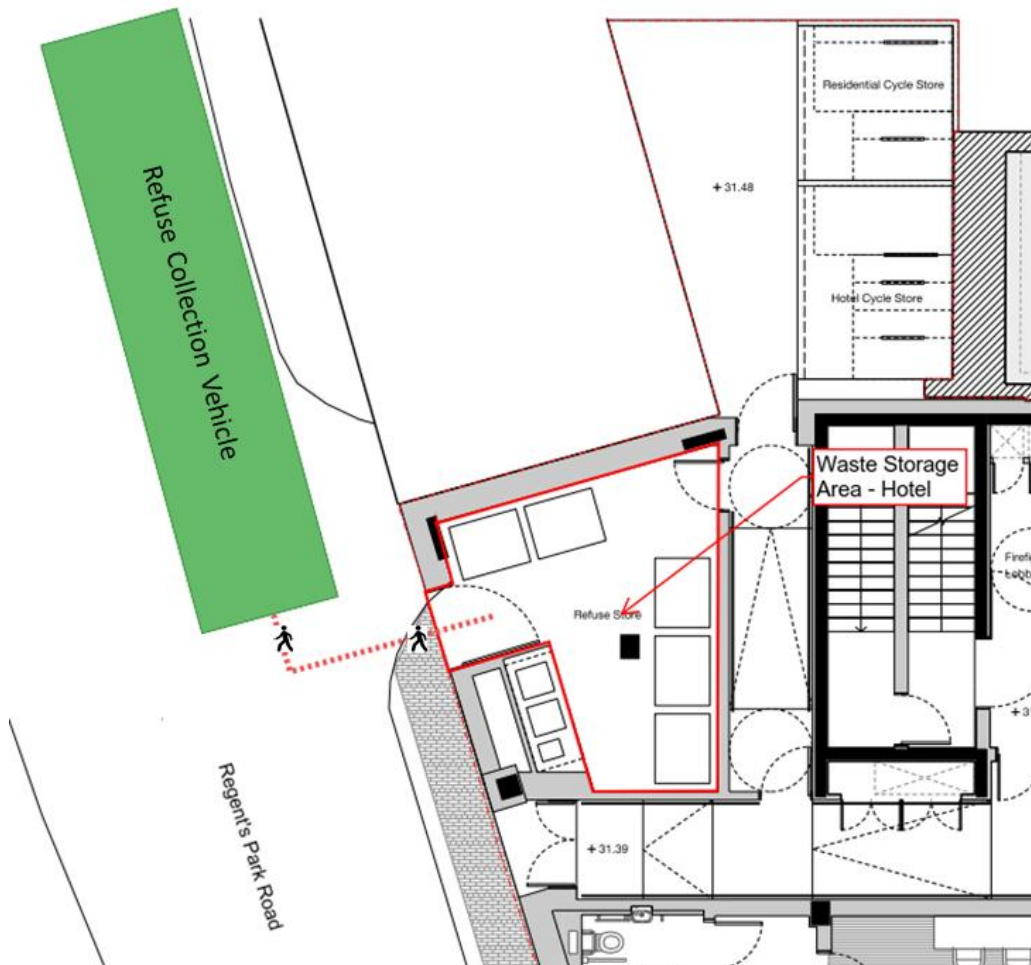
## 4.4 WASTE COLLECTIONS

- 4.4.1. On nominated collection days, the appointed commercial waste collection contractor appointed by the hotel operator will park their RCV on Regent's Park Road adjacent to the proposed waste storage area. Access to the area through will be via external doors which will be fitted with a digital lock, the code to which will be supplied to the waste management contractor prior to the development being occupied.
- 4.4.2. The waste collection contractor will collect the bins directly from the waste storage area and will transport them to the RCV.
- 4.4.3. The access route provided for the commercial waste collection contractor to transport the bins from the waste storage area to the RCV will be step free.



4.4.4. The location of the RCV parking area and access route are shown in **Figure 4-2**.

**Figure 4-2 - Proposed RCV Parking Location and Access Route**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A-00-00-100 Rev A

## 5 MANAGEMENT OF RETAIL WASTE

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### INTRODUCTION

5.1.1. This section details the strategy which will be adopted to manage the retail waste arising from the Proposed Development once operational.

