

TYBALDS ESTATE, LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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VELOCITY
Transport Planning

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Velocity Transport Planning has been commissioned by London Borough of Camden (LBC) to prepare a Waste Management Strategy (WMS) for the Tybalds Estate regeneration (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') located in Holborn.

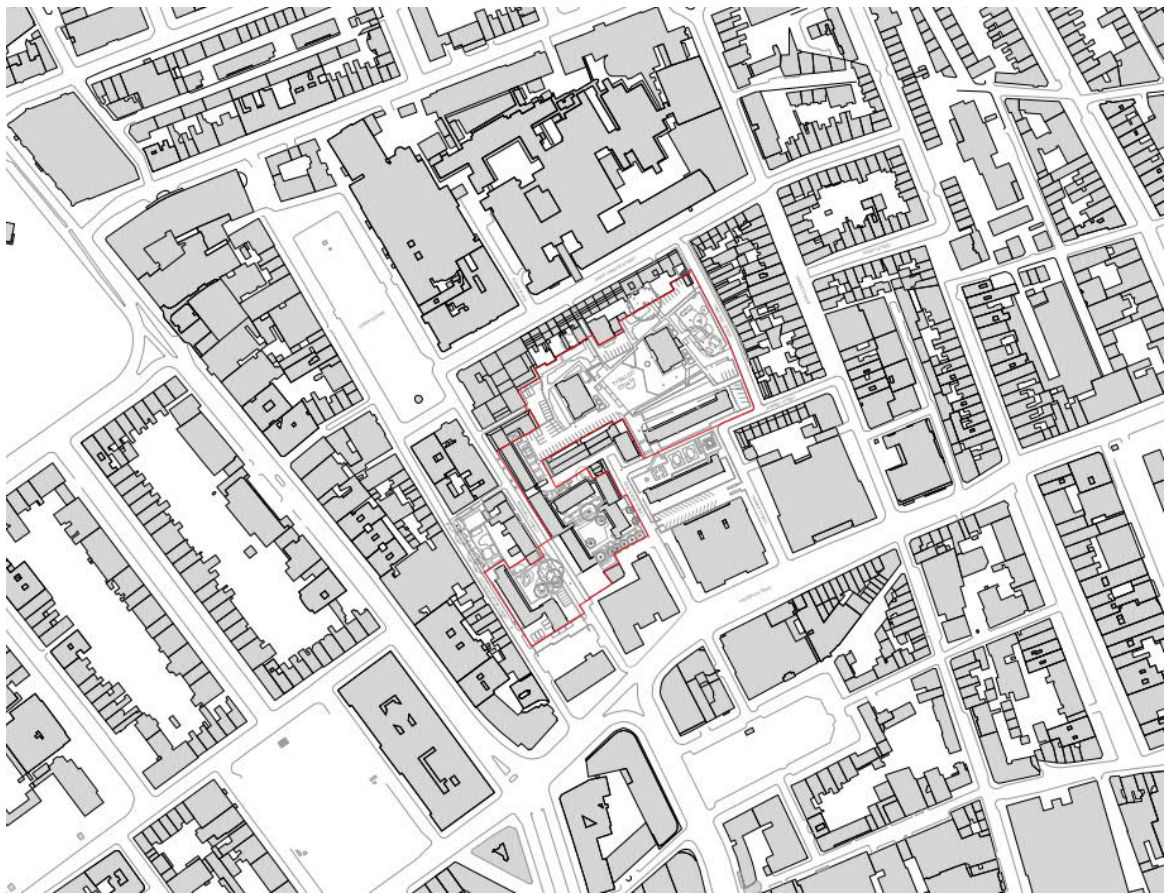
1.1.2 This WMS considers the potential impacts that may arise from waste generated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, with the overall aim of developing a strategy for legislative compliance and good practice in the separation, storage and collection of waste arising.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

1.2.1 The Tybalds Estate is a Council-owned housing estate located between Great Ormond Street and Theobalds Road.

1.2.2 Figure 1-1 shows the location of the Proposed Development.

Figure 1-1 Site Location



1.3 EXISTING SITE

- 1.3.1 The Site currently comprises of several urban blocks of varied heights, together with car parking, open paved and grassed areas, and ancillary facilities.
- 1.3.2 The roads surrounding the Site which provide access include New North Street, Ormond Close, Harpur Street, Boswell Street and Orde Hall Street.
- 1.3.3 The Site falls within the Central London Area and is located just outside of the Holborn Growth Area. Parts of the western side of the Site are within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area, although the majority of the Site is not within this designation. There are no Listed Buildings on the Site, although there are a number of Listed Buildings that are proximate to the Site.
- 1.3.4 Figure 1-2 shows the existing blocks within the Tybalds Estate.

Figure 1-2 Existing Site



1.4 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.4.1 The scheme proposes infill development across the existing Tybalds Estate. It will comprise of:
- ⊙ The construction of three new blocks (Block B, Block C, & Block D) of five, four and seven stories, respectively, providing 36 residential units;
 - ⊙ The construction of two new mews blocks (Eastern Mews & Western Mews) of two stories with a three-storey bookend, providing 10 residential units; and,
 - ⊙ The conversion of the lower ground floor of three existing blocks (Blemundsbury, Falcon & Richbell) as underbuilds accommodation, providing 10 residential units.
 - ⊙ In total the above development will provide 56 mixed tenure residential units (Class C3).

- ⦿ Provision of two residents' association community halls, one at ground level of the proposed Block C and the other in converted accommodation at Falcon.
- ⦿ Alterations to existing entrances to Babington Court and Chancellors Court Blocks to improve accessibility.
- ⦿ The provision of a lift to serve Devonshire Block.
- ⦿ Refuse facilities.
- ⦿ Alterations to the parking layout and provision of cycle parking.
- ⦿ Public realm improvements, landscaping improvements and associated works.

1.4.2 A full plan of the Proposed Development is included in APPENDIX B.

1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

1.5.1 This report is set out in the following format:

- ⦿ 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 from the Proposed Development once operational.
- ⦿ Section 4: Summary & Conclusions



2 WASTE LEGISLATION, POLICY & GUIDANCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1.1 The UK is no longer a member of the European Union. EU legislation as it applied to the UK on 31 December 2020 is now a part of UK domestic legislation, under the control of the UK's Parliaments and Assemblies.
- 2.1.2 This section focuses on the details of the national legislation that are relevant to the Proposed Development, in addition to waste policy and guidance at a local level, reviewed as part of the preparation of this Waste Management Strategy.

2.2 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- 2.2.1 A list of relevant items of national waste legislation is outlined below in reverse chronological order:
- 2.2.2 The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (2020) – these regulations came into force on 1 October 2020 and amended a raft of primary and secondary legislation on waste, to introduce a revised legislative framework to support the EU's Circular Economy Package (CEP) identifying steps for the reduction of waste and establishing an ambitious and credible long-term path for waste management and recycling.
- 2.2.3 Waste Management, The Duty of Care Code of Practice (2018 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.
- 2.2.4 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended) - Waste collection authorities must collect waste paper, metal, plastic, and glass separately. This legislation 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.
- 2.2.5 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 included within the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

2.3 NATIONAL, LONDON & LOCAL WASTE POLICY

The relevant national, London and local waste policy 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);



- ⦿ DEFRA, *Waste Management Plan for England* (2021);
- ⦿ HM Government, *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment* (2018);
- ⦿ GLA, *The London Plan* (March 2021);
- ⦿ GLA, *London Environment Strategy* (2018);
- ⦿ North London Waste Authority (NLWA), *North London Joint Waste Strategy* (2009);
- ⦿ NWLA, *North London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Plan* (January 2019);
- ⦿ LBC, *Camden Local Plan* (2017); and
- ⦿ LBC, *Waste storage and arrangements for residential and commercial units (Supporting document for planning guidance CPG1 DESIGN Storage and collection of recycling and waste)* (2014).



