

Wandsworth Local Plan  
Reuse, Recycling and Waste  
Supplementary Planning Document

Adopted July 2025



# Wandsworth Reuse, Recycling & Waste SPD

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# I Introduction

## About this guidance

**I.1** This document provides detailed guidance on Wandsworth Borough Council's (the Council) requirements for the storage and collection of solid waste. The guidance is targeted at all new developments whether they generate household, commercial or industrial waste or a combination of these, although the principles should also be adopted by existing developments where practicable.

**I.2** The guidance ensures that the arrangements for storing, collecting and managing waste are appropriate; and seeks to ensure that there is sufficient and suitable space for the separate storage of refuse and recycling streams likely to arise between collections, along with suitable access to that space for occupants and collectors (except where waste is presented in advance to a suitably accessible collection point).

**I.3** The guidance is designed to ensure that all developments granted planning permission within the borough:

- i. have adequate space provision for the separate storage of solid waste streams;
- ii. have adequate means of access to that storage space for both occupants and collectors;
- iii. are designed to minimise any adverse impact on the street scene associated with waste storage, collection, and potential litter impacts;
- iv. in so far as is practicable, and by providing enhanced storage and access requirements, enable occupants to reduce the quantity of waste requiring collection and to re-use and/or recycle more of the waste they produce; and
- v. have facilities for waste storage and collection that are adequate in all other respects.

**I.4** This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is an update of the Wandsworth Refuse and Recyclables in developments SPD (February 2014), which it will replace on adoption. The Council is required, under part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, to collect household waste from all residential properties in the borough. The Council aims to encourage reductions in the quantity of waste requiring collection and to increase the proportion that is re-used or recycled to help achieve a reduction in carbon emissions and financial costs.



**I.5** This guidance is supplementary to the [Wandsworth Local Plan](#) (adopted July 2023) and supports the [Wandsworth Sustainability Checklist](#) (2023). Compliance with this document is a material consideration in determining whether planning permission is granted. Planning permission will not normally be granted for developments which do not comply with this guidance unless there are exceptional circumstances. It is important that this guidance is considered at the outset of the development design process.

**I.6** It is recognised that, in exceptional circumstances, other considerations may justify a development not fully meeting the standards set out in the SPD. In these exceptional cases, the Council will endeavour to engage with the developer and agree a suitable alternative provided this alternative would not undermine the purpose of setting such standards.

**I.7** This SPD excludes both detailed guidance on Site Waste Management Plans for the construction phase and the use of recycled products in that construction (links for these are given at Section 9 of this document).

## Pre-application advice from the Council

**I.8** If planning permission is required for a particular development, applicants should use the Council's [Local Validation Checklist](#) to provide them with a list of information that is required to accompany a planning application so that it can be validated by the Council. An applicant may find that by following this checklist, pre-application advice is not required.

**1.9** However, the level of information for each planning application can differ and this may not always be apparent when using the Local Validation Checklist. The Council can therefore provide advice to individuals and businesses who are considering applying for planning permission. [Further advice on the planning application process](#) is available on the Council's website and includes the types of advice available, the reasons why formal pre-application advice is useful and what pre-application advice from the Council entails. Links to other organisations providing information on the planning process are also available.

**1.13** Full details of the Council's waste collection services are available on [our website](#). All scheduled collections usually take place between 6.30pm and 2pm Monday to Friday (collection days subject to change during bank holiday weeks). This content may be subject to change.

**1.14** The requirements for managing waste vary according to the type and size of each development. Waste and Recycling facilities should be designed as an integral part of the development process. These should be indicated on the plans submitted for planning permission in accordance with this document.

**1.15** To determine whether planning applications meet the requirements of this SPD, the following information about the proposed development should be specified:

## The Council's role and responsibilities

**1.10** The Council is both a "Waste Collection Authority" and a "Principal Litter Authority" as defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). As such, it has duties to arrange the collection of household waste, commercial waste (if requested to do so), to keep highways clean and to keep other relevant land clear of litter and refuse.

**1.11** The Council aims to provide high quality services for collecting and recycling waste, to help the local community reduce the quantity of waste requiring collection, to increase levels of re-use and recycling and to reduce the overall carbon impacts associated with its waste management. It also seeks to maintain high standards of cleanliness around the borough and to achieve these aims cost-effectively.

**1.12** The Council operates weekly collections for most household waste streams and developments which seek to require more frequent collections will not be supported.

- i. The total number of properties;
- ii. The size and location of waste and recycling storage facilities (including plan drawings);
- iii. Access provision for collection vehicles;
- iv. The number and type of bins proposed to be stored within each waste storage area;
- v. Plan and section drawings illustrating any cupboards or enclosures (illustrated in plan/section drawings);
- vi. The number and types of properties that will use each bin storage area; and
- vii. The floor area and usage class of any commercial units within the development.



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## 2 Background and Policy Context

### Overall

**2.1** This guidance is produced in line with the relevant national legislation and regional and local policies for waste management in development. This guidance is designed to ensure that all developments within the borough:

- Comply with the waste related requirements of the Building Regulations 2010;
- Help enable the Council to comply with its duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Minimise any adverse impact of waste storage on the street scene;
- Enable occupants to comply with “Simpler Recycling” requirements; and
- Help enable London to meet the Mayor of London’s recycling targets.

**2.2** It is also intended to ensure that developers consider how to enable occupants to reduce the quantity of waste they produce and that waste facilities in approved developments are adequate in all other respects.

**2.3** The Mayor of London’s [London Environment Strategy](#) (May 2018) set targets to recycle at least 65% of municipal waste and at least 75% of business waste by 2030. Wandsworth Council must be in general conformity with this strategy and developments must be designed to help achieve these targets.

### The Environment Act 2021

**2.4** The Environment Act 2021 became law in 2021 with the aim to improve and protect the natural environment and make provision about targets and policies as part of its commitment to sustainable goals, including the ambition to halve food waste by 2030. In relation to waste and recycling, requirements of the Act include:

- Recyclable household waste must be collected separately from other household waste.
- Recyclable waste must be collected separately for recycling or composting.
- To define a number of recyclable waste streams ((i) glass; metal; plastic; (ii) paper and card; (iii) food waste; and (iv) garden waste) which must be collected. Subject to assessment, it is anticipated that the Council

will continue to co-collect (i) and (ii) as a single stream.

- Food waste to be collected for recycling at least once a week.

**2.5** ‘Simpler Recycling’ under the Environment Act 2021 will require non-household municipal premises (such as businesses, schools and hospitals) to recycle paper and card, plastic, glass, metal and food waste from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 (31<sup>st</sup> March 2027 for micro-firms). Local authorities in England must collect the same recyclable waste streams from households plus garden waste for composting from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026. Plastic film packaging and plastic bags are scheduled to be added to the list of materials from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2027.

### Building Regulations and British Standards

**2.6** The Building Regulations 2010 require that adequate provision is made for the storage of solid waste (see p.53), along with adequate access for occupants and collectors.