### WASTE GENERATION MODEL

5.1.2. LBC do not provide specific waste generation metrics for commercial spaces and therefore metrics have been sourced from *British Standard BS5906:2005 Waste management in buildings – Code of practice*. The relevant weekly waste generation metric is summarised below:

- Retail (A1-A4) – Volume per number of covers [75 litres] - Restaurant metric

5.1.3. Due to the flexible nature of the use classes allocated to the retail unit (A1-A4), the worst-case scenario of a restaurant (A3) has been used to calculate likely waste arising.

5.1.4. **Table 5-1** summarises the retail areas within the Proposed Development.

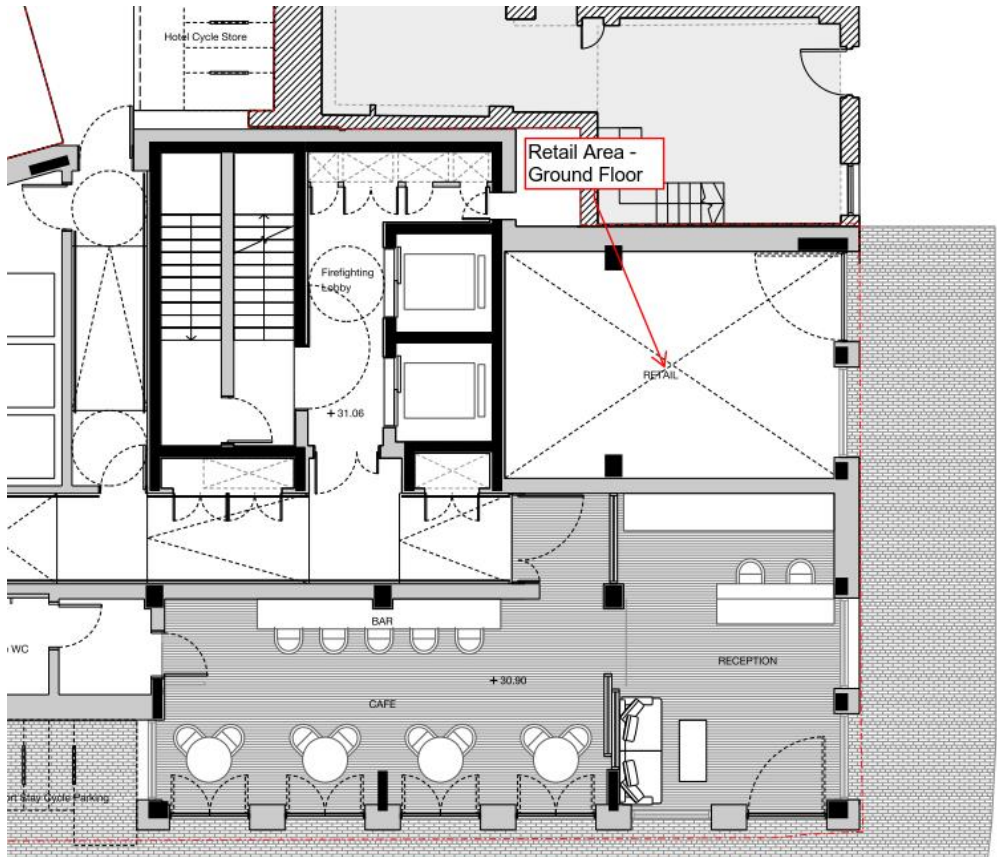
**Table 5-1 – Proposed Retail Spaces**

Type	Level	Use Class	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Retail	Basement	A1-A4	29
	Ground		30
TOTAL (m <sup>2</sup> )			59

5.1.5. It should be noted that the café/bar area on the eastern elevation of the Proposed Development is part of the hotel, and the waste generated will be managed through the hotel waste storage area.

5.1.6. **Figure 5-1** shows the location of the retail area at ground floor.

