

3.4.2 Table 3-2 below summarises the accommodation schedule for the Proposed Development.

Table 3-2 Accommodation Schedule

Phase	Core	Tenure	Number of Units							Total	No. of Beds
			1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B4P	3B5P	3B6P	4B6/7/8P		
3	Phase 3 GF	Social Rent	-	-	2	-	13	-	4	19	59
	C	Private	8	4	8	-	8	-	-	28	56
	C	Social Rent	8	3	7	-	7	-	-	25	49
	D		17	1	18	1	8	1	-	46	85
	E		23	1	18	1	8	1	-	52	91
	F		12	20	13	-	12	2	-	59	120
2	Phase 2 Houses	Social Rent	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	10	32
Total			68	29	66	2	64	4	6	239	492

3.5 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.5.1 The proposed strategy to manage residential waste has been devised to provide a high-quality service to residents whilst also being compliant with the Guidance.

3.5.2 The proposed waste management strategy has been split into the following parts:

- ⦿ Internal Residential Waste Storage (Refer to Section 3.6);
- ⦿ Residential Waste Management Strategy (Refer to Section 3.7); and
- ⦿ Bulky Waste (Refer to Section 3.8).

3.6 INTERNAL RESIDENTIAL WASTE STORAGE

3.6.1 Each residential property will be provided with a segregated waste bin, to conveniently store and organise their waste materials before transferring these to the external containers. This will be provided via a segregated bin which will be fixed into an appropriate kitchen unit with a minimum width of 500mm.

3.6.2 Figure 3-2 shows an example of a commercially available segregated kitchen bin.



Figure 3-2 Example Segregated Kitchen Bin¹



3.6.3 The segregated waste bin shown in Figure 3-2 includes the following bin capacities:

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

3.6.4 Where food waste is collected from communal waste stores, a small 5-litre food waste caddy may be used for the collection of food waste within the apartment prior to the transfer of the food waste to the bulk container within the waste store.

3.6.5 Figure 3-3 shows an example of a food waste caddy for internal use.

Figure 3-3 Example Food Waste Caddy



3.7 RESIDENTIAL WASTE STRATEGY

3.7.1 The following section sets out the waste strategy for the Proposed Development, which comprises individual dwellings and properties with communal waste storage.

¹ Example Kitchen Bin

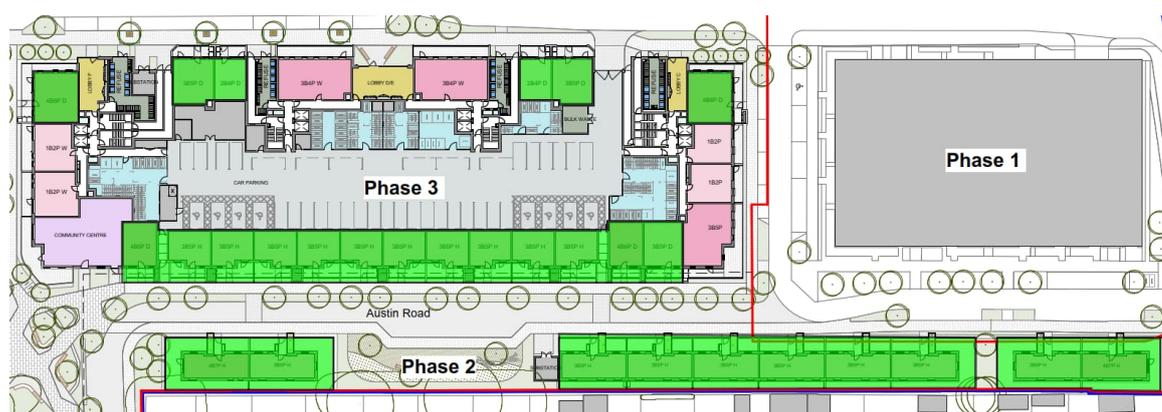
https://selectcomponents.com/product/400mm-40l-grey-base-mounted-2-x-20ltr-containers/?gad_source=1&qclid=EAlalQobChMI68LA29j3igMVSpIQBh0_CDFWEAQYBCABEgLEe_D_BwEhttps://www.hafele.co.uk/en/product/pull-out-waste-bin-for-hinged-door-cabinets-2x-10-1x-20-litres/0000008e000185f900040023/-SearchParameter=&Category=DMPAqBtGW4gAAAFp5sY4Inbm&checkbox_fs_waste_bin_installation=Bottom+Mounted&FF.followSearch=9950&@P.FF.followSearch=9997&PageNumber=1&OriginalPageSize=12&PageSize=12&Position=7&OrigPos=287&ProductListSize=18