3 MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENTIAL WASTE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 This section outlines the proposed WMS that will be used to manage the operational waste arising from the Proposed Development, which comprises new residential units in existing under-used locations across the estate.

3.2 EXISTING WASTE COLLECTION

3.2.1 A site visit was conducted on 29th October 2020 with a representative of the estate caretaking team to review the existing waste storage arrangements for the parts of the estate to be affected by the Proposed Development and to confirm the collection arrangements.

3.2.2 Table 3-1 below summarises the current collection schedule by waste stream and container type.

Table 3-1 Existing Collection Schedule

Waste Stream	Container Type	Collection Schedule
Residual Waste	1,100-litre Eurobin	3 Times per Week
Dry-Mixed Recycling (DMR)	1,280-litre Eurobin	Weekly
Food Waste	240-litre Wheeled Bin	Weekly
Bulky Waste	Secure Storage Area	Weekly

3.2.3 Table 3-2 below details the number of containers witnessed during the site visit and the litres of waste generated per week, based on the collection schedule summarised in Table 3-1.

Table 3-2 Existing Weekly Waste Generation

Building	Number of Units	Number of Containers			Litres per Week		
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
Chancellors Court	56	10	5	4	33,000	6,400	960
Blemundsbury (Eastern)	25						
Blemundsbury (Western)	25	2	3	0	6,600	3,840	0
Babington Court	56	6	6	4	19,800	7,680	960
Windmill (Western)	21	2	3	0	6,600	3,840	0
Falcon	42	4	4	1	13,200	5,120	240
Total	225	24	21	9	79,200	21,760	2,160



3.3 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

3.3.1 Estimated waste generation levels for the new blocks within the Proposed Development have been quantified based on metrics for weekly waste arising from LBC's *Waste Storage and Arrangements for Residential and Commercial Units* guidance document (hereafter referred to as 'the Guidance') which was updated in 2014.

3.3.2 Table 3-3 below summarises the residential waste metrics extracted from the Guidance.

Table 3-3 Residential Waste Metrics

Description	Weekly Waste Metric	Source
Residual Waste	120 litres per unit	The Guidance
DMR	140 litres per unit	
Food Waste	23 litres per unit	

3.3.3 Table 3-4 below summarises the accommodation schedule and weekly waste generation for the new blocks within the Proposed Development.

Table 3-4 Weekly Waste Generation (New Blocks)

Block	Number of Units	Weekly Waste Generation (Litres)			
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	Total
B	18	2,160	2,520	414	5,094
C	6	720	840	138	1,698
D	12	1,440	1,680	276	3,396
Eastern Mews	5	600	700	115	1,415
Western Mews	5	600	700	115	1,415
Blemundsbury Underbuilds	5	600	700	115	1,415
Falcon Underbuilds	3	360	420	69	849
Richbell Underbuilds	2	240	280	46	566
Total	56	6,720	7,480	1,288	15,848



3.4 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.4.1 The proposed strategy to manage residential waste has been devised to provide a high-quality service to residents, whilst remaining in accordance with the existing principles of waste storage and collection on site.

3.5 INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

3.5.1 Each new residential property will be provided with a segregated waste bin, which will be fixed in to an appropriate kitchen unit.

3.5.2 Figure 3-1 shows an example of a commercially available segregated kitchen bin.

Figure 3-1 Example Segregated Kitchen Bin¹



The segregated waste bin shown in Figure 3-1 includes the following bin capacities:

- ⊙ Residual Waste: 10 litres;
- ⊙ Recyclables: 20 litres; and
- ⊙ Food Waste: 10 litres.

3.5.3 The proposed segregated waste bin will be fitted in to a single kitchen unit with a minimum width of 500mm.

3.6 WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES

3.6.1 Waste storage capacities are based on the existing collection schedule summarised in Table 3-1.

3.6.2 It is assumed that the ratio of residual waste and DMR bins within the proposed waste storage facilities will be flexible, to reflect the composition of residential waste on-site.

3.6.3 All new waste storage facilities within the Proposed Development will be designed to British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*. In summary, the facilities should include the following:

- ⊙ A suitable waste point in close proximity to allow washing down;

¹ Example Kitchen Bin https://www.hafele.co.uk/en/product/pull-out-waste-bin-for-hinged-door-cabinets-2x-10-1x-20-litres/0000008e000185f900040023/#SearchParameter=&Category=DMPAqBtGW4gAAAFp5sY4Inbm&checkbox_fs_waste_bin_in_stallation=Bottom+Mounted&FF.followSearch=9950&@P.FF.followSearch=9997&PageNumber=1&OriginalPageSize=12&PageSize=12&Position=7&OrigPos=287&ProductListSize=18



- ⊙ All surfaces sealed with a suitable waterproof finish (vinyl, tiles etc.);
- ⊙ All surfaces easy to clean;
- ⊙ A suitable floor drain; and
- ⊙ Suitable lighting and ventilation.

3.6.4 Full swept path analysis for the Proposed Development has been included for a Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) within APPENDIX C.

3.6.5 As per BS5906:2005, the path between the new waste store facilities and the collection vehicle will be:

- ⊙ Minimum width 2 metres;
- ⊙ Free from kerbs or steps;
- ⊙ Solid foundation; and
- ⊙ Suitably paved with a smooth continuous finish.

3.6.6 The entrance to all waste stores will be secured by fob access or with a code distributed to residents only.

3.6.7 The following sections will detail the proposed strategies for the storage, presentation, and collection of residential waste for each block within the Proposed Development.

EASTERN AND WESTERN MEWS

3.6.8 The Eastern and Western Mews are two new blocks within the Proposed Development.

3.6.9 Each block will be provided with a secure external waste store to deposit their bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste.

3.6.10 Table 3-5 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for the Eastern and Western Mews.

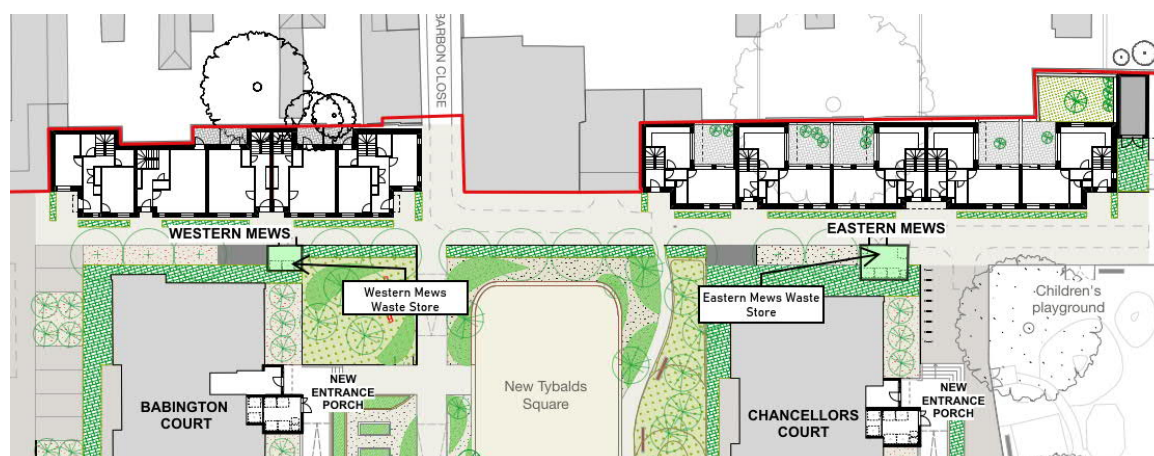
Table 3-5 Eastern and Western Mews Proposed Bin Provision