**2.7** British Standard BS5906:2005 entitled ‘Code of Practice on Waste Management in Buildings’ provides a code of practice for methods of storage, collection, segregation for recycling and recovery, and on-site treatment of waste from buildings (excluding healthcare waste from hospitals and waste oils).

**2.8** It is important to note that the storage space requirements for solid waste in this SPD go above & beyond BS5906:2005 (which details waste volumes rather than space for containers) as storage space for recycling and organic matter is not set out within the code of practice guidance.

### The London Plan 2021

**2.9** The Mayor of London is committed to reducing waste, reusing and recycling more of it and turning what’s left into low carbon energy, with a [clear vision](#) : London will be a zero waste city. By 2026, no biodegradable or recyclable waste will be sent to landfill, and by 2030, 65 per cent of London’s municipal waste will be recycled.

**2.10** The London Plan (2021) provides a Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London and provides policy and guidance, including on waste and the circular economy.

**Policy SI 7 Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy** states that:

- A. Resource conservation, waste reduction, increases in material re-use and recycling, and reductions in waste going for disposal will be achieved by the Mayor, waste planning authorities and industry working in collaboration to:
1. promote a more circular economy that improves resource efficiency and innovation to keep products and materials at their highest use for as long as possible
  2. encourage waste minimisation and waste prevention through the reuse of materials and using fewer resources in the production and distribution of products
  3. ensure that there is zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026
  4. meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 65 per cent by 2030
  5. meet or exceed the targets for each of the following waste and material streams:  
a) construction and demolition – 95 per cent reuse/recycling/recovery  
b) excavation – 95 per cent beneficial use
  6. design developments with adequate, flexible, and easily accessible storage space and collection systems that support, as a minimum, the separate collection of dry recyclables (at least card, paper, mixed plastics, metals, glass) and food.
- B. Referable applications should promote circular economy outcomes and aim to be net zero-waste. A Circular Economy Statement should be submitted, to demonstrate:
1. how all materials arising from demolition and remediation works will be re-used and/or recycled
  2. how the proposal's design and construction will reduce material demands and enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and re-used at the end of their useful life
  3. opportunities for managing as much waste as possible on site
  4. adequate and easily accessible storage space and collection systems to support recycling and re-use

5. how much waste the proposal is expected to generate, and how and where the waste will be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy
  6. how performance will be monitored and reported.
- C. Development Plans that apply circular economy principles and set local lower thresholds for the application of Circular Economy Statements for development proposals are supported.

## The Wandsworth Local Plan 2023-2038

**2.11** The Wandsworth Local Plan (adopted July 2023) sets out policies and guidance for the development of the borough over the plan period of 2023 to 2038. The Local Plan takes a strategic approach to addressing climate change, and the reduction and management of waste is part of that. It includes:

- **Policy LP2 General Development Principles** parts:
  - D. Development must be adequately serviced with utility infrastructure related and appropriate to the development (including in relation to water supply, sewerage, drainage, waste management, telecommunications, broadband, heat, power and cooling) in accordance with policy LP22.
  - E. Development must include sufficient waste and recycling storage facilities on-site unless there are exceptional circumstances, in which case off-site provision will be sought. Waste and recycling storage facilities should support the separate collection of dry recyclables, food waste and residual waste, and should be provided in accordance with the Council's adopted 'Refuse and recyclables in developments SPD' (2014) or successor document.
- **Policy LP13 Circular Economy, Recycling and Waste Management**

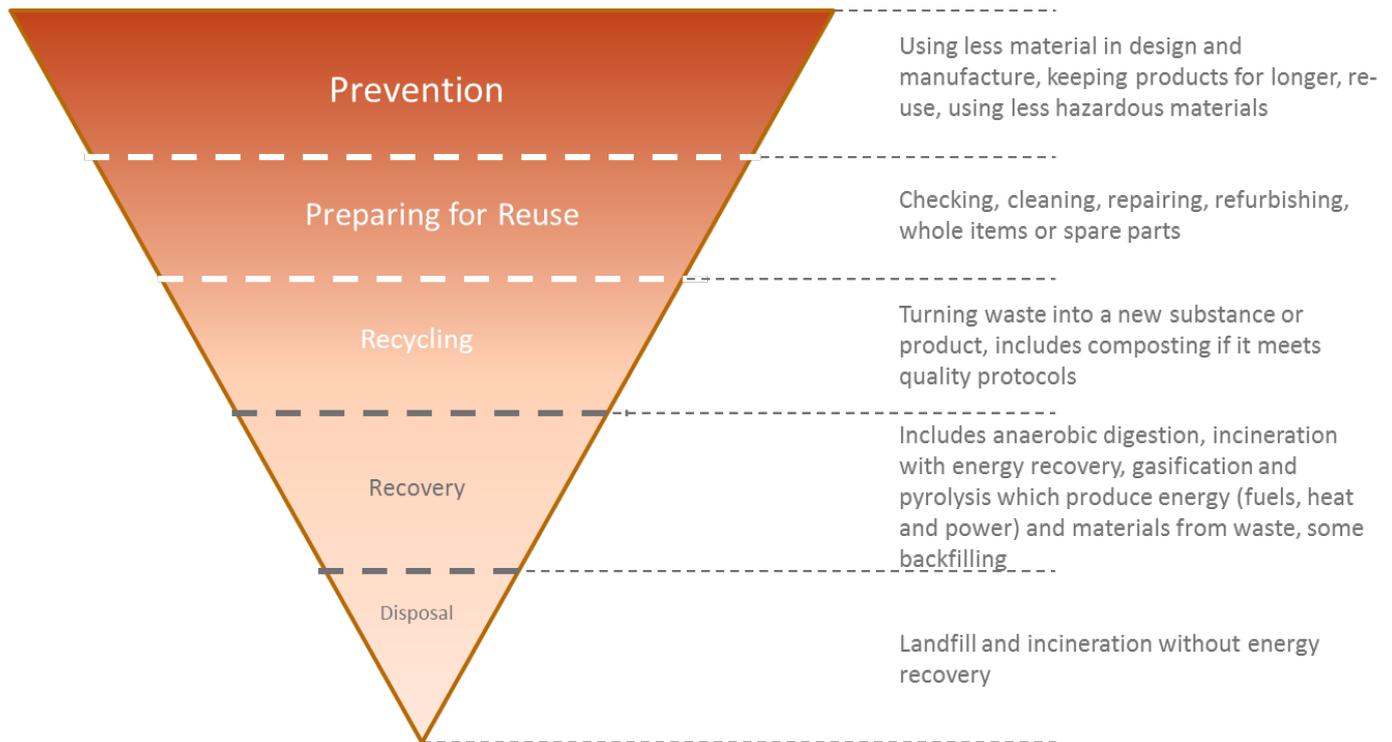
**2.12** Paragraph 15.58 of the Local Plan describes the intent of the Waste Hierarchy framework: The Waste Hierarchy is a framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place.

When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then energy recovery, and finally disposal (e.g. landfill).

**2.13** The Waste Hierarchy and this SPD guidance aims to divert waste from disposal towards the recycling and reuse levels, and to provide the right waste infrastructure at the household level to deter and prevent fly-tipping.

