



WASTE & RECYCLING STORAGE AND COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS

Technical Specification for Architects & Designers

A guidance for Architects and Designers on requirements for waste and recycling storage and collections.

March 2023

The Draft Lambeth Local Plan sets out the planning policies for Lambeth. If a scheme is not built-in accordance with the approved drawings, then it is likely to be in breach of planning control. Where waste and recycling provision is deemed to be inadequate the Planning Enforcement Team will investigate the matter and attempt to negotiate an informal resolution. Where informal negotiations fail to resolve the identified breach of planning control and where it is considered appropriate and expedient to do so having regard to the provisions of the development plan, National Planning Policy Framework and any other material considerations, formal action will be taken demanding the removal of the breach.

Lambeth Council has the powers, under section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to specify the type and number of receptacles to be used and where they should be placed in order to ensure compatibility with council collection methods and to facilitate collections. **This document details these requirements and should be solely used for that purpose.** The Refuse and Recycling Storage Design Guide can be used along with this document for further design and aesthetics advice.

For consultation and advice on any scheme, please contact:

Environmental Services

Tel: 020 7926 9000 select option 1

E-mail: streetcarecallcentre@lambeth.gov.uk

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Planning Applications	5
3. Calculation of Storage Capacity Required	8
3.1 General Requirements	8
3.2 Residential schemes with communal refuse facilities	8
3.3 Low-Rise Properties	8
3.4 Commercial Requirements	9
3.5 Offices	9
3.6 Retail	9
3.7 Restaurants & Fast-Food Outlets	9
3.8 Hotels	9
3.9 Schools	9
4. Storage Systems & Requirements	10
4.1 General Requirements	10
4.2 Limitations and Requirements	12
4.3 Commercial Usage	12
4.4 Containers & Maintenance	15
4.5 Refuse Collection Vehicles	16
5. Developments Where a compactor is Required	16
5.1 Residential	16
5.2 Offices	16
5.3 Light Industrial	16
5.4 Retail	16
5.5 Restaurants & Fast-Food Outlets	17
5.6 Hotels	17
6. Recycling	17
7. Provision of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	19

Appendix I – Best Practice for Waste Storage in Kitchens

Appendix II - Storage Equipment for Waste and Recycling

Appendix III – Cardboard Balers

Appendix IV – Vehicle Documents

Appendix V – Reference Documents

Appendix VII – Website Addresses

1. Introduction

1.1

Lambeth Council is constantly trying to improve the environment for residents, workers, and visitors to the borough. As part of this we actively pursue measures to minimise the volume of waste placed on pavements for collection and seek to ensure that all premises have adequate storage space to contain general waste, co-mingled recycling and food waste provided in a manner that does not harm amenity.

1.2

When designing how waste and recycling is segregated and transported to the disposal points, it is essential that designers understand the needs of those who will be taking the waste to the storage points, with a particular focus on the needs of the disabled, children and the elderly. Poorly designed and inconveniently located refuse & recycling storage facilities, result in unacceptable environments and poor living conditions. Their location and design should therefore be considered early in the design process and details included on drawings submitted to the Council when applying for planning permission.

1.3

The capacity of storage space and waste management facilities within commercial and residential developments is determined by the frequency of the Council's waste collection service. Provision must also take into account occasional and seasonal peaks in waste output in relation to the particular building uses. The use of a waste compactor and/or a cardboard baler may be required in certain types of developments.

1.4

Further documents for reference and some useful web addresses are given in Appendices IV and V.

2. Planning Applications

2.1

It is essential to consider waste and recycling issues at an early stage to ensure that proposed systems are compatible with the requirements of the Council and/or its contractors, the location and size of the disposal area, types of containers and anticipated servicing requirements. Facilities must be provided within all new developments for storage of general waste, co-mingled recycling, and food waste. This includes conversions of single dwellings into two or more units and change of use.

2.2

The Mayor's London Plan 2021 states that developers need to consider how facilities are designed to ensure there is enough space for the separate collection of mixed-dry recyclables, food waste and other waste. When assessing planning applications, the Council will expect details of the proposed storage in accordance with Policy Q12 of the Lambeth Local Plan. Also, for internal storage typically located within the kitchen area of each property. The application will be required to take account of incorporating additional space for the storage of co-mingled recycling and food waste and any general waste that cannot be recycled. The Planning service consult the Council's Waste Management Team on the following types of application:

- New developments
- Residential conversions
- Major extensions to existing buildings
- Re-developments
- Most changes of use, especially those providing hospitality services

2.3

In determining planning applications, such as those listed above, Planning will take into account the views of the Waste Management Team. Permission will not normally be granted unless the applicant can show satisfactory storage arrangements for general waste and recyclable material including food waste. Furthermore, it may also be considered appropriate to reserve detail of the waste storage accommodation for approval prior to commencement of construction work.

2.4

Planning application submissions should clearly identify the proposed refuse, recycling and food waste storage points and the access routes for collection vehicles. This should include vehicle swept paths and parking locations. Furthermore, any vehicular access ramps to the collection points need to be capable of supporting vehicles having a gross weight (i.e. vehicle plus load) of 26 tonnes and minimum single axle loading of 11 tonnes. In addition, the general waste, co-mingled recycling and food waste storage areas in all developments

should support the Council's enhanced standard as a minimum, in line with the 'Flats Recycling Package'. This includes:

- a) Being conveniently located for residents to use and within our stipulated distances
- b) having sufficient space to accommodate general waste, mixed-dry recycling, and food waste receptacles in a designated area with clear signage; and
- c) Ensuring the area is ventilated and finishes suitable for easy cleaning on a regular basis.