Block	Number of Units	Residual Waste		DMR	Food Waste
		No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
Eastern Mews	5	1		1	1
Western Mews	5	1		1	1
Total	10	2		2	2

3.6.11 The locations of the external waste stores are shown in Figure 3-2 below.



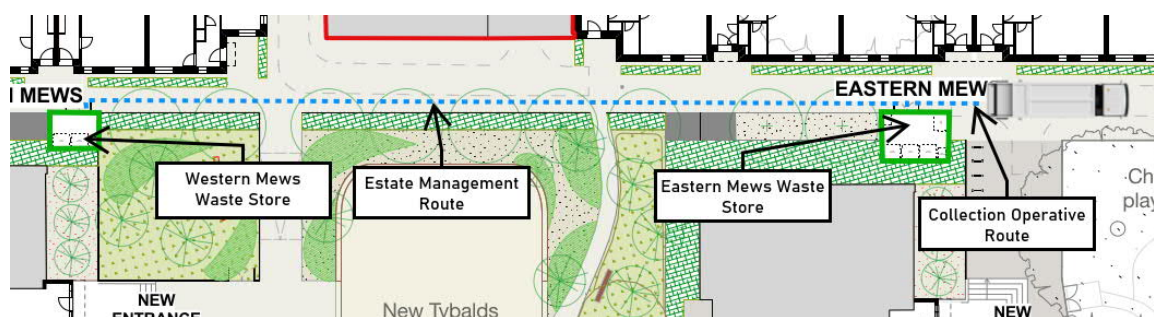
Figure 3-2 External Waste Store Locations



WASTE COLLECTION

- 3.6.12 To comply with the 10m drag distance detailed in the Guidance, the estate management team will transfer the bins from the Western Mews waste store and present them in the Eastern Mews waste store on collection days.
- 3.6.13 The Eastern Mews waste store has been designed to accommodate the additional bins from the Western Mews on collection days.
- 3.6.14 Figure 3-3 shows the waste store configurations and Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) access.

Figure 3-3 Waste Collection Access



- 3.6.15 On collection days, the RCV will reverse from Orde Hall Street so that the rear of the vehicle is adjacent with the Eastern Mews waste store.
- 3.6.16 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste store and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.17 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the waste store.

CHANCELLORS COURT

- 3.6.18 There are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for Chancellors Court.
- 3.6.19 Currently residents of Chancellors Court have access to a residual waste chute and an open waste storage area with residual waste, DMR and food waste bins, shared with the eastern end of Blemundsbury.



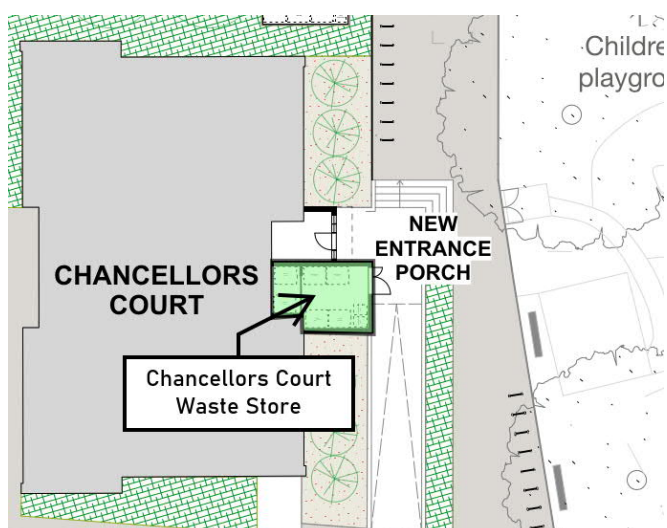
- 3.6.20 A new integrated and secure waste store for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste bins will be provided adjacent to the entrance of the block for the sole use of Chancellors Court, integrating the retained residual waste chute.
- 3.6.21 Residents will continue to dispose of their residual waste only via the waste chute located on each floor. Additionally, residents will dispose of larger bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to the integrated waste store located at ground floor level via the lift.
- 3.6.22 Table 3-6 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for Chancellors Court.

Table 3-6 Chancellors Court Proposed Bin Provision

Number of Units	Residual Waste		DMR	Food Waste
	No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	No. Waste Chute Bins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
56	1	2	3	2

- 3.6.23 The location of the integrated waste store is shown in Figure 3-4.

Figure 3-4 Chancellors Court Waste Store

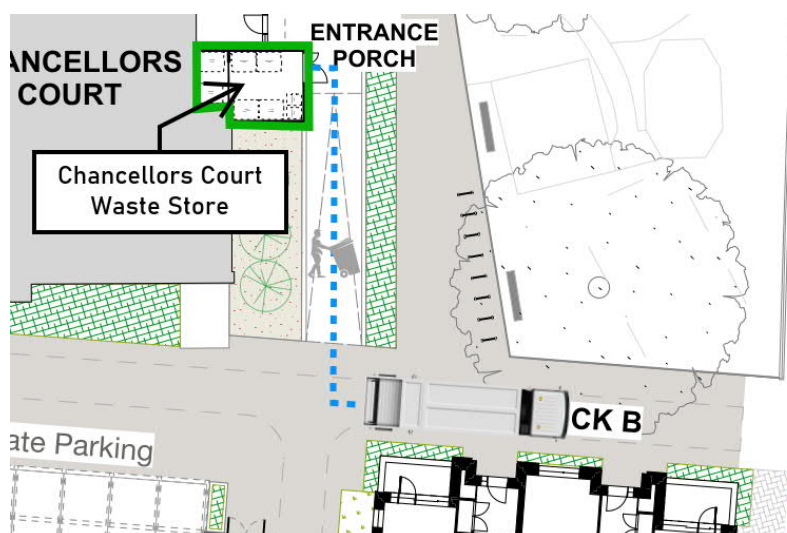


WASTE COLLECTION

- 3.6.24 The integrated waste store will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number of bins summarised in Table 3-6.
- 3.6.25 Figure 3-5 shows the waste store configuration and RCV access.



Figure 3-5 Waste Collection Access



- 3.6.26 On collections days, the RCV will reverse from Orde Hall Street adjacent to the bottom of the ramp from the waste store and collect the bins.
- 3.6.27 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste store and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.28 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the waste store.

BLOCK B & BLEMUNDSBURY (EASTERN)

- 3.6.29 There are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for the main Blemundsbury building.
- 3.6.30 Currently there are two waste chutes; one in the western end for recycling and one in the eastern end for residual waste.
- 3.6.31 As part of the Proposed Development, both waste chutes will be used for residual waste.
- 3.6.32 It is assumed that the chutes will be used equally, as residents will deposit their residual waste in the nearest one to their unit.
- 3.6.33 Block B is a new building within the Proposed Development.
- 3.6.34 Two new waste stores for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste will be provided in Block B to serve the residents of Block B and the eastern end of the main Blemundsbury building.
- 3.6.35 Residents in Block B will dispose of bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to the waste store located at ground floor level via the lift.
- 3.6.36 Residents in the eastern end of Blemundsbury will continue to dispose of their residual waste only via the waste chute located on each floor. Alternatively, residents will dispose of larger bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to the new Blemundsbury waste store located in Block B at ground floor level via the lift.
- 3.6.37 Table 3-7 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for the Block B and Blemundsbury East bin stores.