**2.14** The Wandsworth [Sustainability Checklist 2023](#), and subsequent versions, requires a waste management plan to be included with the planning application, which demonstrates how the waste hierarchy will be applied during the construction process.

### The Waste Hierarchy:



### Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy (WESS) 2019-2030

**2.15** In July 2019, Wandsworth Council declared a Climate Emergency and the vision 'to be a community living within our environmental limits in an attractive, high quality local environment and to be the greenest council in inner London by 2030'. The challenges and roadmap to achieve the vision are detailed in the [Wandsworth Environment and Sustainability Strategy \(WESS\) 2019-2030](#) including approach and targets for waste management.

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## 3 General Principles

### Requirements for each development

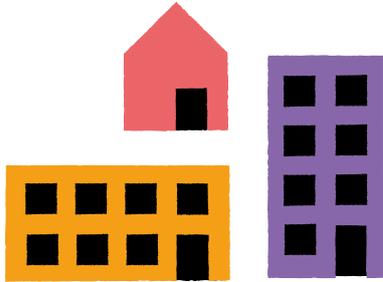
- 3.1** Waste storage facilities must be conveniently located for occupants and using recycling facilities must be at least as convenient as using facilities for refuse. It is also essential that suitable access to this space, or some other agreed collection point within the development, is available to enable the waste to be collected safely and efficiently.
- 3.2** Residential/domestic premises must have sufficient and suitable allocated space to contain and store the maximum weekly volume arisings specified in this document. Facilities for storing non-domestic waste may be sized to only store the likely volume of waste arising over a shorter period, but only if a binding commitment ensures that the collection frequency is more than weekly to sufficiently compensate for the reduced space.
- 3.3** All premises must provide their own bulk bins, dustbins and/or sacks for storage of refuse as appropriate. Clear sacks for mixed dry recycling and 23L caddies for food waste recycling are provided free of charge along with 5L caddies for use in kitchens. Commercial and industrial waste producers are responsible for all waste/recycling container provision.
- 3.4** All waste storage facilities should reflect the principles of BS5906:2005 (the Code of Practice on Waste Management in Buildings) or any successor standards. They must be designed to minimise health and safety related risks and must also accommodate usage by the elderly and disabled as per BS5906:2005 guidance. However, it should be noted that BS 5906:2005 does not detail space requirements associated with the separate storage of materials for recycling and that meeting the space requirements associated with the storage container/volume requirements detailed in this SPD is considered essential. BS5906:2005 can be purchased at <http://shop.bsigroup.com/>.
- 3.5** Batteries are a fire risk and it is essential that batteries are disposed of correctly, in line with instructions and the appliance requirements:
- Non-domestic producers of waste are required to separate batteries from other hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste.
  - Developers/managing agents of large residential developments should encourage residents to dispose of batteries responsibly, through signage in recycling and waste storage areas.
- 3.6** Waste storage facilities should be fully enclosed where practicable. Facilities in the open should be screened where practicable and necessary to reduce adverse visual impacts. Consideration should be given at the outset regarding the impact that refuse and recycling facilities would have on the street scene and how their siting may impact on the amenities of existing and proposed residents.
- 3.7** Similar principles apply to the storage and collection of both household and commercial waste and these streams must be stored in separate areas. Household waste storage facilities should be inaccessible to commercial occupants of mixed developments and vice versa where practicable.
- 3.8** Planning permission will not normally be granted for developments which do not comply with this guidance unless there are exceptional circumstances, in which case off-site provision may be sought. It is important that this is taken into account at the outset of the development design process.
- 3.9** It is not acceptable for any waste to be stored on the public highway at any time. Waste must be collected from within developments where practicable, as waste awaiting collection on-street is unsightly, causes obstructions and leads to street litter. Waste can only be presented for collection on highway land in compliance with local [Waste Receptacle Regulations](#).
- 3.10** All developments must provide suitable internal storage for solid waste between collections and occupants are only entitled to present solid waste for collection onto the public highway:
- i. where the property has no front garden, driveway, or equivalent external space;
  - ii. where the main entrance opens directly onto the highway and where waste can be presented immediately adjacent to the main entrance to the premise;
  - iii. where there are no more than four households sharing this entrance;
  - iv. where pre-existing neighbouring premises of similar usage set a precedent for presenting waste for collection onto the public highway;

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- v. in tied waste sacks conforming to BSI 3592:2017 or for food waste, in c. 23 litre external food recycling caddies;
  - vi. if no highway obstruction is caused;
  - vii. between 6:30pm on the day before collection and 6.30am on collection day (or other times as requested by the Council to help keep pavements clear); and
  - viii. in compliance with local Waste Receptacle Regulations.

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## 4 Understanding Wandsworth Council's Waste Collection Services and Bulk Bin Hire Services

### Information for all developments



- 4.1** The Council operates weekly collections for most household waste streams and proposals for it to provide more frequent collections will not be supported.
- 4.2** All scheduled refuse and mixed dry recycling collections are normally carried out between 6.30am and 2pm Monday to Friday. However, some food recycling collections may be scheduled on Saturdays and Saturday and collections can occur outside these times and/or at weekends, following unavoidable delays and reported missed collections as well as following the Christmas and New year Bank Holidays.
- 4.3** Bulky waste items are only collected upon request. Details of [household bulky item collection](#), what can and cannot be collected, the fees and request form can be found on our website.
- 4.4** The Council does not collect waste stored in “wheelie-bins” except for recycling food waste from developments using communal wheeled bins, or from underground waste storage containers requiring “HIAB” lift equipped collection vehicles.
- 4.5** Reference to the recycling and waste containers is shown in Section 8.

### Information for residential premises - houses and up to two flats



- 4.6 All collections** - Where the storage or agreed presentation point is in an accessible open area at the front of the premise e.g. front garden or driveway, collections are made from that point.
- 4.7 Refuse collection** - All developments of individual houses and flatted premises containing one or two flats receive a weekly collection service for domestic refuse contained in ordinary dustbins and/or tied refuse sacks.
- 4.8 Mixed dry recycling collection** - The clear sack recycling service is provided to all domestic premises receiving the refuse collection service outlined above. It is a weekly collection service for co-mingled paper, card, glass and metal containers, plastic bottles, pots tubs and trays and food/drink cartons. Collections are made on the same day as refuse and food waste recycling collections and from the same location but not at the same time. The Council delivers two rolls of 30 clear recycling sacks twice annually. Additional sacks can be collected from the town hall, libraries or can be delivered upon request.
- 4.9 Food waste recycling collection** - The food waste recycling service is provided to all domestic premises receiving the refuse and recycling collection services outlined above except those without an accessible storage/collection point within the front boundary of the premise. It is a weekly collection service for all solid food waste. Collections are made on the same day as refuse and dry recycling collections and from the same location but not at the same time. The Council provides a starter supply of bio-caddy liners and additional liners can be collected from the town hall and libraries. Other houses and flats will receive food waste recycling collection services by April 2026.