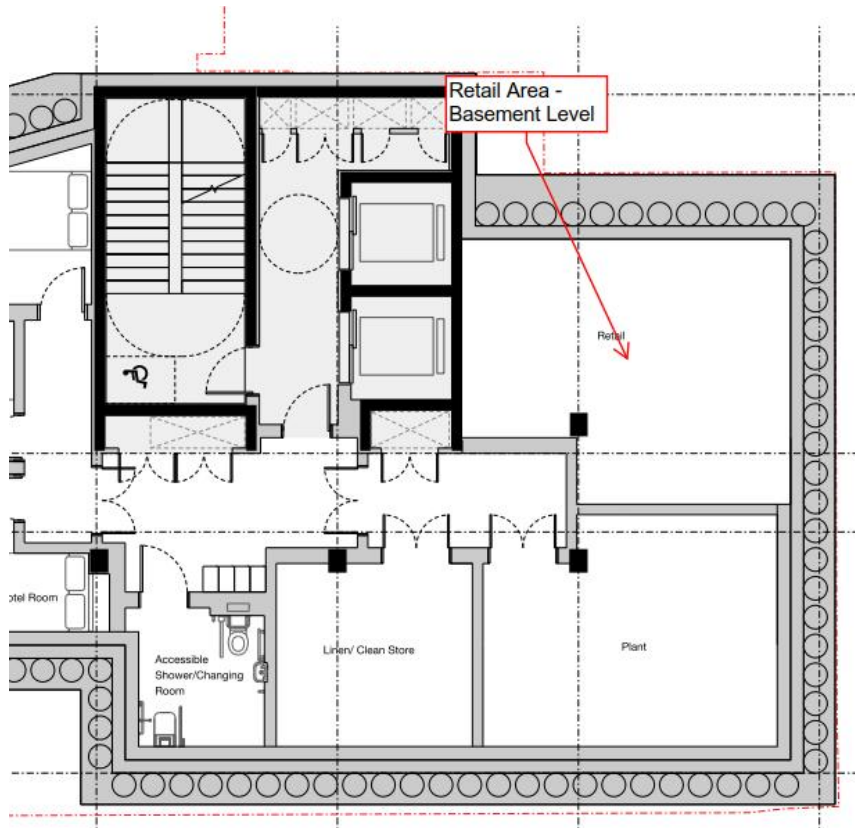
**Figure 5-1 - Retail Space Area (Ground)**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A-00-00-100 Rev A

5.1.7. **Figure 5-2** shows the location of the retail area at basement level.

**Figure 5-2 - Retail Space Area (Basement Level)**



Source: Piercy & Company, Proposed Basement 1 Plan, Drawing No.: 13545-A--1-00-099 Rev A

5.1.8. **Table 5-2** outlines the estimated weekly waste arising.

**Table 5-2 – Estimated Waste Arising - Weekly**

Type	Waste Stream	Volume (Litres)*
Retail	Refuse	1,000
	Recycling	500
<b>TOTAL (Litres)</b>		<b>1,500</b>

\* Assumes 66% Refuse/ 33% Recycling Split  
 \*\* Assumes one cover per 3m<sup>2</sup>

## PROPOSED COMMERCIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – GENERAL

5.1.9. The waste strategy for the retail space detailed in **Table 5-1** will be as summarised below:

- The retail tenant will provide a suitable internal waste storage area within their tenanted area that encourages their employees to segregate waste. The materials that are segregated and the method of storage (i.e. co-mingled or source segregated) within the tenanted area will need to reflect the types of waste generated and should include food waste if generated in sufficient quantities.

- The retail tenant will be responsible for arranging the collection of their own waste through a suitable commercial waste management contractor. The commercial waste management contractor will collect the waste directly from the tenants' internal waste storage area.

## INTERNAL WASTE STORAGE

- 5.1.10. The retail tenant will be required to provide an internal waste storage area within their tenanted premises.
- 5.1.11. The processes used to manage the waste generated by the retail tenant will ultimately be their responsibility to develop and implement, but the facility must be designed to comply with prevailing legislation and guidance.
- 5.1.12. The internal waste storage area provided by the retail tenant shall be provided as part of the units fit-out and should have sufficient capacity to accommodate the waste generated. The size of the internal waste storage areas will depend upon:
- The tenants' business activities;
  - The space that the tenant occupies; and
  - The frequency that the tenants appointed waste management contractor will collect the waste.
- 5.1.13. The internal waste storage area will be the location that the appointed waste management contractor will collect the waste from.
- 5.1.14. As the internal waste storage will be provided by the tenant, it is not possible to identify either the location or size of the stores at this stage.
- 5.1.15. **Table 5-3** therefore summarises the number of bins required to store the volume of waste summarised in **Table 5-2** assuming a weekly, twice weekly and daily waste collection.