INDIVIDUAL DWELLINGS

- 3.7.2 As part of the Proposed Development, individual ground-floor residential units within Phase 3, together with mews-style house located in Phase 2, will each be served by their own dedicated waste storage facilities.
- 3.7.3 The following section details the residential waste strategy for the individual dwellings within the Proposed Development. The properties all have ground level access.
- 3.7.4 The individual dwellings receiving kerbside collections are shown in green in Figure 3-4 below.

Figure 3-4 Individual Dwellings



- 3.7.5 LBH is a non-wheelie bin collection borough for individual properties, with residual and DMR collected in sacks from the kerbside.
- 3.7.6 Table 3-3 details the storage requirements for individual dwellings, as informed by the LBH Recycling Team.

Table 3-3 LBH Storage Requirements - Individual Dwellings

Residual Waste	DMR	Food
90-Litres	90-Litres	23-Litre Green Caddy

- 3.7.7 Each unit will be provided with sufficient space to store the containers summarised in Table 3-3 within their curtilage.
- 3.7.8 Prior to collection, residents will present their individual sacks at the end of their property boundary or adjacent to the pavement no earlier than 5:30pm on the day before.
- 3.7.9 The LBH Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) will stop adjacent to the presented sacks as part of an ongoing rolling stop and the collection operatives will transfer the sacks into the rear of the vehicle.

COMMUNAL PROPERTIES

- 3.7.10 Most of the residential units within the Proposed Development will be provided with access to communal waste storage facilities.

ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATION

- 3.7.11 Table 3-4 below shows the accommodation schedule for residential units provided with communal waste storage.



Table 3-4 Accommodation Schedule - Communal Waste Storage

Phase	Core	Tenure	Number of Units						Total	No. of Beds
			1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B4P	3B5P	4B6P		
3	C	Private & Social Rent	16	7	15	-	15	-	53	105
	D	Social Rent	17	1	18	1	8	1	46	85
	E		23	1	18	1	8	1	52	91
	F		12	20	13	-	12	2	59	120
Total			68	29	64	2	43	4	210	401

- 3.7.12 Table 3-5 below details the LBH residential waste metrics for properties with communal waste storage, as agreed with the LBH Recycling Team.

Table 3-5 Residential Waste Metrics – Waste Storage

Unit Type	Storage Provision (Litres)		
	Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
1-Bed	60	60	10
2-Bed	120	120	
3-Bed	240	240	
4-Bed	360	360	

- 3.7.13 Applying the waste metric summarised in Table 3-5 to the accommodation schedule in Table 3-4, Table 3-6 below summarises the estimated weekly waste generation for the Proposed Development once operational.

Table 3-6 Estimated Weekly Waste Generation - Communal Waste Storage

Core	Tenure	Weekly Waste Generation (Litres)			Total
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	
C	Private & Social Rent	6,300	6,300	530	13,130
D	Social Rent	5,100	5,100	460	10,660
E		5,460	5,460	520	11,440
F		7,200	7,200	590	14,990
Total		24,060	24,060	2,100	50,220

WASTE STORAGE

- 3.7.14 Each core will be provided with a residential waste store at ground floor level, for residents to deposit their segregated waste.
- 3.7.15 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 1,100-litre Eurobins, an example of which is shown in Figure 3-5 below.

Figure 3-5 Example 1,100-Litre Eurobin



- 3.7.16 Food waste will be stored in 140-litre wheeled bins, an example of which is shown in Figure 3-6 below.



Figure 3-6 Example 140-Litre Wheeled Bin



- 3.7.17 Based on the estimated weekly waste generation detailed in Table 3-6, Table 3-7 below summarises the waste storage requirements for the Proposed Development for properties with communal waste storage.