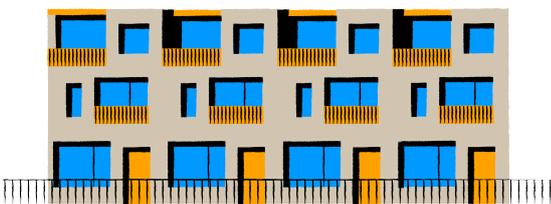


**4.10 Garden waste collection** – The provision of separate garden waste collection services for households with gardens is expected to become a legal requirement from April 2026 onwards. This is likely to result in the introduction of a fortnightly dedicated garden waste collection service using 240 litre wheelie bins (charges may apply).

### Information for residential premises - three or four flats

**4.11** Developments of premises with three or four flats have the option of individual dustbin/sack-based collections (as for individual houses and two flats outlined above) or communal bin-based collections (as outlined for five flats or more below), depending on which provides the better solution in the circumstances.

### Information for residential premises - Five or more flats



**4.12 Refuse collection-** Flatted premises with five or more households receive a communal collection service for domestic refuse contained in bulk bins of between 660-1280 litres. Collections are made either directly from the waste storage facility or where that is not practicable, from some other agreed accessible collection point within the development to which bulk bins must be presented in advance of collection.

**4.13** For refuse, developments with over 100 households should use skip-type compactors of up to 10.7 cu m capacity. Where these are used, required capacity calculations should assume a refuse volume compaction ratio of 3:1.

**4.14 Recycling collection-** The orange bank recycling service is offered to all domestic premises where refuse is stored in communal Euro-style bulk bins of 660 or 1,280 litres. These accept the same mix of co-mingled materials for recycling as the clear sack service.

**4.15** For storing mixed recyclables, developments with more than 100 households should use skip-type compactors of up to 10.7 cu m capacity. The contents must not be compacted beyond a volume ratio of 2:1 and required capacity calculations should assume a compaction ratio no higher than this.

### Information for non-residential premises producing 'household waste'



**4.16** Non-residential premises producing 'household waste' include educational establishments, places of religious worship, residential hostels/homes, residential elements of composite hereditaments (live/work units), charity shops selling donated goods originating for domestic premises, premises used wholly or mainly for public meetings and penal institutions. The Council can provide weekly refuse and recycling collection services from these premises upon request.

**4.17** Services are provided free of charge to most places of religious worship. However, collection and disposal charges may be made for other non-domestic producers of household waste in accordance with the Council's agreed policies, where permitted by the [Controlled Waste Regulations 2012](#).

### Information for premises producing commercial waste

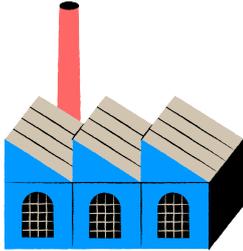
**4.18** The Council only collects commercial waste upon request and at a charge which covers its full collection and disposal costs. It can potentially provide weekly collection services for (i) residual

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refuse; (ii) mixed recyclables (same mix as for household waste); and (iii) food waste recycling. However, commercial waste producers are strongly advised to obtain a number of quotations from licensed waste carriers in advance of entering into any contract for collection.

## Premises producing industrial waste

**4.19** The Council does not collect industrial waste.



## Bulk bin and orange bank hire and purchase services

**4.20** Suitable bulk bins and orange banks for mixed recycling can be hired from the Council including bulk bins of 660, 940 and 1,100 litres capacity and orange banks of 660 and 1,280 litres capacity.

**4.21** Details of the Council's hire charges and requirements for privately purchased bulk bins and orange banks are available on the Council's web site:

[wandsworth.gov.uk/container-hire-charges-and-purchase](http://wandsworth.gov.uk/container-hire-charges-and-purchase)

## 5 Recycling and Waste Space Requirements

### All developments



- 5.1** All developments must have suitable and sufficient allocated space to store the maximum volumes of refuse and recycling likely to arise between collections, meeting the minimum volume requirements detailed below.
- 5.2** Care must be taken to ensure that the proposed arrangements are acceptable in terms of their design, appearance and location to minimise risks of noise and smell nuisance along with any adverse impact of waste storage facilities on the street scene. Where practicable, waste storage facilities should be enclosed to achieve this.
- 5.3** Where storage is located in a walk-in shed or cupboard or is inside residential accommodation, adequate ventilation must be provided together with electric lighting controlled by a local switch. Where it is inside residential accommodation it must also be suitably vermin-proof.
- 5.4** Where internal management arrangements are proposed to move or otherwise manage waste internally prior to collection, those arrangements must be detailed in a waste management plan. This plan should detail how waste is proposed to be managed from the time it is discarded by the occupant to the time it is collected and should be submitted as part of the related planning application. Any such internal management arrangements must also be protected by a binding agreement to ensure that they continue in perpetuity. Having a separate collection point should be avoided where it is practicable to locate bin stores in suitably accessible locations for collectors.
- 5.5** The waste storage capacity requirements detailed below can be halved for small houses and/or flats formally limited to single occupancy.
- 5.6** Detailed guidance on how best to control fire risks in communal waste storage facilities is contained in BS 5906:2005.

### Residential developments - houses and developments of up to two flats



- 5.7** Developments of individual houses and blocks of up to two flats receive individual waste collection services and require suitable and sufficient storage space for the organic, recyclable, and residual waste that will be generated when the development is occupied to enable occupants to store waste and recycle effectively. Suitable and sufficient storage space for the following number of containers for each household must be provided:
- Two 90 litre dustbins for refuse conforming to BS792 or BS4998
  - Space for 2 x 100L sacks of mixed dry recycling
  - 1 x 23 litre caddy with hinged lid for food waste
- 5.8** Additionally, where gardens are likely to produce significant quantities of green waste, space must be provided for a 1 x 240 litre wheelie bin.
- 5.9** Where space is limited, recycling sacks and food waste caddies may be stored on a shelf above the space for dustbins or refuse sacks, providing that the shelf is low enough to avoid any need to lift them above shoulder height to minimise manual handling risks for occupants and collection crews.
- 5.10** Where there is a front garden, driveway or similar, storage facilities should be located as close to the front entrance to the front garden or driveway as is practicable. Occupants of all flats must have formal rights to utilise this space.
- 5.11** Where there are flats, separate space for waste storage should be allocated for each flat where practicable so that each flat has its own storage area.

**5.12** Where no suitable external space is available for waste storage, this may be provided in suitably ventilated and vermin-proof internal cupboards of at least 400 litres capacity within each residential unit or communal hallway.

**5.13** At mews type infill developments, it can potentially be acceptable to propose individual waste storage and collection provision as described above or communal provision as described below for developments of five or more flats.

### Residential developments of three or four flats



These developments have the option of providing waste facilities for individual dustbin/recycling sack/food caddy-based storage described above (under 5.1), or communal wheeled bin-based storage provision as described below (under 5.4), in accordance with what is considered most appropriate for the development.

### Residential developments of five or more flats



**5.14** Residential developments of five or more flats must have suitable and sufficient space to store the maximum likely volume of waste arising each week in bulk bins, including the separate storage of co-mingled recyclables in orange banks. They must also have suitable and sufficient space for recycling food waste in 240L wheelie bins.