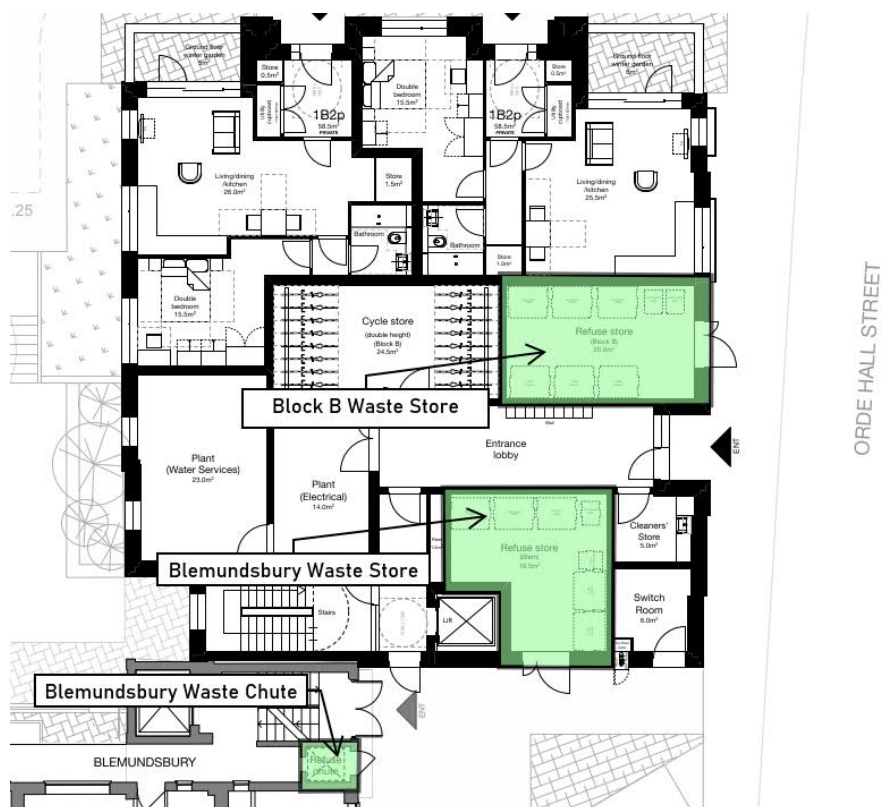


Table 3-7 Block B & Blemundsbury (Eastern) Proposed Bin Provision

Block	Number of Units	Residual Waste		DMR	Food Waste
		No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	No. Waste Chute Bins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
B	18	2	N/A	2	2
Blemundsbury (Eastern)	25	2	2	2	2
Total	43	4	2	4	4

3.6.38 The locations of the waste stores and the residual waste chute are shown in Figure 3-6.

Figure 3-6 Block B Waste Store and Residual Waste Chute



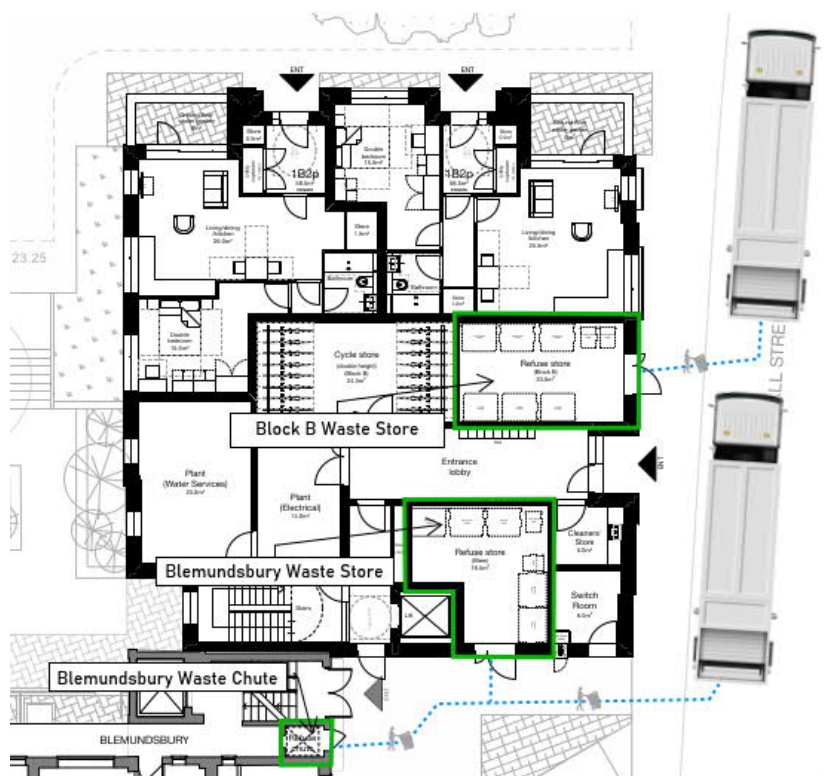
WASTE COLLECTION

3.6.39 The waste store will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number of bins summarised in Table 3-7.

3.6.40 Figure 3-7 shows the waste store configurations and RCV access.



Figure 3-7 Waste Collection Access



- 3.6.41 On collections days, the RCV will stop on Orde Hall Street and collect the bins from the Block B waste store, Blemundsbury East waste store, and the residual waste chute at the eastern end of the main Blemundsbury building.
- 3.6.42 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste stores and residual waste chute and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.43 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to their respective locations.

BLOCK C, BLEMUNDSBURY (WESTERN) AND UNDERBUILD UNITS

- 3.6.44 Whilst there are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for the main Blemundsbury building, additional units are being constructed within the undercroft, referred to as the *underbuild units*.
- 3.6.45 The underbuild units will not have access to any other areas within the main Blemundsbury building.
- 3.6.46 Currently within the main Blemundsbury building there are two waste chutes; one in the western end for recycling and one in the eastern end for residual waste.
- 3.6.47 As part of the Proposed Development, both waste chutes will be used for residual waste.
- 3.6.48 It is assumed that the chutes will be used equally, as residents will deposit their residual waste in the nearest one to their unit.
- 3.6.49 Block C is a new building within the Proposed Development.
- 3.6.50 A new waste store for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste will be provided in Block C to serve the residents of Block C, the western end of the main Blemundsbury building and the underbuild units.



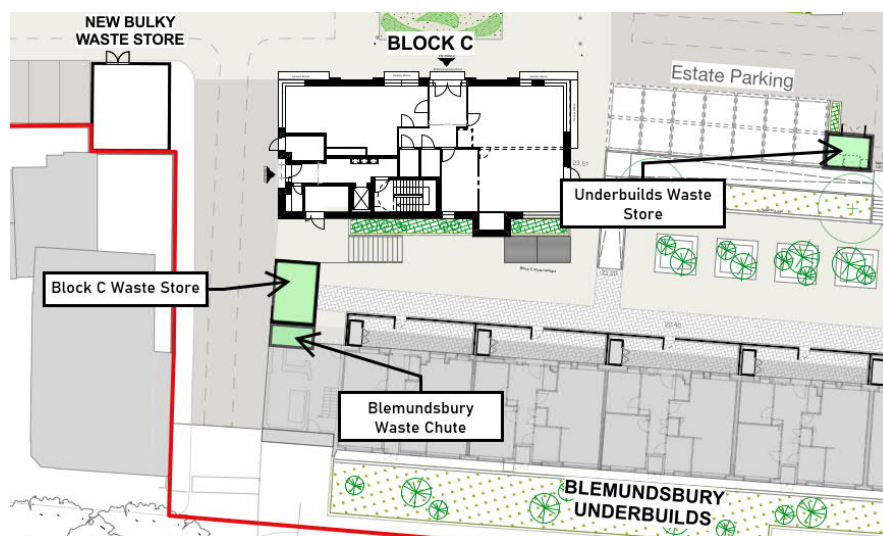
- 3.6.51 Residents in Block C, the western end of the main Blemundsbury building and the underbuild units will dispose of larger bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to two waste stores located at ground floor level, using the lift where necessary.
- 3.6.52 Residents in the western end of Blemundsbury will also be able to dispose of their residual waste via the waste chute located on each floor.
- 3.6.53 Table 3-8 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for Block C, Blemundsbury West and underbuild units.