2.5

The Council requires the provision of sufficient storage space for all waste streams for seven days output, as multiple collections are not always feasible. For developments where one collection per week may not be suitable, contact must be made with the Council's Waste Management Team at an early stage to discuss options available. This provision must be clearly marked on the relevant plans submitted with the planning application.

Where large amounts of waste are likely to be generated, the installation of a waste compactor and cardboard baler is recommended. However, as Lambeth Council does not provide skip and bale collections, the applicant would need to arrange a contract with a private licensed waste collector. Wash down and drainage facilities will be required to facilitate required hygiene standards.

2.6

To further reduce the environmental impact of waste being placed on the pavement for collection, buildings will be expected to have an off-street collection area at ground floor level. In most cases waste should be contained in an enclosed store.

2.7

For commercial developments in areas where the Council's collection service is:

- Daily: provision must be made for at least two days output of waste
- Three times a week, or less: provision must be made for at least four days output of waste
- Once a week: provision must be made for at least seven days output of waste

In areas where there are mixed residential and commercial units, residential developments will be required to have seven days storage capacity, irrespective of the frequency of collection. Additional space is required for the storage of recyclable material, as the collection frequency is normally less than that given for general waste unless there is a provision for food waste collections. Storage provision for commercial waste should be kept separate from residential waste stores.

2.8

Separate storage and collection arrangements are required for clinical (care, medical, dental, and veterinary establishments, etc) and non-clinical waste.

2.9

In major residential or commercial developments, the Council may require a waste management plan to be submitted with the planning application or as a condition of a planning approval. This should indicate:

- Estimated volumes and types of waste produced by the development
- The size and location of refuse, recycling and food waste disposal stores
- How recyclable material and other waste is delivered to these stores
- How recyclable material and other waste is stored internally
- The equipment specified for compacting and/or containing the waste
- The proposed collection point and the method for transferring waste to this location

2.10

Discussions concerning the provision of waste storage accommodation should take place directly with the Council.

2.11

In addition to the planning policy requirements the Council strongly encourages architects and designers of new residential units to provide adequate space within each kitchen for the storage of co-mingled recycling, food waste and general waste that cannot be recycled as inadequate provision can be a great inconvenience to residents.

3. Calculation of Storage Capacity Required

3.1 General Requirements

The following requirements will help designers to calculate the volume of waste generated. They should be taken as a guideline only since each development will have its own specific storage requirements.

3.2 Residential schemes with communal refuse facilities

The following formula is used to calculate the estimated total weekly waste (recyclable and non-recyclable) arising from a residential development with communal refuse facilities. This is in line with the revised **British Standard (BS5906 Waste Management in Buildings)**:

- Total weekly refuse (L) = 30L per unit + 70L per bedroom

It is recommended that there is a 50/50 split between general waste and mixed dry recycling, therefore space must be provided for both to accommodate this total weekly volume.

- Recycling provision (L) = Total weekly refuse (L) x 0.5
- Residual waste provision (L) = Total weekly refuse (L) x 0.5

E.g. If the total weekly refuse is 1000 litres, we would require 500 litre capacity for recycling and 500 litre capacity for residual waste.

This requirement relates and refers to storage of waste provided by wheeled containers with a capacity of 660 litres or above.

In addition to the above capacity requirements, all properties must allow for 10 litres of food waste per week.

For large residential developments additional storage space is required for redundant bulky household goods, such as furniture, cookers, beds, etc.

3.3 Developments consisting of Low-Rise properties

Developers will be required to contact the Authority to purchase the required number of wheeled bins for low-rise properties in advance of them being occupied. Contact should be made by calling 020 7926 9000 or by e-mailing: streetcarecallcentre@lambeth.gov.uk

3.4 Commercial Requirements

The Mayor of London has set a target for businesses to achieve 75% recycling by 2030, although this target is indicative and could vary within that timescale. It is advised that businesses should contact Lambeth's Commercial Waste team to discuss suitable waste requirements.

3.5 Offices

- 2,600 litres waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space.

3.6 Retail

- 5,000 litres waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

This is not a generally applicable minimum requirement. Certain food outlets, especially those of the fast-food type, would generate substantially greater amounts of waste. The Council will assess each proposal individually.

Minimum one third of the waste storage capacity should be retained for the storage of separated waste for recycling.

3.7 Restaurants & Fast-Food Outlets

- 10,000 litres waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

This is not a generally applicable minimum requirement. Certain food outlets, especially those of the fast-food type, would generate substantially greater amounts of waste. The Council will assess each proposal individually.

Minimum one third of the waste storage capacity should be retained for the storage of separated waste for recycling.

3.8 Hotels

- 7,500 litres waste storage for every 1,000m² gross floor space

This is not a generally applicable minimum requirement. The volume of waste produced depends to a large extent on the type of hotel, since these can range from short stay bed and breakfast to luxury banqueting facilities. The Council should be contacted at an early stage in the design process to advise on storage space and equipment requirements.

3.9 Schools

- 1,500 litres waste storage for every 100 pupils
- 1,000 litres recycling for every 100 pupils

The Commercial Waste team should be contacted at an early stage in the design process to advise on storage space and capacity, they will also be able to offer food waste collections and advise on capacity required

4.Storage Systems & Requirements

4.1 General Requirements

4.1.1

For multi-storey residential developments the developer must provide a purpose-built area for the storage of wheeled Eurobins generally 660 litre or 1100 litre for refuse and recycling and 240L bins for food waste. The bin store must be capable of housing the maximum number of containers required, based on an assessment of projected waste arising's, and should meet the enhanced standards as a minimum of the Flats Recycling Package.