- i. **Refuse:** Wheeled bins of between 660 – 1100 litres providing 150 litres per household.
- ii. **Recycling:** Wheeled bins of between 660 – 1280 litres providing 70 litres per household.
- iii. **Food waste recycling:** Wheeled bins of 240 litres providing 17 litres per household.

**5.15** It should be noted that the actual ratios of refuse, recycling and food waste storage capacity may be varied depending on the propensity of occupants to recycle.

**5.16** Where food waste bins are stored externally and open to the air then a metal ‘housing cabinet’ can be provided which prevents against vermin and antisocial behaviour. These increase the space requirement to 0.675m x 0.822m. Where food waste bins are stored in enclosed bin stores then a standalone plastic 240 litre wheelie bin with food waste “lid-in-lid” will be provided.

**5.17** Space provision for refuse should normally be based on 1100 litre “Euro-style” bulk bins, or 940 litre “Chamberlain” style bulk bins for refuse where combined with waste chutes. Space provision for mixed recycling should normally be in 1280 litre “Euro-bin” style bulk bins. Where the width of storage space or access to it is restricted, or no more capacity is required, 660 litre “Euro-bin” style bulk bins may be used for both refuse and recycling. Space provision for recycling food waste should normally be based on 240 litre wheelie bins, sited in metal cabinets if located externally.

**5.18** Space for bins must enable:

- i. occupants to freely access the longer (front) side of all bins at all times to lift the lids and access the letter-box style apertures on orange banks unless suitable internal management arrangements are agreed to rotate full and empty bins as required in perpetuity; and
- ii. collectors to service bins for each stream of waste/recycling without first moving other bins unless suitable management arrangements are proposed in perpetuity to present bins to a suitably accessible point in advance of collection (where the same requirement also applies).

**5.19** Where practicable, waste and recycling storage should not be shared with other usages such as bicycle storage, gas and/or electricity meters.

**5.20** Bin stores should be designed so that they do not provide unintentional access to any other parts of the building/development. Additionally, bin stores opening directly on to the highway should be lockable (FB 1, 2, 3 or 4 keys only) to prevent antisocial behaviour and/or theft of containers.

**5.21** Where a separate collection point is used, additional bulk bins, orange banks and food waste bins are required to ensure that residents can continue to use their waste storage facility on collection day when other containers are awaiting collection. These additional bins can potentially be stored at the separate collection point throughout the week, subject to consideration of their impact on the street scene and the amenities of surrounding occupiers.

**5.22** Space requirements for bulk bins and orange banks cannot be reduced by compacting waste into them. Any compaction must not exceed a volume ratio of 2:1 for mixed recyclables (as this causes problems with crushed glass in the sorting process), or cause the weight of any bulk bin to exceed 500kg, the maximum that can be lifted reliably. Where compacting waste into bins is proposed, the bins must be purchased and maintained privately due to the additional wear and tear on them.

**5.23** The typical dimensions of communal waste containers are shown in Table I below.

**Table I: Typical dimensions of communal waste containers (in millimetres)**

Container	Height (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)
660 litre Euro-bin	1,260	1,260	715
1100 litre Euro-bin	1,370	1,260	985
1280 litre Euro-bin	1,430	1,265	985
940 litre "Chamberlain" style bin	1,500	1,010	950
240 litre wheelie bin	1,070	740	585
240 litre wheelie bin metal housing cabinet	1,340	822	675

**5.24** When sizing waste storage facilities, an additional allowance of 150mm for spacing between both bins and walls should be made. Ceiling height clearance must allow for the full lifting of any hinged lids of bins intended to be accommodated in enclosed bin rooms.

**5.25** Where internal management arrangements are relied on to switch full containers in stores used by occupants with empty bins stored elsewhere, the frequency of bin rotation must be adequate to ensure that containers do not overflow.

**5.26** Waste storage facilities must be designed to ensure that bulk bins are stored on a level hard surface, preferably with a wall or fence on at least three sides.

**5.27** All enclosed bin stores need to be washed down at intervals and a local hose point should be provided with suitable drainage.

**5.28** All privately purchased bulk bins, orange banks and wheelie bins for food recycling must comply with the Council's requirements including:

- Having steel bodies and hinged lids
- Being suitable for 'comb' lifting (the standard lifting mechanism on dustcarts)
- Being labelled 'household waste only'

Additionally, all orange banks must:

- Have black bodies and orange lids with letter box style loading apertures
- Be clearly labelled using the nationally recognised icons developed by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to show the materials that can be put inside - we can supply suitable artwork and/or stickers (subject to stocks) free of charge.

For full current requirements, see: [wandsworth.gov.uk/container-hire-charges-and-purchase](http://wandsworth.gov.uk/container-hire-charges-and-purchase).

All wheelie bins for recycling food waste must be green and, if not sited inside a metal cabinet, must have a specialist "lid in lid" design with the main lid being lockable.

**5.29** To ensure that the Council can provide reliable collections, privately-owned containers must be kept in a serviceable condition. The Council cannot be held responsible for wear and tear or damage to bins resulting from the normal emptying process.

## Residential developments of ten or more flats

**5.30** In addition to meeting the requirements set out in 5.4, all residential developments of 10 or more flats must provide allocated hard standing space for occupants to present bulky items of waste awaiting collection. This space must be sufficient to enable

a sofa plus armchair to be presented and should equate to no less than 0.15m<sup>2</sup> per flat. This space should ideally be at ground level in or adjacent to the waste store and must be within 10m of collection vehicle access. Where occupied developments will have an on-site management presence, consideration should be given to the need to manage such spaces to ensure that only items for which a bulky waste collection has been booked by an occupant are deposited.

### Residential developments of one hundred or more flats



- 5.31** Residential developments of 100 or more flats should use skip-type waste compactors of up to 10.7 cu m capacity to store both refuse and mixed recycling awaiting collection, as this will help to minimise on-site space requirements for waste storage. The contents must not be compacted beyond a 2:1 ratio. It will normally be appropriate to provide a written waste strategy detailing any proposed internal arrangements to move waste, load the compactors and otherwise manage waste prior to collection.
- 5.32** Any compactor skips used must be designed for chain lifting. The maximum size that the Council’s contractor can service is 10.7 cu metres (14 cu yards).
- 5.33** Compactor requirements for residual refuse in domestic developments are as detailed in Table 2 and are based on a 3:1 volume reduction.

**Table 2: Requirements for 10.7 cu m compactor skips for residual refuse in residential developments**

Number of Flats	Number of 10.7 cu m compactors required
0 - 99	n/a
100 - 214	1
215 - 428	2
Up to 214 additional	+1

**5.34** Where skip compactors are used for mixed recycling compaction should be used as sparingly as possible e.g. only when more capacity is required. It is **essential** that volume reduction does not exceed a maximum of 2:1. Table 3 shows compactor requirements for mixed recyclables in residential developments.