Table 3-7 Communal Waste Storage Requirements

Core	Tenure	Number of Containers			Total
		1,100-Litre Eurobins		140-Litre Wheeled Bins	
		Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste	
C	Private & Social Rent	6	6	4	16
D	Social Rent	5	5	4	14
E		5	5	4	14
F		7	7	5	19
Total		23	23	17	63

- 3.7.18 Table 3-8 below details the dimensions of the containers summarised in Table 3-6.

Table 3-8 Container Dimensions – Communal Waste Storage

Container	Dimensions (mm)			Source
	Height	Width	Depth	
1,100-Litre Eurobin	1,380	1,260	1,000	LBH Recycling Team
140-Litre Wheeled Bin	1,366	734	734	

- 3.7.19 Residents will be required to transport the waste from their property directly to the residential waste store using the passenger lifts (where necessary), where they will segregate the waste into the appropriately labelled bins.
- 3.7.20 The locations of the ground-floor level residential waste stores are shown in green in Figure 3-7.



Figure 3-7 Residential Waste Stores - Phase 3



3.7.21 The configurations of the residential waste stores are shown in Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9 below.

Figure 3-8 Residential Waste Store Configurations - Blocks C and D

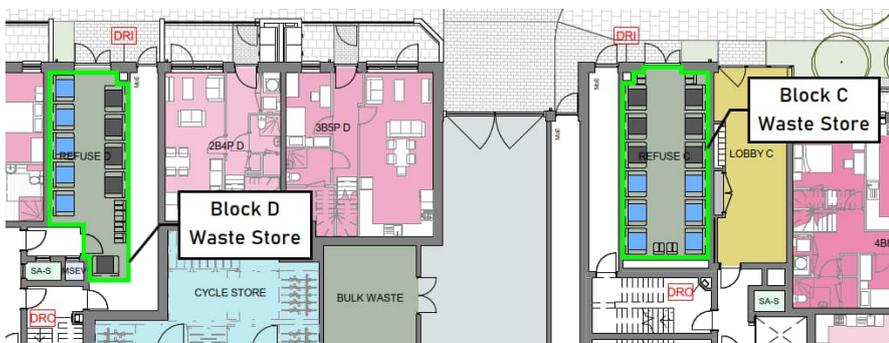


Figure 3-9 Residential Waste Store Configurations - Blocks E and F



3.7.22 All waste facilities will be designed to British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice* standards. In summary, the waste facilities will include the following:

- A suitable water point in close proximity to allow washing down;
- All surfaces will be sealed with a suitable wash proof finish (vinyl, tiles etc.);
- All surfaces will be easy to clean;
- Suitable floor drain; and

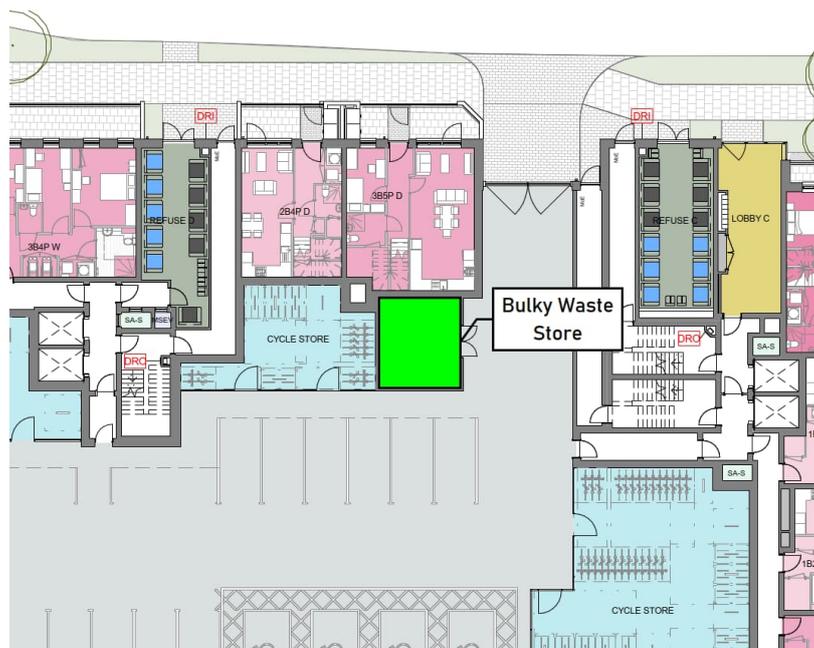


- 3.7.27 Once the bins have been emptied, the operatives will return them to the residential waste stores.
- 3.7.28 The route between the residential waste stores and the RCV will:
- ⦿ be free from steps or kerbs;
 - ⦿ have a solid foundation;
 - ⦿ have a smooth, solid surface; and
 - ⦿ be level and have a gradient of no more than 1:12, with a minimum width of 2 metres.
- 3.7.29 Clear space on the kerbside will be provided for the RCV and dropped kerbs in locations for transition of bins to the carriageway during collections.