4.1.2

Refuse containers should be located within a dedicated enclosure to prevent nuisance, odour, and noise. Doors/gates to any such enclosure should not open out over the public highway / footway and layouts should ensure they are not blocked by opportunist car parking.

4.1.3

The layout should allow room for access and manoeuvring, provide a clear space of 150mm between and around containers, and be a minimum of 2m high. Communal storage areas should have an impervious floor, a floor drain and a tap for wash-down. Consideration should also be given to ventilation. Unless the waste is to be stored in secure containers with close fitting lids, internal stores should be secure to inhibit entry of vermin.

4.1.4

A rubber buffer should be affixed to the surrounding wall and placed at an appropriate height to prevent damage to the storage area walls and unnecessary noise. Doors to the storage area should also be fitted with rubber buffers and a hook back facility to prevent impact damage.

4.1.5

Adequate lighting that is easily maintained is required within any enclosed storage area.

4.1.6

Where possible, consideration should be given to providing separate locations or bays for the storage of waste and recyclables within any storage area. If separate storage areas are to be provided for each dwelling, an area of 1.2m² is recommended for storage of waste.

4.1.7

The Council would expect for all new developments to have internal residential access to the waste storage area. For those properties that are being redeveloped the Council would expect to see that the architect and developer have considered in their planning and drawings to provide where possible internal access to the waste storage area for residents.

4.1.8

Residents or, in some cases, building managers, are responsible for moving their bins/ bags to the collection point on the collection day. Access for collection of refuse and recycling must be provided between 6am – 10pm. Collection locations should not be on the public highway or interfere with pedestrian and vehicle access to buildings.

4.1.9

For commercial waste, careful consideration needs to be given to the likely composition and quantities of waste expected to arise. Sufficient space should be designed to accommodate the appropriate number of bins, both refuse and recycling, to meet the needs of the user.

4.1.10

When a compactor or baler is considered, a private collection contract will need to be arranged, as Lambeth Council does not offer a compacted and/or baled waste collection service.

4.1.11

Some of the larger waste storage systems (such as skips and skip compactors) require access for heavy vehicles. Access, loading and turning constraints mean that provision of access and accommodation for such vehicles is only likely to be possible in new, purpose-built developments, which could be designed to accommodate off-street servicing. In all instances consideration must be given to the sensitivity of location, the requirements for a vehicular crossover and the likely constraints of headroom and turning space.

4.1.12

Any locks to storage areas must have a standard 'Fire Brigade' 1, 2 or 4 patterns. Where there are electronic gates and/or barriers controlling access to such areas, codes should be provided to the Waste Management Team. The doors must not open over a public footway or road.

4.1.13

In new buildings, the siting of storage containers should, wherever possible, allow movement of containers to the nominated collection point without being taken through a building, unless it is a porch, garage or carport or other open covered space. Waste storage areas must be large enough to allow access to all containers.

4.4.14

If it is proposed to locate bulk waste storage containers, such as Eurobins, in a basement area inaccessible to a standard waste collection vehicle, a suitable ground floor collection area must be indicated on drawings submitted for approval. In addition, a written statement must be attached describing the proposed method for transporting the containers to ground level, including parking arrangements for a tractor unit and trailer, if these are required.

4.4.15

If the waste containers are to be transported to ground level by a goods lift, it must be large enough to accommodate the waste container as well as the porter. In large schemes more than one waste container will need to be accommodated. The lift doors must be sized to allow free access for the waste containers. In addition, a written statement must be attached describing the proposed method for transporting the containers to ground level, including parking arrangements for a tractor unit and trailer if these are required.

4.4.16

Large residential developments must be provided with space for redundant bulky household goods, such as furniture, cookers, and refrigerators. This should be indoors and secure.

4.4.17

Storage areas for refuse, recycling and food waste should be clearly designated for this use only, by a suitable door or wall sign and, where appropriate, with floor markings.

4.4.18

Medium to large restaurants and hotels must include separate storage provision for waste cooking oil.

4.4.19

The floor and walls of waste stores must be constructed and finished in materials that are impervious and easily kept clean. Where appropriate, a trapped gully and water supply should be provided.

4.2 Limitations and Requirements

The following limitations and requirements should be noted in relation to the storage and collection of refuse, recycling and food waste.

4.2.1

Regarding containers that are situated outside of the development:

- The developer must ensure that they do not obstruct sight lines for pedestrians, drivers, and cyclists
- The facility should not obstruct any utility service points

- Food waste receptacles should be stored inside a suitable bin housing unit to avoid and minimise odour, mess and vermin (refer to appendix XXX)
- Receptacles should be sited away from windows and ventilators to minimise odour and noise nuisance, and away from perimeter walls to deter illegal access from being gained
- It should be observed and advertised where possible that the hours of deposit/ emptying are 6am-10pm
- Consideration should be given to installation of wheel locks or another suitable type of locking device to secure bins
- Where any communal facilities are proposed for direct use by residents, designs of the facility should be forwarded to the Crime Prevention Design officers at the Metropolitan Police for comment. The positioning of facilities should permit safe use and ensure there is no potential to encourage crime.