**Table 3: Requirements for 10.7 cu m compactor skips for mixed recycling in residential developments**

Number of Flats	Number of 10.7 cu m compactors required
0 - 99	n/a
100 - 305	1
206 - 611	2
Up to 305 additional	+1

- 5.35** In practice, the ratio of refuse and recycling compactors can be adjusted to meet the needs of the occupied development.
- 5.36** Where the number of flats indicates that more than one refuse or recycling compactor will be required, the Council may be willing to provide twice or thrice weekly collections to help reduce the space requirement and number of compactors needed in practice, however this must be agreed with the Council’s Waste Management Team at the planning application stage.
- 5.37** Developments using compactor skips for refuse and mixed recycling must also make suitable space provision for food waste recycling as outlined above for developments of 5 or more flats.

## Conversions, extensions, redevelopments and change of use of existing premises

**5.38** Where an existing premise is proposed to have additional units added, be converted, extended, have a change of use or be otherwise redeveloped, it is important that overall requirements for waste storage and collection are fully considered at an early stage. If associated waste is proposed to be stored in a pre-existing facility, that facility must have sufficient spare capacity to accommodate the additional waste based on the capacity requirements detailed in this document or be expanded so that it does. However, in the case of commercial waste, committing to an increased frequency of collection in perpetuity may provide an alternative solution.

## Non-residential, commercial development



**5.39** Similar principles apply to waste storage in domestic and non-domestic or commercial developments. However, the types and volumes of waste likely to be generated must be assessed according to the type of proposed usage and the proposed frequency of collection must be known before the space requirement for waste storage can be determined.

**5.40** Guidance figures for the overall volume of waste likely to arise in offices, shopping centres, fast food outlets, department stores, restaurants, hotels, supermarkets, industrial units and entertainment facilities are given in BS 5906:2005. Educational establishments should base storage capacity requirements on 12.7 litres waste per week per student/pupil.

**5.41** Storage facilities must be sufficiently large to accommodate the expected weekly arisings of waste (including separate additional storage space provision for recycling) where practicable, as this minimises any adverse impact of collections on local air quality and traffic congestion as well as helping to reduce related carbon emissions. However, where space is particularly limited and/or where food related commercial usage is involved, it is

acceptable for storage facilities to be smaller, providing that a binding commitment to providing more frequent collections is agreed.

**5.42** In mixed developments, domestic household waste, non-domestic (chargeable) household waste, commercial waste and industrial waste must all be properly segregated in separate storage areas. It is preferred for each commercial/industrial unit to have its own specific area. However, shared storage facilities are acceptable where unified collection services are in place (as opposed to each unit having their own separate collection arrangements from a shared store).

**5.43** Non-domestic producers of waste must not mix batteries, electrical clinical waste or other hazardous waste types with each other or with non-hazardous wastes and should provide suitable space to store these separately.

## Composite hereditaments (live/work units)

**5.44** Composite hereditaments (e.g. live/work units) produce household waste from the domestic element of the property and commercial waste from the commercial element. They must therefore have waste storage facilities enabling them to store their household and commercial waste separately.

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## 6 Access requirements to bin areas and waste collection points

### Access to waste storage facilities for occupants

- 6.1 BS8300:2009 is aimed at making new and existing buildings more accessible for not just disabled users of a building, but also for others with access needs such as the elderly and people with children. Storage in the home and at waste collection points should meet this standard.
- 6.2 Waste storage facilities (including waste chute loading hoppers) must be easily reached from the front door of each flat or premise and the walking distance involved should not exceed 30 metres, discounting any vertical distance travelled in lifts.
- 6.3 All bins must be freely accessible for usage without the need to move other bins first except where appropriate on-site management arrangements are agreed to rotate full and empty bins with sufficient frequency to ensure that non-full bins for all waste streams are always accessible.
- 6.4 Waste storage facilities should also be accessible for disabled/wheelchair users including a minimum 1,800mm turning circle.
- 6.5 Adequate lighting should be provided to ensure safe use of the bin store at all times and reduce the possibility of antisocial behaviour.

### Access to waste storage areas and collection points for collection staff and vehicles

- 6.6 Wherever practical, it should be possible to collect waste direct from the storage area so that there is no requirement for it to be moved to a more accessible point in advance of collection. Where separate collection points are required, a binding agreement must be in place to ensure that internal management arrangements to present waste there by 6.30am on collection day can be relied upon in perpetuity.
- 6.7 In line with BS5906:2005, collection vehicles must be able to wait legally within 15 metres of all dustbin/sack collection points and within 10 metres of bulk bin collection points.

- 6.8 For communal bulk bins, the ground surface and bin push routes between storage locations, any interim collection points and where collection vehicles can wait must:
  - i. be either level or fall away towards the collection vehicle waiting point at a gradient not steeper than 1:12;
  - ii. have any significant kerbs on the bin push route dropped to enable the bins to be wheeled from pavement to road level safely;
  - iii. have a smooth, hard surface (gravel, cobbled, bare earth surfaces and routes crossing speed bumps are not acceptable);
  - iv. provide a minimum width of 2 metres where practicable and at least 150mm clearance either side of the bins as a minimum; and
  - v. have rubbing strakes, door hooks and 'bash plates' fitted as required to prevent damage to doors and walls etc. resulting from the normal servicing of bins.
- 6.9 Access for collection must be available from 6.30am to 8pm, seven days a week and collectors must be able to gain access freely or by using standard 'Fire Brigade' pattern key numbers 1, 2, 3 or 4. If there is any electronic gate or barrier control then immediate access must be possible without the need for the refuse crew to know an entry code or carry a dedicated swipe-card, key or fob.
- 6.10 Bin store doors must not open outwards over a public highway or road. Double doors are preferred to improve accessibility and doors must be constructed of a suitably durable material.
- 6.11 Consideration must be given to any existing or planned traffic control measures such as controlled parking zones, yellow lines, red routes, bus lanes, etc. and access planned so that household waste collection times are not restricted.
- 6.12 Any gates or pinch points on the vehicle route to the refuse storage area must provide a minimum clear width of 3.5 metres and any need for refuse vehicles to reverse should be avoided where practicable or be limited to no more than 12 metres to reach a loading position.
- 6.13 Where collection vehicles are required to turn into private roads within a development, they must have sufficient manoeuvring and 'swing' room to turn or be provided with dedicated hammerheads. Roads must be constructed to cope with the regular weight of 26 tonne GVW collection vehicles. Parking may need to be effectively restricted on the

adjacent public highway and/or within the development to achieve this. It is essential that the access route for collection vehicles is not obstructed on collection day.

**6.14** Unless suitable internal management arrangements are proposed, occupants must have unobstructed access to use all bins in waste storage facilities at all times, without having to move other bins or bulky items first. Additionally, external collectors must be able to service the bins and sacks for each waste stream as well as any bulky waste items without first having to move other bins, sacks or bulky waste.

**6.15** Where a separate collection point combined with internal management arrangements to present waste is used, it is acceptable for access to some bins to be obstructed, providing that collectors can access all waste streams without first moving containers for other waste streams or bulky items. All bins requiring collection must be presented to the collection point by 6.30am on collection day- Collectors must not have to wait on site whilst bins are presented.

**6.16** The vehicles used by the Council’s waste collection contractor will not exceed the dimensions or weight detailed in Table 4 or require larger turning circles. However, proposals should consider whether there is a need to accommodate other contractors who may use larger vehicles.