3.8 BULKY WASTE

- 3.8.1 Residents in each building will be provided with access to bulky waste storage facilities for large redundant items such as furniture or appliances.
- 3.8.2 The shared bulky waste will be located in Block D of the Proposed Development, as shown in Figure 3-12 below.

Figure 3-12 Bulky Waste Storage - Block D



- 3.8.3 The estate management team will be responsible for managing bulky waste at the Proposed Development, to ensure the residential waste stores are not blocked on collection days.
- 3.8.4 Residents will contact LBH to pay for collection and place items in the bulky waste storage facilities.
- 3.8.5 On the nominated day, the LBH collection crew will attend the bulky waste storage areas and collect the presented items.



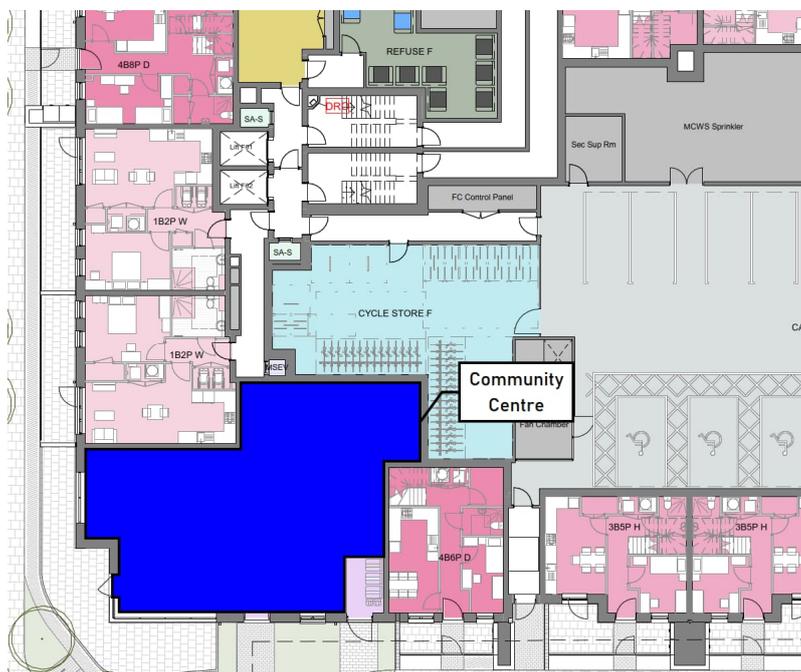
4 MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY CENTRE WASTE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This section outlines the proposed waste management strategy that will be used to manage the operational waste arising from the non-residential elements of the Proposed Development, which comprises a ground level community centre in Block F.

4.1.2 Figure 4-1 below shows, in blue, the location of the of the community centre within the Proposed Development.

Figure 4-1 Block F Ground Level Community Centre



4.2 WASTE GENERATION MODELLING

4.2.1 LBH does not provide metrics for estimating non-residential waste generation. Waste generation metrics for the proposed community centre have been sourced from British Standard BS5906:2005, *Waste Management in Buildings – Code of Practice*.

4.2.2 The selected metrics are summarised in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Waste Generation Metric

Use	Metric Description	Weekly Waste Metric	Waste Composition
Community Centre	Entertainment Complex / Leisure Centre	5 litres of waste per m ² of floor area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% Residual Waste • 70% DMR • 5% Food Waste

4.2.3 Table 4-2 below summarises the non-residential area schedule for the Proposed Development.



Table 4-2 Commercial Area Schedule

Description	GIA (m ²)
Community Centre	169

- 4.2.4 Applying the waste metrics detailed in Table 4-1 to the area schedule detailed in Table 4-1, Table 4-3 summarises the estimated weekly non-residential waste arisings for the Proposed Development once operational.