**Table 5-3 – Proposed Waste Equipment/Collection Frequency**

Type	Waste Stream	Volume (Litres / Week)*	Type of Container / Size	Collection Frequency		
				Weekly	Twice Weekly*	Daily**
Retail	Refuse	1,000	1,100 Litre Eurobin	1	n/a	n/a
			360 Litre Wheeled Bin	n/a	2	1
	Recycling	500	1,100 Litre Eurobin	1	n/a	n/a
			360 Litre Wheeled Bin	n/a	1	n/a

\* Assumes the provision of four days' waste capacity  
 \*\* Assumes the provision of two days' waste capacity

- 5.1.16. To ensure that the tenant provides a suitable internal waste storage area, suitable contractual provision will be made within the tenancy agreement requiring that they obtain approval from the developer prior to them commencing fit-out work.



## **WASTE COLLECTIONS**

- 5.1.17. The tenant's appointed waste management contractor will park their RCV adjacent to the retail unit on Adelaide Road.
- 5.1.18. The appointed waste management contractor will collect the waste directly from the retail tenant's internal waste storage areas.
- 5.1.19. The retail tenant will not be permitted to present their waste for collection outside of their premises.

## 6 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

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### 6.1 SUMMARY OF THE STRATEGY

#### Residential Waste

- 6.1.1. The residential unit will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at source.
- 6.1.2. The resident will be provided with a dedicated waste storage area at ground floor level, which contains sufficient number of refuse, recycling and food waste containers. Container numbers have been quantified using residential waste generation metrics obtained from the Guidance.
- 6.1.3. The residents will be responsible for transporting wastes from their apartment directly to the waste store area at ground floor level, and for separating their recyclables into the appropriate containers.
- 6.1.4. The residential waste will be collected by LBC's appointed waste management contractor.

#### Hotel Waste

- 6.1.5. The hotel will be provided with a waste storage area at ground floor level which will have sufficient bins to store two days' waste. The waste storage area will be for the sole use of the hotel.
- 6.1.6. The hotel operator's staff will be responsible for transporting their waste from the point of generation to the waste storage area.
- 6.1.7. The hotel operator will appointment a licenced waste management contractor who will park on Regents Park Road and will collect the bins directly from the waste storage area.
- 6.1.8. Once the bins have been emptied the waste management contractor will return them to the waste storage area.

#### Retail

- 6.1.9. The retail tenant will provide their own internal waste storage area as part of their fit out.
- 6.1.10. The retail tenant will be responsible for appointing their own waste management contractor who will collect the waste directly from the waste storage area.
- 6.1.11. The retail tenant will not be permitted to present their waste on street for collection.

### 6.2 CONCLUSION

- 6.2.1. This Waste Management Strategy has taken into account the need to lessen the overall impact of waste generation through the recycling of materials from the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
- 6.2.2. The proposals set out in this Strategy meet the requirements of relevant waste policy and follow applicable guidance.

# Appendix A

NATIONAL, LONDON AND LOCAL  
WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE





# APPENDIX A: NATIONAL, LONDON AND LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

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## National Waste Policy

### National Planning Policy Framework (2019)<sup>2</sup>

The revised National Planning Policy Framework was updated on 19 February 2019 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It does not include anything of relevance to waste management that would be applicable to the Proposed Development.

### National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)<sup>3</sup>

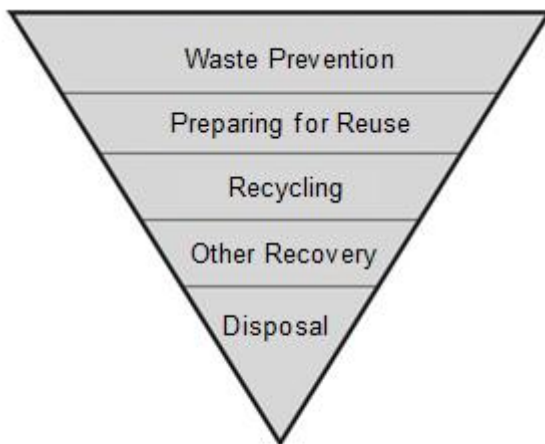
The National Planning Policy for Waste replaces 'Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' (PPS 10) and is to be considered alongside other national planning policy for England - such as in the NPPF and the Waste Management Plan for England. As its primary focus is on planning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

## Waste Hierarchy

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

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

Figure A1.1: The Waste Hierarchy



Source: Waste Framework Directive

The main principles of the Waste Hierarchy are:

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<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) (2018) *National Planning Policy Framework* [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/779764/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_web.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> MHCLG (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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf)



- 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.