**Table 4: Maximum dimensions for collection vehicles at domestic premises (dustbin/sack and wheeled bulk bins)**

<b>Drive</b>	6 wheels (2 powered)	<b>Gross vehicle weight</b>	26 tonnes
<b>Overall width</b>	2.5 metres	<b>Turning circle between walls</b>	19.0 metres
<b>Overall length</b>	9.2 metres	<b>Turning circle between kerbs</b>	18.0 metres
<b>Overall height</b>	3.4 metres		

**Table 5: Maximum dimensions for collection vehicles at domestic premises (skip compactors)**

<b>Drive</b>	6 wheels (2 powered)	<b>Overall height (lifting)</b>	4.7 metres
<b>Overall width</b>	2.7 metres	<b>Gross vehicle weight</b>	17 tonnes
Overall length (driving)	7.5 metres	<b>Turning circle between walls</b>	16.5 metres
<b>Overall length (lifting, incl. skip)</b>	10.75 metres	<b>Turning circle between kerbs</b>	15.5 metres
<b>Overall height (driving)</b>	3.8 metres		

**6.17** A vehicle tracking diagram may be required to confirm adequate access for waste collection vehicles where appropriate.

**6.18** Where compactor skips are stored internally, it is crucial that collection vehicles have height clearance of at least 0.5m, so the minimum clear ceiling height on the access route is 4.3m, rising to 5.2m in the compactor lifting area.

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## 7 Recommended Recycling and Waste Management Practises

### General

- 7.1** There is a legal requirement to take all reasonable steps to apply the 'Waste Hierarchy' unless not doing so produces better environmental outcomes (see 1.3 above). Larger businesses producing, filling or retailing packaging waste are also required by law to ensure that minimum levels of recycling and recovery of the materials used in their packaging are achieved. Non-domestic waste producers are required by law to keep all types of hazardous waste (including all waste electrical goods and batteries) separate from other waste. As with domestic developments, commercial developments must provide sufficient waste storage space to enable occupants to recycle and meet these legal requirements.
- 7.2** The Association of Directors of Environment, Economy Planning, Transport (ADEPT) has published a [practical guide for developers and local authorities](#) for designing waste management facilities in new developments.
- 7.3** The Wandsworth [Local Validation Checklist](#) (October 2023) point 49. (page 37) refers to the requirement for the waste/site waste management plan. This applies to all major applications for commercial and residential developments (where appropriate) and other application types as may be appropriate (Other applications that will have an impact on the generation of waste, for example conversion to flats, changes of use to bars, restaurants, takeaway food outlets). Validation requires details of appropriate arrangements and/or space for the storage and collection of recycling and refuse to be included on the site plan and/or address them as part of the application. This should include:
- The location of loading and unloading
  - The hours of loading and unloading
  - The frequency and size of the vehicles
  - Swept paths
- 7.4** Any Waste Management Plan submitted should include how waste, reuse and recycling will be managed at all phases, from demolition, through construction, to occupation and ongoing use.
- 7.5** Regarding ongoing use and management of waste, post occupation, we recommend appointing a waste ambassador(s), ideally part of the management team

for large developments and resident representatives, to monitor and motivate residents to re-use and recycling, and address any problems or issues that act as barriers to re-use and recycling.

### Maximising reuse and reducing the quantity of waste requiring collection

- 7.6** Any practical proposals to support and encourage reuse and reduce the quantity of waste requiring collection will normally be welcomed e.g. schemes to encourage the free-exchange of unwanted items of potential value to others that would otherwise become waste e.g. encouraging free-exchange via 'Freegle' or residents' WhatsApp groups, or equivalent, through signage in waste storage facilities. In larger developments this could potentially include on-site energy recovery from waste e.g. in the form of anaerobic digestion of organic waste.
- 7.7** Rear garden design should include space for a compost heap/bin where practicable.
- 7.8** Where measures to substantially and reliably reduce the quantity of waste requiring collection are proposed and implemented in perpetuity, the Council may accept an associated reduction in its standard requirements for waste storage capacity subject to agreement. However, no reduction will be accepted in relation to proposals to compact waste into bulk bins or orange banks.
- 7.9** Developers wishing to propose innovative waste reducing features in developments are encouraged to contact the Waste Management Service at an early stage.

### Maximising recycling

- 7.10** All developments must provide suitable and sufficient space for recycling and any facilities must be similarly convenient to use as those for refuse. This is intended to ensure that the level of recycling achieved once the development is occupied is not limited by space or design.
- 7.11** All developments must incorporate the allocated space needed to store different waste streams separately from each other as required by 'Simpler Recycling' (see 2.2).
- 7.12** To encourage and promote awareness of reuse and recycling in new developments, high-profile signage must be provided in communal waste storage facilities to discourage and minimise the deposit of recyclables in refuse containers and to encourage

the correct use of the recycling services provided. It is also good practice for any information packs for new residents to include full information on the recycling facilities provided along with encouragement to use them.

**7.13** [Guidance and examples of best practice recycling signage for flats](#) using communal bins are available from ReLondon.gov.uk. It is strongly encouraged that all waste and recycling related signage and communications for residential occupants matches the Council's style. For residential recycling signage this is based on the use of WRAP's material icons on a black background (see example at 9.9). Suitable leaflets, advice on, and artwork for signage are available from the Council's Waste Management Service.

**7.14** When designing kitchens and utility rooms, consideration should be given to the separate storage of dry recyclables, non-recyclable and food waste. As Wandsworth collects different dry recyclables mixed together, kitchen and utility room storage facilities for developments that will generate household waste when occupied should provide suitable space for single containers for (i) co-mingled recyclables (ii) residual refuse and (iii) food waste. Kitchen space for food recycling can potentially be in the form of counter-top space for a c 5 litre food recycling caddy provided by the Council.

**7.15** Larger residential developments must have proposals for resident or caretaker waste ambassadors built into any Waste Management Strategy submitted as part of the planning application process. These ambassadors should provide support and guidance to other residents on what actions they should take.

**7.16** At developments where a refuse portorage service is proposed, the service must also incorporate the portorage of recyclables and food waste.

**7.17** Where waste chutes are proposed these should cater for (i) mixed dry recycling; (ii) food waste recycling and (iii) residual refuse e.g. using three separate chutes or tri-chute separator technology. However, where this isn't practicable, a refuse chute combined with suitable deposit facilities and portorage services for mixed dry and food waste recycling may be acceptable so long as occupants do not have to walk further from their flats to deposit materials for recycling than they do to deposit refuse for disposal.

**7.18** Where bi or tri-chute separators are proposed, this must be backed by robust maintenance and repair arrangements to ensure that any breakdowns are dealt with promptly (within 24 hours).

**7.19** It is preferable for larger developments to include space to enable residents to recycle items that the Council does not provide a collection service for, especially for recyclable waste streams with relatively high carbon impacts. For example, proposals to include space for textile recycling banks and/or recycling banks for small Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) at flatted developments will normally be supported.