Table 4-3 Estimated Weekly Non-Residential Waste Generation

Residual Waste	Estimated Weekly Waste Generation (Litres)		Total
	DMR	Food Waste	
211	592	42	845

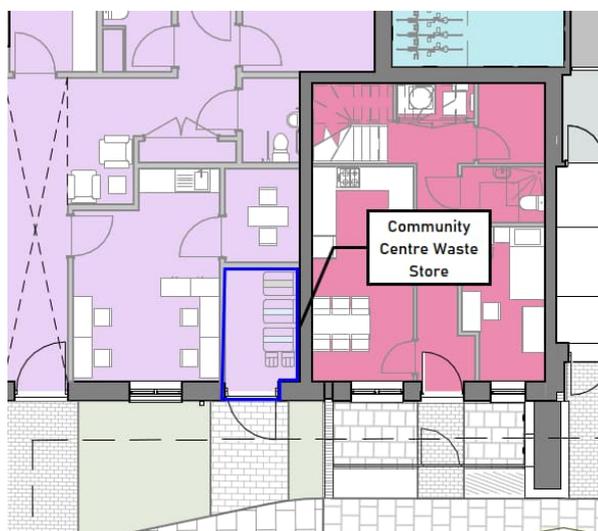
4.3 PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- 4.3.1 The proposed strategy to manage non-residential waste has been devised to provide a high-quality service to tenants whilst also being compliant with the Guidance.

COMMUNITY CENTRE WASTE STORAGE

- 4.3.2 The tenants will provide temporary internal waste storage within their demise for segregation of waste at source.
- 4.3.3 As necessary, the tenants will transfer the segregated waste from their temporary internal waste storage to a dedicated community centre waste store in Block F.
- 4.3.4 The Block F community centre waste store is shown in Figure 4-2 below.

Figure 4-2 Block F Community Centre Waste Store Configuration



- 4.3.5 Based on the estimated waste volumes outlined in Table 4-3, Table 4-4 summarises the number of bins required to provide sufficient waste storage capacity, assuming twice weekly collections.



Table 4-4 Block F Community Centre Waste Storage Provision (Twice Weekly Collections)

Number of Bins		
240-Litre Wheeled Bins		23-Litre Caddy
Residual Waste	DMR	Food Waste
1	2	2

- 4.3.6 The community centre waste store will be sufficiently sized to accommodate the number and types of bins detailed in Table 4-4 above.
- 4.3.7 The community centre waste store will be designed in accordance with British Standard BS5906:2005 *Waste Management in Buildings - Code of Practice*. The facilities should include the following:
- ⦿ A suitable waste point in close proximity to allow washing down;
 - ⦿ 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.
- 4.3.8 To allow for operational contingency, the community centre waste store will have a minimum of two days' waste storage, to account for operational issues.
- 4.3.9 A suitably licensed commercial waste contractor will be appointed to collect the residual waste, DMR and food waste from Block F on an agreed schedule.
- 4.3.10 On collection days, the commercial waste contractor will stop the RCV in a safe and legal loading position adjacent to the community centre waste store on Austin Road.
- 4.3.11 The collection operatives will access the bins within the community centre waste store directly and transfer them to the waiting RCV.
- 4.3.12 Once the bins have been emptied, the collection operatives will return the bins to the Block F community centre waste store.
- 4.3.13 No bins will be presented on the public highway.



5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY

RESIDENTIAL WASTE

- 5.1.1 Estimated weekly waste generation has been calculated using residential waste metrics extracted from the Guidance.
- 5.1.2 Each residential kitchen area will incorporate sufficient internal waste storage containers to promote the separation of recyclable materials at the source.
- 5.1.3 Residents in individual dwellings will store their bagged waste in a suitable container positioned within the curtilage of their property and present them on the boundary for collection.
- 5.1.4 Residents with access to communal waste facilities will deposit their segregated waste into clearly labelled bins within residential waste stores at ground level.
- 5.1.5 All residential waste facilities will be constructed to BS5906:2005 standards.
- 5.1.6 Waste within the residential waste stores will be stored in separate containers by waste stream, segregated into residual waste, DMR, and food waste.
- 5.1.7 Residual waste and DMR will be stored in 1,100-litre Eurobins; food waste will be stored in 140-litre wheeled bins, as per the Guidance.
- 5.1.8 On collection days, the LBH collection crew will access the bins directly from the residential waste stores and from the boundaries of the individual dwellings, returning them once emptied.