4.2.2

Waste collection operatives should not be required to:

- Carry waste or recycling sacks or move wheeled bins (up to 360 litres) more than 25m in total
- Transport a Eurobin, or similar wheeled waste container more than 10m in total
- Transport sacks or bins from basements or above ground floor level

4.2.3

- The path between the container housing or chamber and the nearest vehicular access should:
 - Be free of steps or kerbs (a drop kerb may be required)
 - A dropped kerb should be sited within 10m of the facilities and the pulling area should be free from obstructions and have a sound surface
 - Have solid foundation
 - Be rendered with a smooth continuous finish (a cobbled surface is unsuitable for any type of wheeled container)
 - Be level, unless the gradient falls away from the housing chamber, in which case it should not exceed 1:12
 - Have a minimum width of 2 meters

4.2.4

In residential developments where a chute system is proposed, in the case of multi-storey buildings they should be a minimum of 45cm in diameter, have a smooth non-absorbent surface, close fitting access doors and be ventilated at the top and bottom. Each floor must be provided with additional space to store co-mingled recycling and food waste material.

4.2.5

In large residential developments where it is proposed not to use chutes, but for the management to provide an internal waste collection service for residents, a waste storage

area is required on each floor. In addition to a suitable general waste container, this store should have sufficient space to accommodate at least two containers for co-mingled recycling and food waste material.

4.2.6

The location of storage areas for waste containers and chutes should not cause householders to carry refuse further than 25m from their front door (excluding vertical distance).

4.3 Commercial Usage

4.3.1

If the Council is to be the intended waste carrier, each business needs to take out a waste and/or recycling agreement with the Council in advance of the supply of bins. Fees apply based on bin rental charges plus a collection charge according to the number and frequency of collections. Developers should consult the Commercial Waste team by e-mailing commericalwaste@lambeth.gov.uk

4.3.2

If the developer is considering engaging a private licensed waste contractor to handle waste arising from commercial premises, they should consult potential waste contractors on the design of purpose-built facilities at an early stage, copying their proposals to the Council. The specification details of the kinds of containers that are commonly used by the Council and the private sector are very similar.

4.3.3

Each application will be assessed to ensure that the number of bins provided will meet the needs of the business. Normally, this would be on the basis of a weekly collection, except in the case of food premises.

4.3.4

Owing to the nature of the waste, food premises should have adequate space to store waste in one or more wheeled bins or Eurobins of a suitable size. It is recommended that in order to avoid potential odours, a minimum of two collections per week should be allowed for.

4.3.5

It is recommended that contractors do not empty bins outside of the hours 6am - 10pm to minimise disturbance to residents. Storage areas for waste and recycling should be clearly defined and a sign erected indicating each area to identify the zone in the event of change in

ownership or letting. In certain parts of the borough's main Town Centres there are restrictions on when businesses and resident can present their waste for collection. This has been introduced to maintain a clean and safe retail environment, de-cluttered and inviting for residents and visitors. On these time banded streets, Lambeth runs this successful scheme where all trade premises put their waste out at the same compulsory times. Developers can check if there premises fall under this category by clicking on this <https://beta.lambeth.gov.uk/rubbish-and-recycling/timed-rubbish-and-recycling-collections>

4.4 Containers and Maintenance

4.4.1

Eurobins are acceptable for the storage of refuse and recycling. Developers should check the dimensions to ensure that adequate space between bins is provided when locating a number of units together, allowing for their manoeuvre, for example, in and out of enclosures and where necessary through doorways and gate for collections. Also, if the applicant intends to install wheel locks to secure the bins, allowance needs to be made for the width of the lock as well as room for manoeuvre.

4.4.2

The Council does not provide bins or bags free of charge from commercial users.

4.4.3

Suitable containers may be hired from the Council to businesses or multi-storey residential blocks where a waste or recycling agreement is taken out. The maintenance, repair and replacement of containers are included within the terms of the hire agreement, except where damage is caused through vandalism or the negligence of the lessee.

4.4.4

Where they intend to use the Council as a waste carrier, it is recommended that developers do not supply their own bins, as the management company would then be responsible for all repairs and replacement bins and there is a requirement to ensure all bins are compatible with Council vehicles. Developers are advised to contact our Commercial Waste team for further recommendations on containers, commericalwaste@lambeth.gov.uk

4.4.5

Suitable arrangements must be made for the management and maintenance of any refuse/ recycling areas, including cleansing of the site and upkeep of any soft landscaping.

4.5 Refuse Collection Vehicles

4.5.1

Roads providing access to the building should have foundations and a hard-wearing surface capable of withstanding a fully laden refuse vehicle or 26 tonnes gross vehicle weight (GVW), with a minimum axle weight of 11 tonnes.

4.5.2

Roads should have a minimum width of 5m and arranged so that the collection vehicle can continue mainly in a forward direction.

4.5.3

If turning space is necessary, the road layout should permit a turning circle of 18.5m, kerb to kerb or 21.1m wall to wall.

4.5.4

Any gates or arches on the vehicle route to the refuse/ recycling storage area should give a minimum clearance of 3.72m width and 4.5m height.

5. Developments Where a Compactor is Recommended

Compactors are recommended for the following types of developments listed below. Please note that Lambeth Council does not offer a compacted waste collection service. Where compactors are provided, separate provision must also be made for the storage and collection of co-mingled recyclable and food waste material.

5.1 Residential

Compactors for residential developments only tend to be effective if the development has a managed waste system with a porter onsite.

5.2 Offices

Compactors are recommended for all office developments larger than 2,500m². For offices over 10,000m² in size, a rotary compactor is recommended and for those in excess of 15,000m² a portable skip compactor is recommended.