## Tenancy Agreements

**7.20** Developers and landowners of residential and commercial properties can make use of tenancy agreement as a useful tool to obligate tenants to recycle properly. Clauses in the tenancy agreements can include obligations on tenants to ensure that the recycling bins are used correctly. More importantly, induction on how to use the bin store effectively should be conducted for new occupiers. This approach will result in better management of the bin store and prevent contamination of recyclable materials.

**7.21** Residential developers can incorporate the [Council's recycling leaflets](#) in any induction pack given to new occupiers, to boost their development's recycling output as a practical demonstration of their sustainability credentials.

## Reducing waste collection / disposal costs

**7.22** Development proposals that reduce the Council's ongoing waste collection costs are encouraged if they are both practical and feasible. For example, in larger developments, installing an underground pneumatic pipe system for moving waste to a centralised compactor / collection point has the potential to achieve reduced costs but could also potentially increase collection costs if a specialist vehicle is then required to undertake the collection. Developers considering such measures are encouraged to discuss this with the Council's Waste Management Service at an early stage to further investigate feasibility.

## 8 Waste Containers

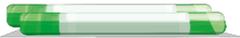
### Waste container measurements

#### 8.1 Waste storage facilities must be sized to

accommodate the required numbers and types of waste containers as outlined in Section 5 above. Table 6 below gives the dimensions of commonly used containers, including those supplied by the Council.

**Table 6: Recycling and waste containers: typical measurements (in millimetres) (images not to scale)**

Use	Container	Height mm	Length mm	Width mm	
Co-mingled recycling	Clear transparent recycling sack				
	660 litre Euro-bin (for up to 9 flats)	1,260	1,260	715	
	1280 litre Euro-bin (for up to 18 flats)	1,430	1,265	985	
Waste storage	660 litre Euro-bin (for up to 4 flats)	1,260	1,260	715	
	1100 litre Euro-bin (for up to 7 flats)	1,370	1,260	985	

Use	Container	Height mm	Length mm	Width mm	
	940 litre "Chamberlain" style bin (for up to 6 flats)	1,500	1,010	950	
	Skip like compactor up to 10.7 cu m capacity (for up to 214 flats)	2330	1985	1800	
Food waste	Food waste compostable bags  5 litres				
	Silver food waste caddy  5 Litres	210	220	290	
	Brown food waste caddy  23 Litres	420	410	320	

Use	Container	Height mm	Length mm	Width mm	
Communal food waste	240 litre wheelie bin	1,070	740	585	
	Metal 240 litre bin housing unit	1,340	822	675	
Garden waste	240 litre wheelie bin  (likely requirement from April 2026 onwards)	1,070	740	585	

**8.2** It is the developer’s responsibility to ensure that all facilities and containers required for waste collection and storage are in place prior to first occupation of the building, along with safe access routes for collectors. Installation of containers should be planned well in advance to allow for any lead times for delivery. A site Refuse and Recycling: Storage and Access Requirements for New Developments SPD December 2022 21 visit by a Council waste officer will also be required before the Council’s collection services can commence.

**8.3** Purchased waste containers of 660L or more for use in conjunction with the Council’s collection services must be of metal construction with hinged lids conforming to BSEN 840-3:2020. In addition, containers for recycling must be clearly labelled

using the nationally recognised icons developed by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to show the materials that can be deposited.

## 9 Further information and useful links

### 9.1 Information and advice on local waste management services and requirements for waste storage and collection facilities in developments

Waste Management Service, Wandsworth Council, Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, London, SW18 2PU

- Web site: [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/waste](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/waste)
- [Contact waste services](#)

### 9.2 Information and advice on other local planning related matters

Planning Service, Wandsworth Council, Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, London, SW18 2PU

- Web site: [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning)

### 9.3 Mayor of London's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Web site: [London Environment Strategy](#) (see Chapter 7)

### 9.4 British Standards Institute

BSI Customer Services, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL

- Telephone: 020 8996 9000
- Email: [cservices@bsigroup.com](mailto:cservices@bsigroup.com)
- Website: <http://shop.bsigroup.com/>

### 9.5 BREEM (Sets standards for best practice in sustainable building design, construction and operation including the "Code for Sustainable Homes")

- Email: [breeam@bre.co.uk](mailto:breeam@bre.co.uk)
- Web site: <http://www.breeam.org/>

### 9.6 Making Space for Waste: A practical guide for developers and local authorities on designing waste management in new developments produced by The Association of Directors of Environment, Economy, Planning and Transport (ADEPT)

- Web site: [Making Space for Waste](#)

### 9.7 Site Waste Management Plans

- Simple guide: [netregs.org.uk/media/1114/swmp\\_simple\\_guide.pdf](http://netregs.org.uk/media/1114/swmp_simple_guide.pdf)

### 9.8 Building Regulations 2010

- Web site: [planningportal.gov.uk/buildingregulations](http://planningportal.gov.uk/buildingregulations)

### 9.9 Example of Wandsworth Council's recycling signage for residential flats using communal bins



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## 10 Glossary

**Bulk bin:** Four-wheeled refuse bin of at least 660 litres capacity (e.g. 'euro-bins' and 'chamberlains').

**Bulky waste:** Waste items that won't fit in a cylinder measuring 1 metre high by 750mm diameter or exceeding 25kg.

**BS 5906:2005:** The British Standard on Waste Management in Buildings- A Code of Practice.

**Collection point:** A location from which waste is proposed to be collected (includes waste storage facilities from which waste is directly collected).

**Commercial waste:** Includes waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business or the purposes of sport, recreation or entertainment excluding household and industrial waste (defined below).\*

**Dustbin:** Traditional style waste container for individual households conforming to BS 4998.

**Food waste:** Waste food stored and collected separately for recycling from other waste.

**Household waste:** Includes waste from domestic properties and certain other premises including residential caravans and boats, residential homes, educational establishments, hospitals and nursing homes.\*

**Industrial waste:** Includes waste from factories, workshops, laboratories, premises breeding, boarding or stabling animals, mines, quarries and premises used in connection with the provision of public transport, energy, water, sewerage, postal and telecommunication services as well as hazardous wastes from specified commercial activities and sewage.\*

**Orange bank:** Bulk bin for co-mingled recyclables of either 660 or 1280 litres.

**Recyclables:** Waste materials that can be re-processed into marketable products providing they have been kept separate from other waste.

**Refuse:** Waste that cannot be recycled (including both waste that is inherently unrecyclable and waste that has only been rendered unrecyclable by having been mixed with other waste).

**Waste:** Any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. This can include both residual refuse and recyclables.

**Waste storage facility:** An area designated for storing the waste arising between collections.

**Waste Receptacle Regulations:** See: [Commercial Waste Receptacle Regulations 1 dec 2017](#) .

**Wheelie bins:** Two-wheeled waste storage bins of less than 660 litres capacity. The Council only uses this type of bin for collecting food waste for recycling and the capacity limit for these is 240 litres.

\*For full details see [The Controlled Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2012](#)

For more information write to:  
**Spatial Planning and Design,  
Place Directorate,  
Wandsworth Town Hall,  
London SW18 2PU**

Telephone: (020) 8871 6000

Email: [planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@wandsworth.gov.uk)

Or visit our website: [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning)