BULKY WASTE

- 5.1.9 Residents will be provided access to shared bulky waste storage facilities by the estate management team.
- 5.1.10 Following payment by the resident, LBH will collect bulky waste items from the ground-level bulky waste storage area within Block E on the nominated collection day.
- 5.1.11 Management of bulky waste will be overseen by the estate management team.

COMMUNITY CENTRE WASTE

- 5.1.12 Estimated non-residential waste generation has been calculated using appropriate metrics extracted from BS5906:2005.
- 5.1.13 Tenants will provide internal waste storage within their respective commercial areas to enable segregation of waste at source into residual waste, DMR, and food waste.
- 5.1.14 As necessary, the tenants will transfer segregated waste from their temporary internal waste storage areas to the dedicated community centre waste store in Block F.
- 5.1.15 The community centre waste store will be constructed to BS5906:2005 standards.
- 5.1.16 On the nominated collection days, the appointed commercial waste contractor will stop the RCV in a safe and legal loading position on Austin Road, adjacent to the Block F community centre waste store.



- 5.1.17 Waste collection operatives will access the community centre waste store directly from Austin Road, transfer the bins to the waiting RCV, then return them to the Block F community centre waste store.
- 5.1.18 At no time will bins be presented on the public highway.

5.2 CONCLUSION

- 5.2.1 This OWMS 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.
- 5.2.2 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

MHCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (2024)²

The revised National Planning Policy Framework was updated in December 2024 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 apply to the Proposed Development.

DCLG, NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FOR WASTE (2014)³

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.

DEFRA, OUR WASTE, OUR RESOURCES: A STRATEGY FOR ENGLAND (2018)⁴

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)⁵

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 apply to the Proposed Development.

WASTE HIERARCHY

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

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

² MHCLG (2024) *National Planning Policy Framework*

<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>

³ DCLG (2014) *National Planning Policy for Waste*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

⁴ 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

⁵ 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

Figure A1.1: The Waste Hierarchy



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.

HM GOVERNMENT, A GREEN FUTURE: OUR 25 YEAR PLAN TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT (2018)⁶

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.

⁶ HM Government (2018), *A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve The Environment*

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf

LONDON WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

GLA, THE LONDON PLAN (MARCH 2021)⁷

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.'

GLA, LONDON ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY (2018)⁸

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.

⁷ GLA (2021) *The London Plan*

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the_london_plan_2021.pdf

⁸ GLA (2018) *London Environment Strategy*

https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_environment_strategy_0.pdf

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).'

LONDON PLAN GUIDANCE: CIRCULAR ECONOMY STATEMENTS (2022)⁹

The London Plan Guidance Circular Economy Statements puts circular economy principles at the heart of designing new buildings, requiring buildings that can more easily be dismantled and adapted over their lifetime. It treats building materials as resources rather than waste, and puts in place a clear hierarchy, prioritising the retention of existing structures above demolition, where this is the more sustainable and appropriate approach.

The guidance applies to the largest developments in London that are referable to the Mayor, as required by London Plan Policy 2021 SI 7, however boroughs are encouraged to apply the policies for smaller developments.

LOCAL WASTE POLICY & GUIDANCE

WEST LONDON WASTE AUTHORITY (WLWA), WEST LONDON WASTE PLAN (2015)¹⁰

This document is the Joint Waste Plan for the London Boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond upon Thames and Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation. In London, six boroughs agreed to co-operate to produce a single waste plan for their combined area that now forms part of each of their respective Local Plans. It also forms part of the development plan for the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC).

The West London Waste Plan:

- ⊙ Details the estimated amounts for the different site types of waste that will be produced in West London up to 2031;
- ⊙ Identifies and protects the current sites to help deal with that waste;
- ⊙ Identifies the shortfall of capacity need over the life of the Plan (to 2031); and
- ⊙ Allocated a set of sites to meet the shortfall which are preferred for waste related development.

Policy WLWP 4: *Ensuring High Quality Development* provides a range of criteria to guide developers in the consideration of mitigation of the impacts of their development on the environment, the community and appearance of the local area. Developers are expected to have actively considered innovative and sustainable design approaches so that developments are in accordance with best practice. Developers are expected to submit details of proposed control measures with any planning applications.