Table 3-8 Block C, Blemundsbury (Western) and Underbuild Units Proposed Bin Provision

Block	Number of Units	Residual Waste		DMR	Food Waste
		No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	No. Waste Chute Bins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
C	6	1	2	3	2
Blemundsbury (Western)	25				
Underbuild Units	5	1	N/A	1	1
Total	36	2	2	4	3

- 3.6.54 The locations of the waste stores and the residual waste chute are shown in Figure 3-8.

Figure 3-8 Block C Waste Store, Residual Waste Chute and Underbuilds Waste Store



WASTE COLLECTION

- 3.6.55 The waste stores will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number of bins summarised in Table 3-8.
- 3.6.56 Figure 3-9 and Figure 3-10 show the waste store configurations and RCV access.



Figure 3-9 Block C Waste Collection Access

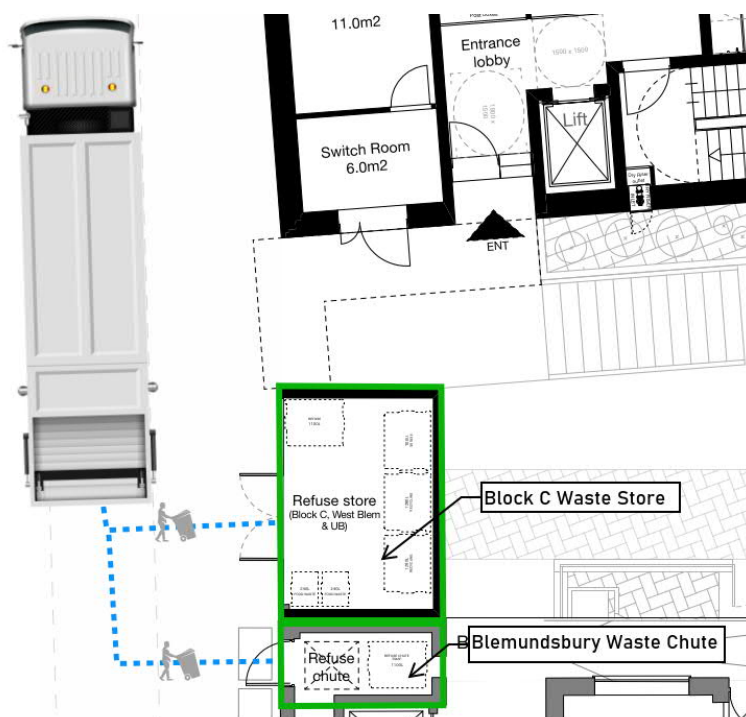


Figure 3-10 Underbuilds Waste Collection Access



- 3.6.57 On collections days, the RCV will stop on New North Street to collect the bins from the Block C waste store and the residual waste chute at the western end of the main Blemundsburry building.
- 3.6.58 The RCV will reverse from Orde Hall Street and collect the bins from the underbuilds waste store.
- 3.6.59 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste stores and residual waste chute and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.60 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to their respective locations.

BABINGTON COURT

- 3.6.61 There are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for Babington Court.



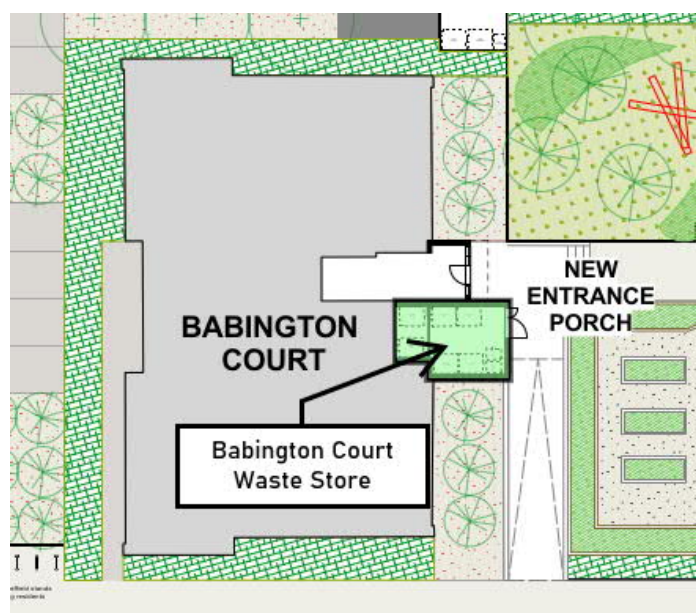
- 3.6.62 Currently residents of Babington Court have access to a residual waste chute and an open waste storage area with residual waste, DMR and food waste bins.
- 3.6.63 A new integrated and secure waste store for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste bins will be provided adjacent to the entrance of the block for the sole use of Babington Court, integrating the retained residual waste chute.
- 3.6.64 Residents will continue to dispose of their residual waste only via the waste chute located on each floor. Additionally, residents will dispose of larger bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to the integrated waste store located at ground floor level via the lift.
- 3.6.65 Table 3-9 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for Babington Court.

Table 3-9 Babington Court Proposed Bin Provision

Number of Units	Residual Waste		DMR	Food Waste
	No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	No. Waste Chute Bins	No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
56	1	2	3	2

- 3.6.66 The location of the integrated waste store is shown in Figure 3-11.

Figure 3-11 Babington Court Waste Store

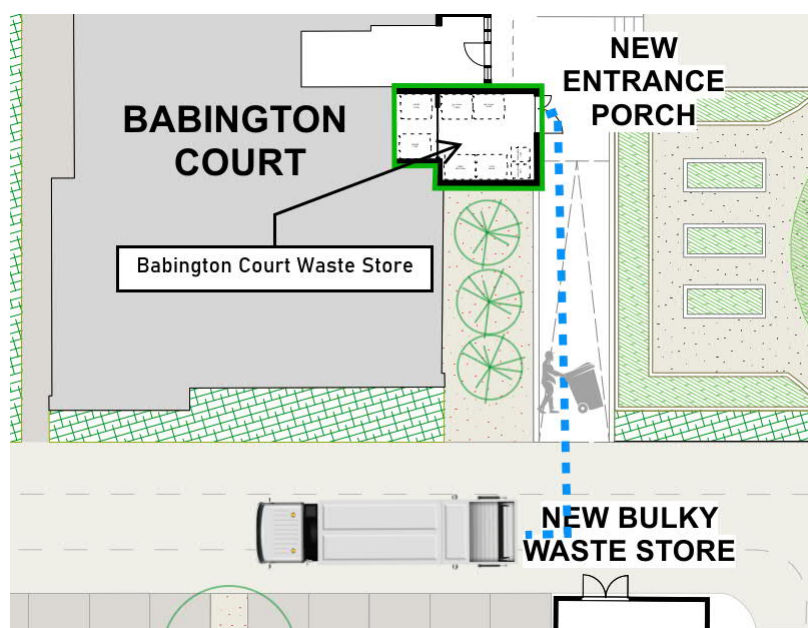


WASTE COLLECTION

- 3.6.67 The integrated waste store will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number of bins summarised in Table 3-9.
- 3.6.68 Figure 3-12 shows the waste store configuration and RCV access.



Figure 3-12 Waste Collection Access



- 3.6.69 On collections days, the RCV will park adjacent to the bottom of the ramp from the waste store and collect the bins.
- 3.6.70 Currently the RCV is required to reverse an extensive distance to collect bins from Babington Court and Devonshire Court, but the introduction of a new turning head means that collection vehicles can now drive in a forward gear. This improves safety for both collection crews and vulnerable road users.
- 3.6.71 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste store and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.72 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the waste store.