5.3 Light Industrial

For units of 1,500m² or more or for small units where the gross combined floor space exceeds 1,500m² a small sack compactor is recommended.

5.4 Retail

The most appropriate type of compactor for units of 1,500m² or more is the small sack compactor. This type of compactor may also be used for small units where the gross combined floor space exceeds 1,500m². For major retail developments of over 5,000m² a

rotary compactor is recommended, and for those over 10,000m² a portable skip compactor or a larger static compactor is recommended.

5.5 Restaurants/ Fast Food Outlets

Compactors are recommended for fast food outlets with an eat-in facility and for other restaurants. A small sack compactor, or the type using wheeled containers, is suitable for most applications, although the rotary compactor is preferable for restaurants with potentially high output.

5.6 Hotels

For hotels of up to 250 bedrooms the most appropriate type of compactor is the small bag compactor, or the type that compacts waste into wheeled containers. For larger hotels a rotary compactor, portable skip compactor or a static compactor is recommended, particularly for those with banqueting facilities.

6. Recycling

6.1

All planning applications for residential properties will be required to take account of incorporating additional space or having integrated storage of general waste, co-mingled recycling, and food waste. Food waste will be stored in a 5L kitchen worktop caddy, sufficient space on the kitchen worktop will be required along with separated storage for refuse and recycling material.

6.2

The provision of space for recyclable material in commercial developments is likely to result in lower commercial waste collection charges, as well as providing a practical demonstration of the occupant's concern for environmental issues.

6.3

The Council endorses the objectives of BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) and in particular it has a statutory obligation to ensure that every household within the borough is able to recycle. Therefore, property owners and architects are required to provide separate storage facilities for recyclable materials.

6.4

There is a weekly kerbside collection from most low-rise households of recyclable materials placed within a Council green wheeled bin. Items that can be collected for reprocessing are:

- All paper and card/ cardboard
- All glass bottles and jars
- All drinks cans, food tins and aerosols

- Plastic bottles, food trays and containers
- Food and drink cartons, e.g. Tetra Pak

The containers are to be placed at the inside edge of the property for collection by 6:00am on the collection day. If there is no frontage to the property, then they can be left on the pavement no earlier than 6am on the day before collection and returned that evening.

6.5

For premises that may generate a significant quantity of cardboard, e.g. large office buildings, retail units, hotels or restaurants, a baler is recommended. Balers enable cardboard to be stored in an efficient and safe manner and will encourage staff to withdraw cardboard from the general waste stream.

6.6

Recycling installations:

Conventional above ground sites will normally use 1100 litre wheeled steel Eurobin containers that can be emptied using bin lifting equipment like that found on refuse vehicles. In particular locations (e.g. supermarkets, hostels, etc.), an alternative model of conventional recycling bank is the 'bell' type container, which is static and needs to be lifted and emptied using a lorry mounted crane.

If developers are made aware of the issues at an early stage, mitigation measures can be incorporated into the design of new developments with minimal additional expenditure. Purpose built features will have the advantage of providing sufficient room both to permit recycling and to blend in with the development.

6.7

In most cases, in new developments such as a block of flats/ estates, the Council will require the provision of communal recycling site/s, to provide recycling facilities for the residents. This will need to have storage space for one or more co-mingled 1100 litre Eurobins and at a minimum one 240L wheeled bin for food waste. There will also need to be space and facilities to erect signage such as a notice board which will stipulate the items to be recycled. This will be in line with the Councils 'Flats Recycling Package' Materials collected are the same as described in paragraph 6.4.

6.7.1

The location of communal recycling sites should be easily accessible for both users and collection teams. In terms of users, entrance/exit points to housing, particularly high-density housing. In terms of collection, please refer to points above.

7. Provision of the Environmental Protection Act 1990

7.1

The provisions of the Environmental Protection Act have conferred powers on the Council as a 'Principal Litter Authority' to serve notices on the occupiers of the following types of premises:

- (a) Premises used wholly or partly for the sale of food or drink for consumption off the premises.
- (b) Premises used wholly or partly for the sale of food or drink for consumption on a part of the premises forming open land adjacent to the street.
- (c) Service stations and other premises, on which fuel for motor vehicles is sold to the public.
- (d) Premises used wholly or partly as a cinema, theatre, concert hall, bingo hall, casino, dance hall, swimming baths, skating rink, gymnasium, or area for other indoor or outdoor sports or recreations, or as an amusement arcade or centre; or
- (e) Banks, building society offices or other premises with automated teller machines located on an outside wall of the premises

7.2

The Council must first be satisfied that the premises have a frontage on a street. It must then be satisfied that:

- There is recurrent defacement by litter or waste or any land, being part of the street or open land adjacent to the street, which is in the vicinity of the premises, or
- The condition of any part of the premises which is open land in the vicinity of the frontage is, and if no notice is served is likely to continue to be, detrimental to the amenities of the locality by reason of the presence of litter or waste, or
- There is produced, as a result of the activities carried out on the premises, quantities of litter or waste of such nature and in such amounts as are likely to cause the defacement of any part of the street, or of open land adjacent to the street, which is in the vicinity of the premises.

7.3

The notice will detail the Council's requirements with respect to the provision of litterbins and sweeping. In respect of those listed in (e), it concerns land within 10 meters and for the remainder it is up to 100 meters. The requirements will relate to the clearing of litter or waste from a specified area and, in relation to so much of the specified area as is not part of the premises, the Council will take account, in determining what requirements to impose, their own duties and of any similar duties of any other local authority in relation to the land.