Policy WLP 6: *Sustainable Site Waste Management* states that the management of waste from a development should be in accordance with the waste hierarchy, and developments should support the management of wastes as far up the hierarchy as possible.

LBH, HILLINGDON LOCAL PLAN (PART 1) – STRATEGIC POLICIES (2012)¹¹

Policy EM11: *Sustainable Waste Management* states that the LBH aims to reduce the amount of waste produced within the Borough. The policy states that all new developments must address waste management at all stages of the development's life

⁹ GLA (2022) *Circular Economy Statements* https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/circular_economy_statements_lpg_0.pdf

¹⁰ WLWA (2015) *West London Waste Plan* <https://www.brent.gov.uk/media/16402581/west-london-waste-plan.pdf>

¹¹ LBH (2012) *Local Plan Part 1* https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/3080/Local-Plan-Part-1---Strategic-Policies/pdf/nplLocal_Plan_Part_1_Strategic_Policies_15_feb_2013_a_1_1.pdf?m=1598370401647

from design and construction through to operation and end use. It is also noted that developments should aim to manage waste towards the upper end of the waste hierarchy (i.e. prevent, reduce, re-use). The LBH aim to achieve this by promoting the reduction of waste generation through implementing measures such as bioremediation of soils and best practice in building construction.

LBH, HILLINGDON LOCAL PLAN (PART 2) (SEPTEMBER 2020)¹²;

Policy DMHB 11: *Design of New Development* states that the design of waste management facilities within new developments must be factored into the design from the start. The policy states that all proposals for new developments are expected to provide satisfactory arrangements for internal and external storage and collection for general waste and recyclable waste. External bins should be located and screened to avoid adverse visual impacts to both occupiers and neighbours as waste has the potential to cause serious nuisance if not managed appropriately.

Policy MIN 4: *Re-use and Recycling of Aggregates* states that all developments are encouraged to:

- ⦿ Recycle and re-use construction, demolition and excavation waste as aggregates;
- ⦿ Process and re-use recyclable material on-site, and where this is not possible, the material should be re-used at another site for land restoration; and
- ⦿ Use substitute or recycled materials in new development in place of primary materials.

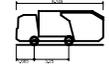
¹² LBH (2020), Local Plan Part 2 https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/media/3084/Hillingdon-Local-Plan-Part-2-Development-Management-Policies/pdf/pdLPP2_Development_Management_Policies_-_ADOPTED_VERSION_JAN_2020_1.pdf?m=1598370641570