BLOCK D AND RICHBELL UNDERBUILDS

- 3.6.73 Whilst there are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for the main Richbell building, additional units are being constructed within the undercroft, referred to as the *underbuild units*.
- 3.6.74 The underbuild units will not have access to any other areas within the main Richbell building and therefore there will be no change to the operation of the current waste facilities.
- 3.6.75 A new waste store for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste will be provided for the residents of the Richbell underbuilds.
- 3.6.76 Block D is a new building within the Proposed Development located adjacent to the main Richbell building.
- 3.6.77 A new waste store for the storage of residual waste, DMR and food waste will be provided within Block D.
- 3.6.78 Residents in the Richbell underbuild units and Block D will dispose of bagged residual waste, DMR and food waste by transferring it to their respective waste stores located at ground floor level, using the lift where necessary.
- 3.6.79 Table 3-10 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for Block D and the Richbell underbuild units.

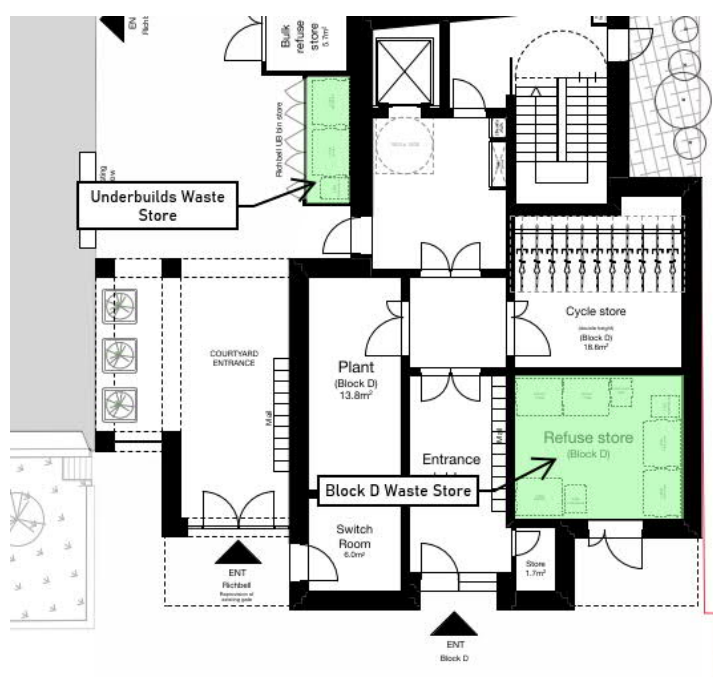


Table 3-10 Block D and Richbell Underbuild Units Proposed Bin Provision

Block	Number of Units	Residual Waste No. 1,100-litre Eurobins	DMR No. 1,280-litre Eurobins	Food Waste No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins
Block D	5	2	2	2
Richbell Underbuild Units	2	1	1	1
Total	7	3	3	3

3.6.80 The locations of the waste stores are shown in Figure 3-13.

Figure 3-13 Block D and Richbell Underbuilds Waste Stores



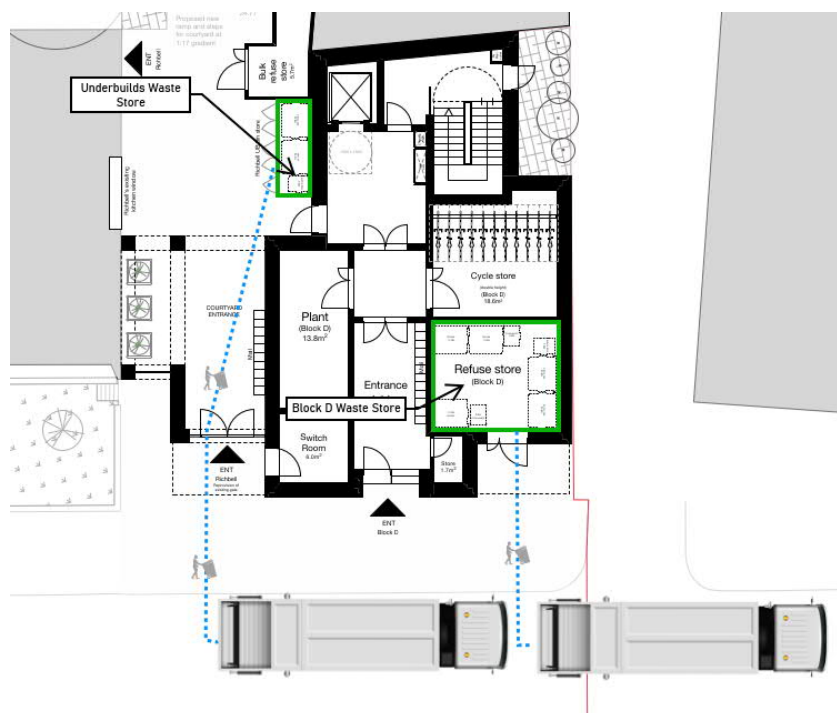
WASTE COLLECTION

3.6.81 The waste stores will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number of bins summarised in Table 3-10.

3.6.82 Figure 3-14 shows the waste store configurations and RCV access.



Figure 3-14 Waste Collection Access



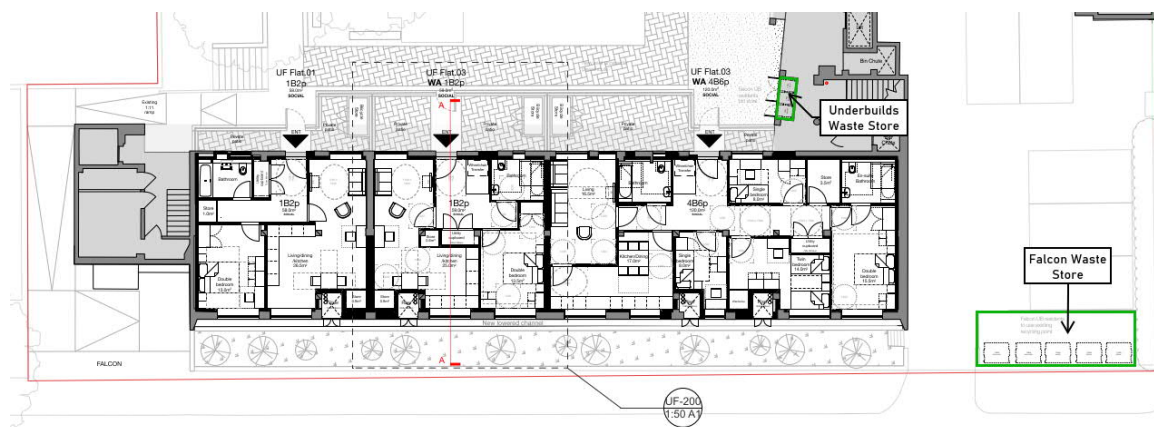
- 3.6.83 On collections days, the RCV will park on Boswell Street adjacent to the entrance to each waste store.
- 3.6.84 The collection operatives will transfer the bins from the waste stores and empty them in to the waiting RCV.
- 3.6.85 Once emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the waste stores.

FALCON UNDERBUILDS

- 3.6.86 Whilst there are no changes proposed to the accommodation schedule for the main Falcon building, additional units are being constructed within the undercroft, referred to as the *underbuild units*.
- 3.6.87 The Falcon underbuilds will share the existing waste storage area for the main building.
- 3.6.88 Due to the distance between the Falcon waste store and underbuild units, residents will deposit their segregated bagged waste in a temporary waste store located adjacent to their units.
- 3.6.89 On an agreed schedule, the estate management team will transfer the segregated bagged waste from the temporary waste store to the main Falcon waste store.
- 3.6.90 Figure 3-15 shows the locations of the underbuilds waste store and the main Falcon waste store.