7.4

The Council would therefore recommend the provision of both on and off-street litter bins in respect of developments involving any of the above.

7.5

Details covering the provision and type of litter bins, together with any additional cleansing requirements, should be discussed with Environmental Services and Highways (020 7926 9000).

7.6

Each collection authority is required, under part II of the EPA 1990, to collect household waste from all residential properties in the borough and, if requested, make provisions for the collection of commercial receptacles to be used and where they should be placed in order to ensure compatibility with council collection methods and to facilitate collections.

7.7

The Act imposes a 'Duty of Care' on persons concerned with controlled waste. The duty applies to any person who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats, or disposes of controlled waste. Breach of the Duty of Care is an offence, with a penalty of an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment. The purpose of this code is to set out practical guidance for waste holders subject to the Duty of Care. It recommends a series of steps that would normally be enough to meet the duty. The code cannot cover every contingency; the legal obligation is to comply with the Duty of Care itself rather than with the code. Anyone subject to the Duty of Care who has some 'controlled waste' should establish what the waste is. Waste left for collection outside premises, whether on the public highway or private land, should be in containers that are strong and secure enough to resist not only wind and rain but also animal disturbance, especially food waste. All containers left outside for collection will therefore need to be secured or sealed (for example drums with lids, bags tied up, skips covered). To minimise the risks, waste should not be left outside for collection longer than necessary. Anyone subject to the Duty of Care must ensure that, if waste is transferred, it is transferred only to a registered waste carrier. Further information regarding the Duty of Care can be obtained from the HMSO, quoting ISBN 0-11-752557-X.

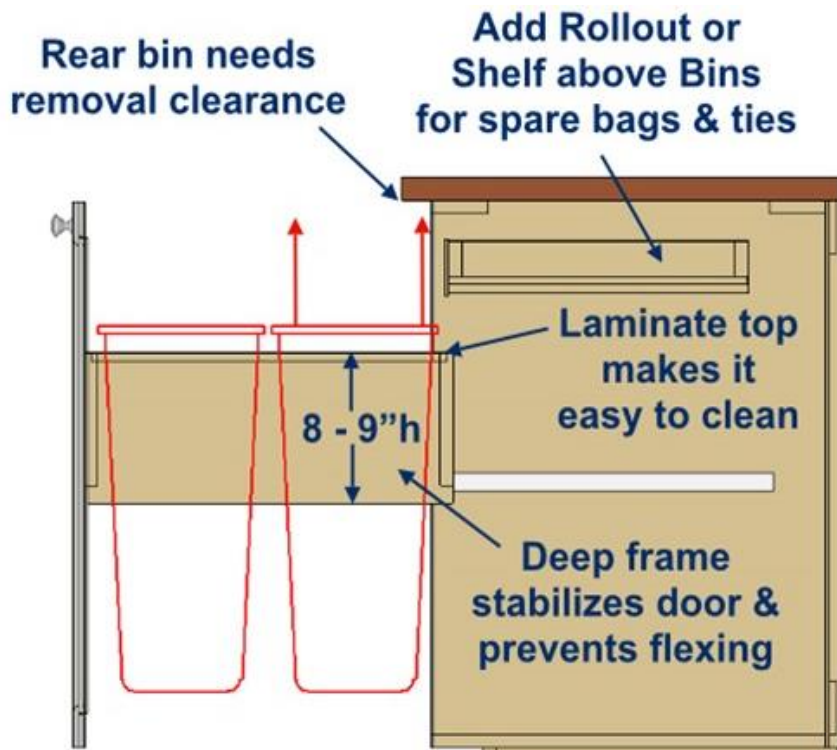
Appendix I – Best Practice for Waste Storage in Kitchens

Currently the Council offers general waste, co-mingled recycling, and food waste collections to all kerbside low-rise properties. In the Mayor of London’s Plan, it states that developers need to consider how facilities are designed to ensure there is enough space for separate collections for all three waste streams. The government will require Council’s to offer food waste collections within flats.

To increase the efficiency for recycling within flats, developers and architects will need to be creative in how they design space within the kitchen for waste and recycling regardless of the size of the kitchen. Such as an integrated built-in bin system which will have separate containers for refuse, dry-recyclable and food waste. This will free up floor and worktop space and will allow residents to have the capacity and the ability to recycle.

Below are designs which are a guideline to what the Council would expect:





Please note these dimensions are indicative

Appendix II – Storage Equipment for Waste & Recyclable Material

RECYCLING

a) Low Rise properties

The Council supplies 240L/360L green wheeled bins to store co-mingled recyclable material. Food waste recycling is offered to all low-rise households. The Council will provide all eligible households with 1 x 5 litre kitchen caddie and 1 x 23 litre external food waste caddie. Residents can also opt into the garden waste collection service through a yearly subscription, those who register are provided with a 120L green sack.

b) Block of Flats/ Estates

Co-Mingled Eurobins

These are co-mingled wheeled bins with four wheels, which conform to British Standards BS EN 840: 1997. They have affixed lid supplied with a lock, and a smaller flap for insertion of the recyclable materials by residents. These containers are custom designed for Lambeth Council and are provided by the Commercial Waste Sales Team. The standard size is 1100 litre but are also available as 660L.

c) Other developments (e.g. supermarkets)

'Bell' type

These are free standing flame-retardant moulded plastic suitable for the collection of glass, drink/food cans, plastic bottles, paper, and cardboard with apertures on either side for the deposit of items. There is a galvanized steel 2-hook lifting mechanism on the top to raise the unit over a collection vehicle; the 'trap door' mechanism underneath the unit is released to allow the material to be transferred.