APPENDIX B

SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS

NOTES

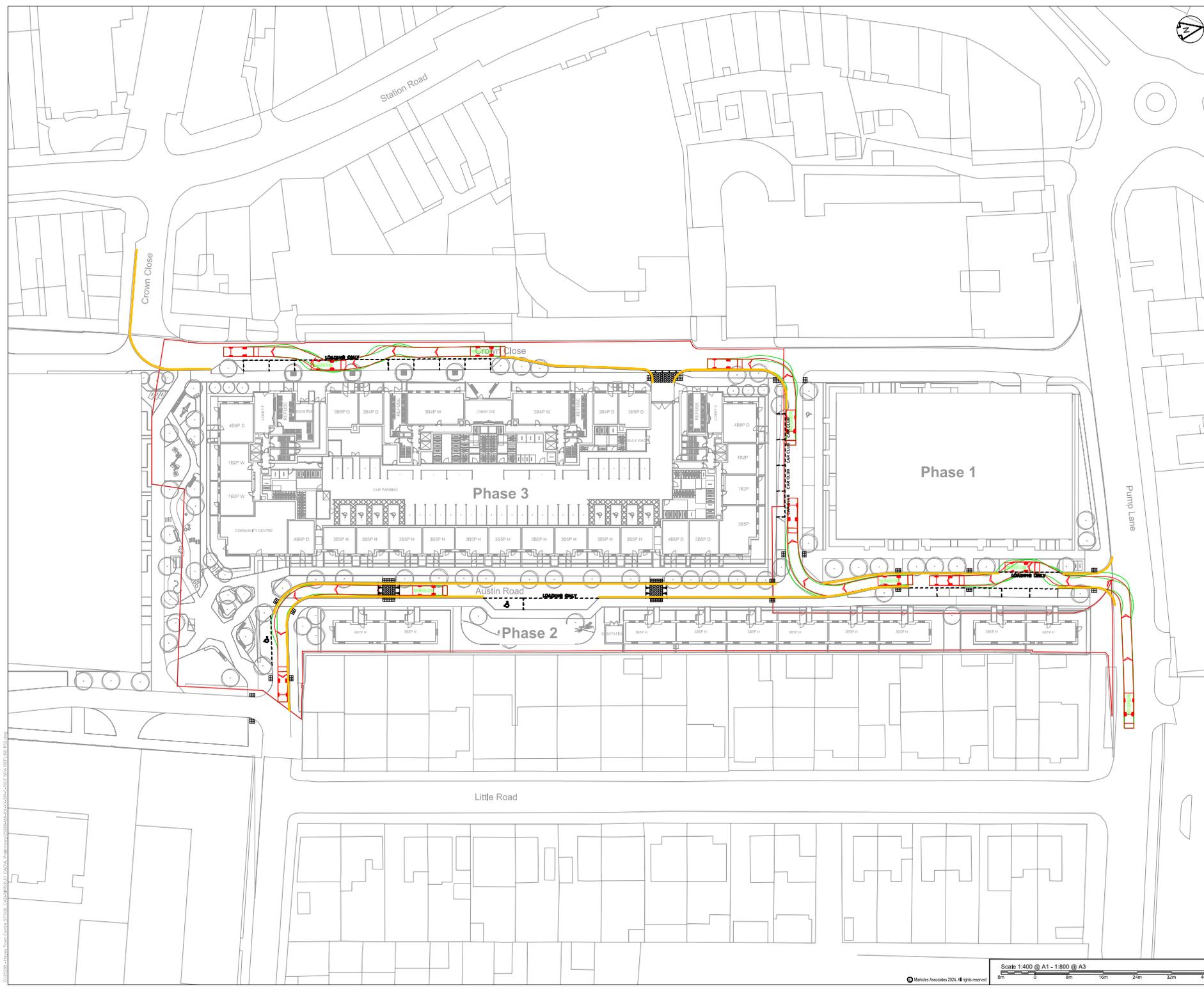
1. This drawing is indicative and subject to discussions with local & national highway authorities. This design is also subject to confirmation of land ownership, topography, location of statutory services, detailed design and traffic modelling.
2. This drawing is based upon drawing number HTC-S73-22-DR-C-A-20260 - Site Plan Ground Floor - DRAFT supplied by ERP and Markides Associates shall not be liable for any inaccuracies or deficiencies.
3. Markides Associates accept no responsibility for any unauthorised amendments to this drawing. Do not rely on dimensions scaled from this plan.
4. Any swept path analysis has been undertaken using Autodesk vehicle tracking software (AutoTRACK) and Markides Associates shall not be liable for any inaccuracies or deficiencies.



Phoenix 2400 (with Elite 2-4x2 chassis)	8.145m
Overall Length	2.230m
Overall Width	1.133m
Min Body Height	0.280m
Min Body Ground Clearance	2.200m
Track Width	4.020m
Lock to lock time	6.800m
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	

KEY

- VEHICLE BODY LINE
- VEHICLE WHEEL LINE
- REVERSE GEAR



Revision History							
Rev	Comment	Current	Reason	By	Date		
PR2	FOR INFORMATION			HCT	AKS	AKS	26/11/23
SR1	FOR INFORMATION			JPB	AKS	AKS	25/09/23
PR2	FOR INFORMATION			HCT	AKS	AKS	26/11/23

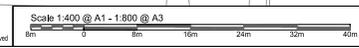
S2 - FOR INFORMATION
 HIGGINS PARTNERSHIP



Project: HAYES TOWN CENTRE S73

Drawing Title: REFUSE VEHICLE SWEEP PATH ANALYSIS

Markides Associates Reference: 25288 1:400 @ A1
 25288-MA-XX-XX-DR-C-7007 - P02



C:\25288 - Hayes Town Centre S73\08 - CAD\BIM\08.11.2024 - RefuseVehicleSweepPathAnalysis.dwg (2/11/23) 55A 6511 USE P02.dwg