Figure 3-15 Falcon Waste Storage Facilities



3.6.91 Table 3-11 summarises the number and types of containers proposed for the temporary waste store.

Table 3-11 Falcon Underbuilds Temporary Waste Store Proposed Bin Provision

Block	Number of Units	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
		No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins	No. 240-litre Wheeled Bins	No. 140-litre Wheeled Bins
Falcon Underbuild Units	3	1	1	1
Total	7	3	3	3

3.6.92 The bins within the temporary waste store will have a *drop-front* to allow the estate management team to easily remove the bagged waste before transferring to the main store. An example drop-front bin is shown in Figure 3-16 below.

Figure 3-16 Example Drop-Front 240-Litre Wheeled Bin



3.6.93 These bins will not be presented for collection.

3.6.94 The Falcon block waste store will continue to be serviced by LBC using existing methodologies.

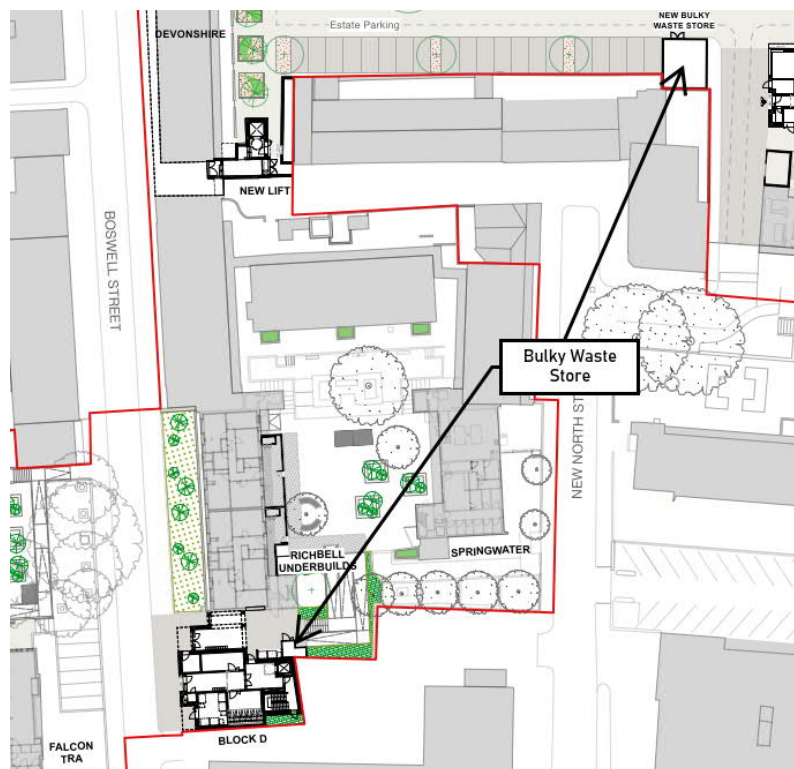
3.7 BULKY WASTE STORAGE

3.7.1 Residents will be provided with access to new bulky waste stores for redundant items, such as furniture or large appliances.

3.7.2 The locations of the bulky waste stores are shown in Figure 3-17.



Figure 3-17 Bulky Waste Store



- 3.7.3 Estate management will provide access for residents to the bulky waste store upon evidence of payment to LBC for the collection of the items.
- 3.7.4 On the agreed collection day, LBC will attend the bulky waste items and collect the items.



4 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

4.1 SUMMARY

- 4.1.1 Estimated weekly waste generation has been calculated using residential waste metrics extracted from the Guidance.
- 4.1.2 All bin provision has been based upon the existing LBC waste collection schedule.
- 4.1.3 New residential properties will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at source.
- 4.1.4 Residential waste stores will be provided at ground level with separate residual waste, DMR, and food waste containers.
- 4.1.5 The residential waste stores will be constructed to BS5906:2005 standards.
- 4.1.6 Waste will be stored in separate containers by waste stream, segregated into residual waste, DMR, and food waste within the residential waste stores.
- 4.1.7 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 1,100-litre Eurobins; food waste will be stored in 240-litre wheeled bins, in static housings, as per the Guidance.
- 4.1.8 On collection days, the LBC waste contractor will collect the bins directly from the residential waste stores.
- 4.1.9 Bulky waste storage for large redundant items is provided, overseen by the estate management team.

4.2 CONCLUSION

- 4.2.1 The 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.
- 4.2.2 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

NATIONAL WASTE POLICY

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (2019)²

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.

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOOD AND RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA), 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.

DEFRA, 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 the waste management plan to be reviewed every six years. It focuses on waste arisings and their management. It is a high-level, non-site-specific document and provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England. It does not include anything of relevance to waste management that would be applicable to the Proposed Development.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FOR WASTE (2014)⁵

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 the primary focus is on planning for waste management facilities, it is not considered relevant to the Proposed Development.

² MHCLG (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

³ 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://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/955897/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021.pdf

⁵ MHCLG (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste*

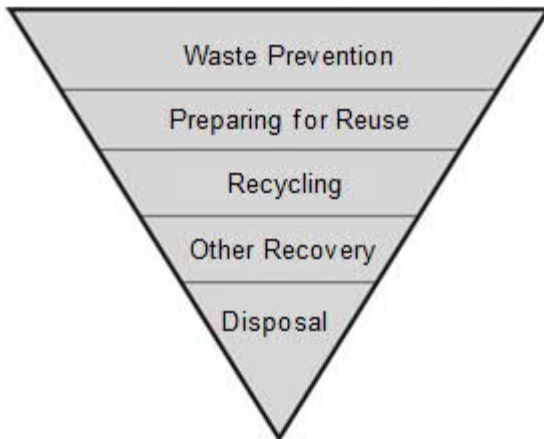
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

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:

- ⦿ 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)

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)

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 which include:

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

LONDON WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

GLA, THE LONDON PLAN (MARCH 2021)⁶

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 D3 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.'

'Policy SI7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy

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.'

⁶ GLA (2021) *The London Plan*
https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

GLA, 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).'

LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

NLWA, NORTH LONDON JOINT WASTE STRATEGY (2009)⁸

The seven North London boroughs and the North London Waste Authority have worked collaboratively in recent years to achieve co-ordinated and targeted action on waste prevention, recycling and composting. This strategy document forms the foundation of further proposed improvements to begin developing and implementing the next generation of waste services treating waste as a resource and minimising environmental impacts.

Whilst this document is worthy of inclusion as part of this policy review, there is no direct relevance to operational waste management at the Proposed Development.

NLWA, NORTH LONDON WASTE PLAN: PROPOSED SUBMISSION PLAN (JANUARY 2019)⁹

The NLWP has two main purposes:

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

⁸ NLWA (2009) *North London Joint Waste Strategy* <http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/media/1755/north-london-joint-waste-strategy.pdf>

⁹ NLWA (2019) *North London Waste Plan: Proposed Submission Plan (January 2019)* <https://www.nlwp.net/download/north-london-waste-plan-proposed-submission-plan-january-2019/?wpdmdl=1349>

- ◉ Ensure there will be adequate provision of suitable land to accommodate waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage waste generated in North London; and
- ◉ to provide policies against which planning applications for waste development will be assessed, alongside other relevant planning policies/guidance.

Whilst this document is worthy of inclusion as part of this policy review, there is no direct relevance to operational waste management at the Proposed Development.