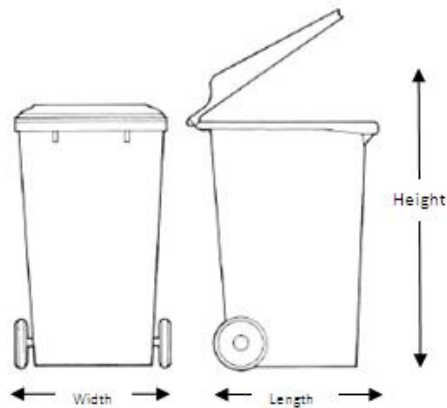
CAPACITY (litres): 2500	
DIMENSIONS (mm)	
Width	1200
Length	1400
Height	1750 (1950 including lifting hook)

REFUSE

d) Wheeled Bins

These are plastic wheeled bins with two wheels and should conform to British Standard BS EN 840: 1997. These waste containers are easy to transport and may be used as an alternative to sacks.

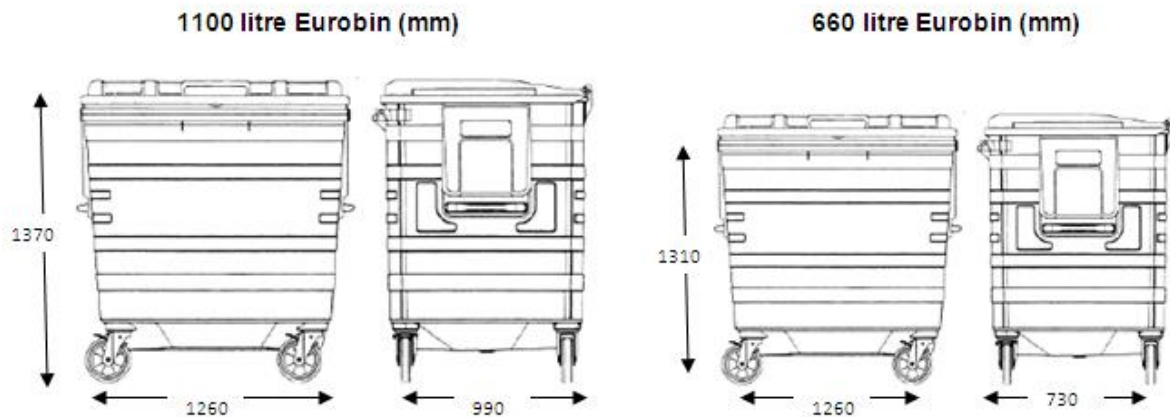
CAPACITY (litres)	140	240	360
DIMENSIONS (mm)			
Width	505	580	665
Length	555	740	880
Height	1100	1100	1100



e) Eurobins

These are wheeled bins with four wheels and should conform to British Standard BS EN 840: 1997. They have a fixed lid, which can be supplied with a lock if required, and are suitable for residential and mixed developments and offices of up to 2,500m² in size. These containers are not suitable for developments utilising a chute fed waste storage system. Several Manufacturers supply Eurobins, some of which may be incompatible with the Council's waste collection vehicles.

CAPACITY (litres)	660	1100
DIMENSIONS (mm)		
Width	730	990
Length	1260	1260
Height	1310	1370



f) Skips

These bulk storage containers may be used with or without a compactor and are available in two sizes:

Skip compactor

10.5m³

Roll on of Skip Container 27m³

These are only used where waste output is considerable, e.g. a major shopping complex. Normally combined with a static compactor.

DIMENSIONS (M)	10.5m ³ skip		27m ³ skip	
	CONTAINER	SERVICE BAY	CONTAINER	SERVICE BAY
Width	1.80	4.5	2.5	5.0
Length	3.70	5.8	6.2	8.2
Height	2.34	4.8	2.8	6.0

In developments where the service bay opens directly on to the street, the distance from the entrance to the rear of the service bay should be a minimum of:

- 12.0m for a 10.5m³ skip
- 18.5m for a 27m³ skip

This is to prevent the vehicle encroaching on to the footway when loading or unloading the skip.

Appendix III – Cardboard Balers

The use of a baler enables cardboard to be stored in an efficient and safe manner. For types of balers, recommended for use in the borough, are outlined below. Please note that Lambeth Council does not offer a baled waste collection service.

Top Loading Mini Baler

These are small top loading balers, which would be used where space is limited, and cardboard output is not likely to be excessive. They require a floor area of 1m² and minimum headroom of 2.2 metres.

Top Loading Baler

These are versatile top loading balers, which are suitable for use in most restaurants and retail units. They require headroom of 2.7 metres.

Top Loading Twin Chamber Baling Press

These are efficient top loading balers, which are ideal for use where a reasonable output of cardboard is possible, e.g. hotels, mixed retail developments and large restaurants. One advantage of this unit is that the second chamber can be loaded while the first is in operation. They require minimum headroom of 2.2 metres.

Front Loading Baling Press

These are efficient front-loading balers, which are ideal for use where a reasonable output of cardboard is possible, e.g. hotels and mixed retail developments. They require minimum headroom of 2.2 metres.

It is advisable to site the baler at ground floor level near street access, as collection of baled cardboard is only made at street level. Adequate space must be provided to allow for servicing the baler. Balers are not suitable for mixed developments unless fully managed.