#### **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England (2018)<sup>4</sup>**

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.

#### **HM Government, A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)<sup>5</sup>**

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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup> 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](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> HM Government (2018) *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment* [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf)



## London Waste Policy & Guidance

### The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011 (2016)<sup>6</sup>

The London Plan is the 'strategic plan setting out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London'.

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

#### *Policy 5.16 Waste self-sufficiency*

*The Mayor will work with London boroughs and waste authorities, the London Waste and Recycling Board (LWaRB), the Environment Agency, the private sector, voluntary and community sector groups, and neighbouring regions and authorities to:*

- *manage as much of London's waste within London as practicable, working towards managing the equivalent of 100% of London's waste within London by 2031;*
- *create positive environmental and economic impacts from waste processing, and*
- *work towards zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2031.*

*This will be achieved by targeting the following:*

- *minimising waste;*
- *encouraging the reuse of and reduction in the use of materials;*
- *exceeding recycling/composting levels in commercial and industrial waste of 70% by 2020;*
- *improving London's net self-sufficiency through reducing the proportion of waste exported from the capital over time, and*
- *working with neighbouring regional and district authorities to co-ordinate strategic waste management across the greater south-east of England.'*

### GLA, Draft London Plan – Consolidated Changes Version – July 2019 (2019)<sup>7</sup>

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

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

#### *'Policy D1B Optimising site capacity through the design-led approach*

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

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<sup>6</sup> Greater London Authority (GLA) (2016) *The London Plan: The Spatial Development Strategy for London Consolidated with Alterations since 2011* [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the\\_london\\_plan\\_malp\\_final\\_for\\_web\\_0606\\_0.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_malp_final_for_web_0606_0.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> GLA (2019) GLA, *Draft London Plan – Consolidated Changes Version – July 2019* [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft\\_london\\_plan\\_-\\_consolidated\\_changes\\_version\\_-\\_clean\\_july\\_2019.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_london_plan_-_consolidated_changes_version_-_clean_july_2019.pdf)



*'Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy*

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

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

### **London Environment Strategy (2018)<sup>8</sup>**

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).'*

### **LBC, Camden Local Plan (2017)**

The Camden Local Plan sets out the Council's planning policies and replaces the Core Strategy and Development Policies planning documents (adopted in 2010). It ensures that Camden continues to have robust, effective and up-to-date planning policies that respond to changing circumstances and the borough's unique characteristics and contribute to delivering the Camden Plan and other local priorities. The local plan will cover the period from 2016-2031.

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

*Policy CC5 Waste*

*The Council will seek to make Camden a low waste borough.*

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<sup>8</sup> GLA (2018) London Environment Strategy [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london\\_environment\\_strategy\\_0.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf)



*We will:*

- a. aim to reduce the amount of waste produced in the borough and increase recycling and the reuse of materials to meet the London Plan targets of 50% of household waste recycled/composted by 2020 and aspiring to achieve 60% by 2031;*
- b. deal with North London's waste by working with our partner boroughs in North London to produce a Waste Plan, which will ensure that sufficient land is allocated to manage the amount of waste apportioned to the area in the London Plan;*
- c. safeguard Camden's existing waste site at Regis Road unless a suitable compensatory waste site is provided that replaces the maximum throughput achievable at the existing site; and*
- d. make sure that developments include facilities for the storage and collection of waste and recycling.*

### **LBC, Camden Planning Guidance | Design |: CPG1 (2018)**

The Camden Planning Guidance has been prepared to support the policies in their Local Plan. The guidance forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which is an additional “material consideration” in planning decisions.

Section 10 of the Camden Planning Guidance, entitled Recycling and Waste Storage outlines the appropriate storage for recycling and waste that should be provided in all developments.



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