LBC, CAMDEN LOCAL PLAN (2017)¹⁰

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 contribute to delivering the Camden Plan and other local priorities. The Local Plan will cover the period from 2016-2031. The following extract is relevant to the Proposed Development:

'Policy CC5 Waste

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

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.'*

¹⁰ LBC (2017) *Local Plan* <https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/4820180/Local+Plan.pdf/ce6e992a-91f9-3a60-720c-70290fab78a6>

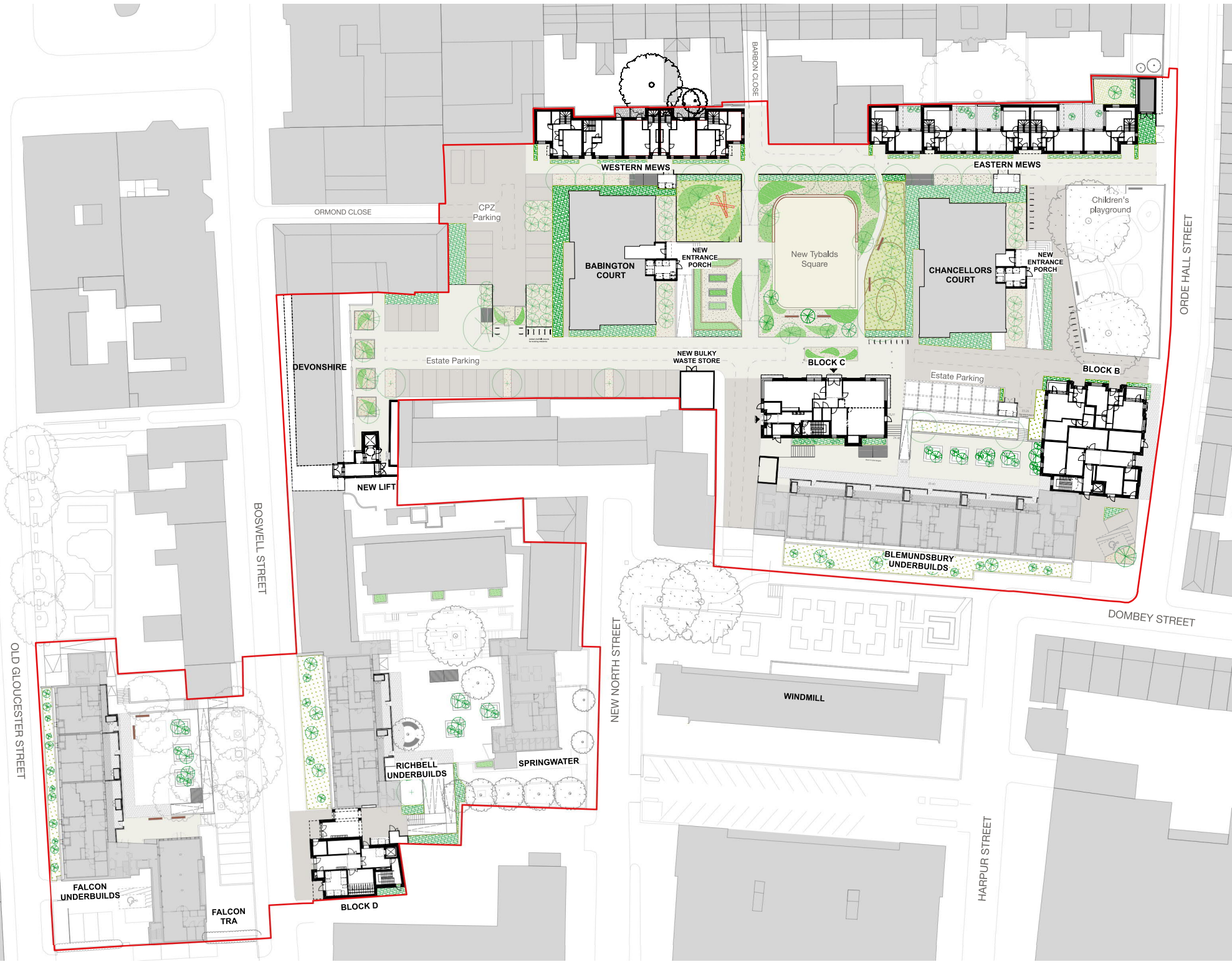
LBC, WASTE STORAGE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNITS (SUPPORTING DOCUMENT FOR PLANNING GUIDANCE CPG1 DESIGN STORAGE AND COLLECTION OF RECYCLING AND WASTE) (2014)¹¹

Its key aim is to assist those involved in the design and management of buildings to best provide for the temporary storage and transfer of wastes to maximise the type and amounts that can be reused or sent for recycling or repurposed.

¹¹ LBC (2014) *Waste Storage and Arrangements for Residential and Commercial Units*
<https://www.camden.gov.uk/documents/20142/0/ES+Technical+Waste+Planning+Guidance+2018final+-+FV+%5BPDF%5D.pdf/4f682792-29fa-89ca-00b1-f2a7fb5a6dc1>

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT MASTERPLAN



- Notes:**
1. Do not scale from this drawing.
 2. All dimensions to be verified prior to the commencement of any work or the production of any shop drawings.
 3. Matthew Loyd Architects (MLA) shall be notified in writing of any discrepancies.
 4. Survey and boundaries indicative only.
 5. Proposals are subject to utilities surveys and specialist consultants' input & coordination.
 6. Any areas indicated are approximate and indicative only.
 7. Where an item is covered by drawings in different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.
 8. Drawing to be read in conjunction with relevant consultant's drawings and specifications.
 9. Where MLA services on a project do not include for site inspections and work surveys, MLA do not warrant that 'as built' issue drawings are a complete and accurate record of what has been built.
 10. MLA shall not be liable for the consequences of any use, misuse or variation of this drawing for any purpose other than that for which it was originally prepared.
 11. This title block is copyright of MLA and should not be used, removed, or altered without permission and clear identification.

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN:

BLOCK B: 18 Private Tenure units

BLOCK C: TRA Hall and 6 Social Tenure units

BLOCK D: 12 Mixed Tenure units

EASTERN MEWS: 5 Private Tenure units

WESTERN MEWS: 5 Private Tenure units

UNDERBUILDS BLEMUNDSBURY: 5 Social Tenure units

UNDERBUILDS FALCON: TRA Hall and 3 Social Tenure units

UNDERBUILDS RICHBELL: 2 Social Tenure units

UNDERBUILDS SPRINGWATER: New caretaker's office

DEVONSHIRE COURT: New Lift

NEW BULKY WASTE STORE

BABINGTON COURT: New entrance porch

CHANCELLORS COURT: New entrance porch

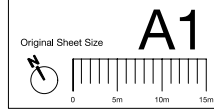
BLEMUNDSBURY, RICHBELL, FALCON: New PVs on roofs

PUBLIC REALM UPDATES



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 www.matthewloyd.co.uk



Date: Jun-21	Scale: 1:300 @ A1	Checked by: ASP	Drawn by: GP
Project: TYBALDS ESTATE CAMDEN			
Drawing title: PROPOSED MASTERPLAN-colour			
Reference: TE	Dep. No: X-116	Rev: -	

APPENDIX C

SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS



Phoenix 2-23W (Elite 2 6x2 RS chassis)

Phoenix 2-23W (Elite 2 6x2 RS chassis)
Overall Length 10.520m
Overall Width 2.530m
Overall Body Height 3.211m
Min Body Ground Clearance 0.416m
Track Width 2.530m
Lock to lock time 4.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius 7.500m

REV	DATE	COMMENT	APP
F	14.06.21	Revised Layout & Tracking	DH
E	05.05.21	Revised Layout & Tracking	DH
D	31.03.21	Revised Layout & Tracking	DH
C	17.03.21	Revised Layout & Tracking	DH
B	28.08.20	Revised Layout & Tracking	DH
A	17.02.20	First Issue	DH

REVISION DETAILS		
DRAWING NO.		
3170-1110-T-016		
DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE
EP	DH	FEB 20
SCALE		REV
1:500 @ A3		F

CLIENT
L B CAMDEN
PROJECT
TYBALDS ESTATE, CAMDEN

DRAWING TITLE
**SERVICING - REFUSE VEHICLE
SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS**