DIMENSIONS (m)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Width	0.71	0.78	1.74	1.00
Length	1.10	1.20	0.88	0.83
Working length	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.80
Height	2.20	2.70	2.20	2.20
SIZE OF BALE (mm)	700 X 500	700 X 700	700 X 700	800 X 700
WEIGHT MIN OF BALE (kg)	20	30	40	60
WEIGHT MAX OF BALE (kg)	40	60	60	80

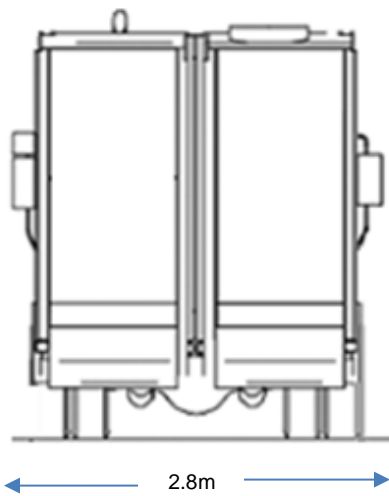
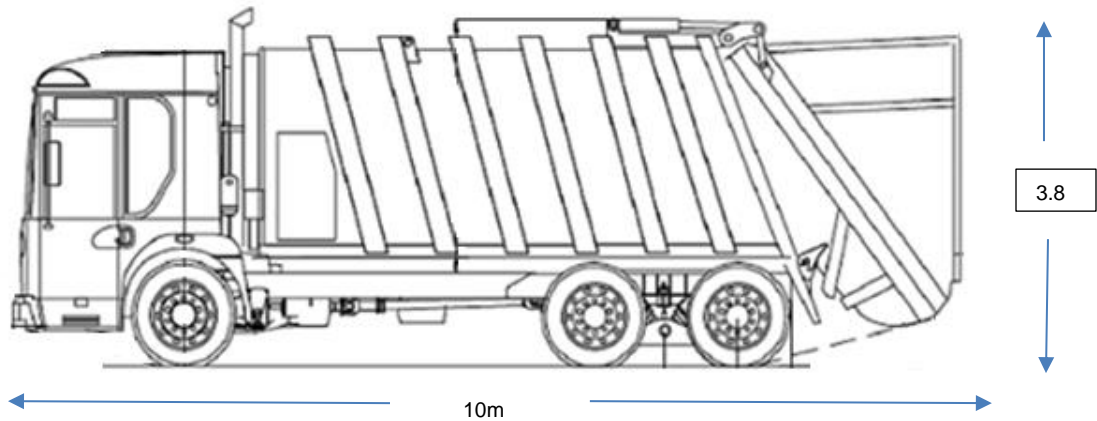
Power Supply a) to c) 240 volts, 15-amp earthed socket d) 415 volts, 20 amp. Three phase neutral & earth.

Appendix IV– Vehicle Dimensions

Waste and Recycling Collection Vehicle

(RCV 26.00 tonnes)

DIMENSIONS (m)	
Width	2.8
Overall length	10
Overall length – tailgate raised	10.27
Height	3.8
KERBSIDE TURNING CIRCLE (m)	19.6 Ø
SWEPT CIRCLE (m)	21.1 Ø
WALL TO WALL TURNING CIRCLE	21.28
AXLE WEIGHTS – 1 ST & 2 ND	8000 kg
AXLE WEIGHTS – 3 RD	10500 kg



Note: any part of a building through which a waste collection vehicle passes must have a minimum clear height of 4.5m, to allow for overhead fixtures and fittings

Appendix V – Reference Documents

London County Council (General Powers) Act 1959

Building Regulations 2000, requirement H4, Solid waste storage

Building Regulations 2000, requirement K1, ladders and ramps
Environmental Protection Act 1990

British Standards Institution Codes and Standards

BS 1703: 1977 Specification for Refuse Chutes and Hoppers

BS 5906: 1980 Code of Practice for Storage and On-site Treatment of Solid Waste from Buildings

BS 6642: 1985 Disposable Plastic Refuse Sacks Made from Polyethylene

BS EN 840: 1997 Mobile waste containers

BS5906: Waste Management in Buildings

Chartered Institution of Waste Management. Publication No.3 Advice on Storage and On-Site Treatment of Household, Commercial and Industrial Waste

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method)

- a) An Environmental Assessment for New Offices
- b) An Environmental Assessment for New Homes
- c) Household waste: storage provision and recycling

Designing for Deliveries, Freight Transport Association

Department of Transport Design Bulletin 32, Residential Roads and Footpaths

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

Household Waste Recycling Act 2003

Waste Strategy 2011

WRWA Constituent Council Planning Guidance – Land use Planning for waste & recycling

Appendix VI – Web Addresses

www.bre.co.uk (Building Research Establishment)

www.bsi-global.com (British Standards Institution)

www.ciwm.co.uk (Chartered Institution of Waste Management)

www.defra.gov.uk/environment (Dept. for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs)

www.environment-agency.gov.uk (London Borough of Lambeth)

www.lambeth.gov.uk (London Borough of Lambeth)

www.lambeth.gov.uk/rubbish-and-recycling/waste-strategy-and-appendices (London Borough of Lambeth Waste Strategy Plan)

www.lambeth.gov.uk/commercialwaste (London Borough of Lambeth Commercial Waste)

[The London Plan 2021 | London City Hall](#)

www.londonremade.com (London Remade – Changing the way London manages its waste)

www.wastewatch.org.uk (Waste Watch – general guidance on waste and recycling)

[Toolkit - Flats recycling package - ReLondon](#)